

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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October 1947 • Vol. 65 • No. 4

This Issue in Brief...

By September 1, 1947, 39 States had taken legislative action that, in most cases, will materially improve and strengthen existing workmen's compensation laws, as shown in **STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN 1947** (p. 415). The number of States providing some protection against the hazards of occupational diseases was increased by 6 and the total having second-injury funds by 5. Coverage became compulsory instead of elective in Nevada and New Hampshire. Increases in benefits were very general and medical benefits were extended in some States.

Payment of workmen's compensation for serious disabilities was doubtless made to many of the workers included in the survey on **WORK INJURIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1946** (p. 442). This study shows the number of disabling injuries to have reached over 2 million for the sixth consecutive year. The total exceeded that for 1945 by slightly over 1 percent, thus reversing the downward trend from the 1943 peak. However, disabling injuries in 1946 numbered fewer than in any war year between 1941 and 1944.

In the **FIRST TWO MONTHS UNDER LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT** (p. 436) interim developments between the enactment of the law on June 23 and August 22, when many of the important terms became effective, are discussed. The period was marked by unusual activity in the field of industrial relations. Administrative functions in the Federal Government were extended and strengthened; labor and management stated their positions with respect to operations under

the legislation; and a number of significant collective agreements were negotiated in advance of the August 22 deadline, taking the terms of the law into consideration. Of the contracts made in the interim period, that covering the bituminous coal industry was perhaps more significant than any other.

Means by which the normal hourly pay of wage earners is supplemented are the subject of two articles in this issue. According to **PREMIUM PAY PROVISIONS IN SELECTED UNION AGREEMENTS** (p. 419), 85 percent of the union agreements studied provide overtime pay at the rate of time and a half for all work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. In the flat glass, men's clothing, and leather products industries it was not uncommon to find established workdays and workweeks of shorter duration; however, the premium rate started after 8 or 40 hours. **EXTENT OF NONPRODUCTION BONUSES, 1945-46** (p. 451), shows that two-fifths of the manufacturing and about half of the nonmanufacturing establishments surveyed by the Bureau paid nonproduction bonuses. Christmas bonuses were by far the most common type and were paid in over four-fifths of both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments. On an annual basis, bonuses did not raise hourly pay by as much as 1 cent for plant workers and 2 cents for office workers, except in a few instances.

METAL FURNITURE INDUSTRY WAGES (p. 446) shows that plant workers averaged \$1.12 in straight-time hourly earnings during January 1947. For men, the over-all average was about one-fifth higher than for women. Regional differences in wage levels were slight. Earnings were higher in plants employing more than 250 workers than in smaller establishments. **HOTEL WAGES IN LARGE CITIES, JUNE 1947** (p. 450), discloses that Seattle hotels were paying the highest hourly rates and Birmingham the lowest. The earnings in southern cities were generally lower than in other regions.

The Labor Month in Review

THE PURCHASING POWER of wage earners suffered a new setback in the third quarter. Wages continued to advance slowly, but increased earnings were more than offset by a succession of rises in consumers' prices.

Though official figures are not yet available, it appears that consumers' prices rose by 3 to 4 percent between May (the last month of the brief spring plateau) and September 1947. This is more than the expected seasonal rise and about half again as great as the rise in hourly and weekly earnings. The price increases reduced the purchasing power of weekly take-home pay, in terms of goods and services bought by the average factory worker, about to the point where it was in the early months of 1942.

The spurt in prices has been most marked in farm products and their byproducts. The reduced grain supplies, in the face of heavy demands at home and increasing requirements abroad, has led to continual increase in grain prices, broken only now and again by technical corrections in commodity markets that are thin and over-bought. The increases in grains have been accompanied by increases in prices of meats, dairy and poultry products, fats, hides, and other commodities that move sympathetically with cereals and feeds. These, of course, have an immediate impact on the prices of food for consumption.

It is possible that the seasonal increases in meat supplies in fall and early winter will be heavier than usual because of high costs of feed and the extraordinary efforts to divert grains from animal to human consumption. This might relieve the price tension on meat and some other livestock products temporarily, although it can scarcely fail to be reflected in short supplies and new tensions next year.

While farm and food prices recorded the most spectacular increases, there were persistent increases in other commodity groups during the third quarter. Prices in most commodity groups were higher at the end of the quarter than at the beginning, and higher at the end of September than at the end of August. The increases in coal and steel prices that occurred during the summer promptly worked their way through the price structure. Prices generally are being forced up not only by specific cost and market conditions, but also by inflationary pressure in the economy generally. The immediate outlook depends on the strength and duration of these pressures.

The continued rise in living costs, occurring after most of the major labor-management agreements for the year had been concluded, raised the question of the reopening of wage issues when the agreements come up for renewal. So far, there has been little opportunity, although some contracts have automatic escalator clauses which provide wage increases to offset specified increases in living costs.

Hours and Earnings Stable

Hourly earnings of factory workers continued relatively stable during August. A few scattered wage increases during the month helped raise average hourly earnings by about half a cent to a new high close to \$1.24. This increase was about the same as that in July. Wage increases were principally in nonferrous metals and in some iron and steel plants. Slightly increased hourly earnings in the nondurables are probably accounted for by increased overtime, especially in the food and apparel industries.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing were 39.8 in August, the same as in July, according to preliminary estimates. The small increase in average weekly earnings, to \$49.29, was therefore attributable to increased hourly earnings. Weekly earnings in the durable goods industries were still more than \$1 below the peak of December 1944, although the nondurables had surpassed the wartime peak in early 1946 and reached a new high in August.

Preliminary reports indicated that weekly hours in bituminous coal mining in August were 39.3—a drop of about 5 hours from the average hours worked under the old contract. Hourly earnings

in August were approximately \$1.80, or 32 cents above May, the last full working month before the wage increase. Weekly earnings in August were estimated at just over \$70, an increase of between \$4 and \$5 over the May average. With employment virtually unchanged between May and August, the rate of production of coal in late summer was about 8 percent less than in the spring. But since hours of work have declined by 11 percent, it appears that there has been a moderate increase in output per man-hour.

Labor Relations Law Clarified

There were few immediate labor-management issues pending in September. Time lost because of labor disputes during July and August was near the lowest point since the war's end, and apparently dropped still further in September. The principal uncertainties were those arising over broad issues in the application of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Some of these seemed on the way to clarification in late September and early October.

Many major provisions of the law became fully operative late in August, and in the ensuing month a number of cases arose under the yet untried new sections. Several of these involve the provisions specifying liability for damages, and the efforts of unions and management to find mutually satisfactory contract terms clarifying and limiting their respective liabilities. Other cases arose out of the law's provisions with respect to union security, jurisdictional disputes, and boycotts. The AFL and CIO conventions—both meeting in October—were faced with decisions which would clarify their policy and future action under the law.

On October 7, the National Labor Relations Board in a test case reversed its General Counsel who had earlier ruled that the requirement for filing affidavits disavowing Communist affiliation, by union officials, as a prerequisite to the use of the Board's facilities, applied to officers of the AFL and CIO as well as to officers of local and international unions. This clarified one of the most controversial issues arising in the application of the law.

Non-op Award

On September 2, a 6-man arbitration board awarded approximately 1,000,000 nonoperating

railroad employees (shop mechanics, trackmen, signalmen, clerks, etc.) a wage increase of 15½ cents per hour. The two management representatives on the board dissented from the award, which was made effective as of the first of September. Late in the month railroad operating employees (train, engine, and yard service personnel) filed with the Nation's railroads requests for an increase of 30 percent in their basic rates of pay, in addition to changes in working rules.

Employment Firm

The postwar return of the pattern of seasonal employment in a number of industries was confirmed during the late summer months. New orders for the fall season and the recall of many workers, temporarily idled because of material shortages and vacation shut-downs, brought non-agricultural employment in August and September to the highest levels of 1947.

A substantial part of the 400,000 increase in nonagricultural employment between July and August was in the soft goods industries, particularly textiles, apparel, and leather, which had experienced seasonal declines. Construction employment expanded beyond expectations during August to a postwar high close to 2 million.

A decrease in the number of unemployed accompanied the late summer employment gains. A large part of the decline in unemployment is due to the return to school of students who were in the labor force during the summer. Unemployment was apparently still decreasing in mid-September, as suggested by the smaller number of persons registering for unemployment benefits.

With the seasonal resumption of hiring, especially in soft goods industries, the accession rate in manufacturing rose in August, following the sharp drop in July. Quits increased from the July low, as temporary summer workers gave up their jobs.

The estimated 83,000 new housing starts in August, following the high number in July, insures prolongation of the housing construction season beyond its usual tapering-off point. Although private nonresidential building has not attained last year's volume, the rise in other kinds of construction has eased the fears that building activity would continue the spring lag. June estimates of 1947 housing and construction volume were apparently too conservative.

The BLS Program for 1947-48

Emphasis on National Statistical Services,
New Programs in Wages, Productivity,
and Industrial Relations

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IN THE CURRENT FISCAL year the Bureau of Labor Statistics is engaged in a broad program of statistical and economic research—reduced in scope from that of preceding years, but continuing basic statistical services that for many years have been used by labor, industry, government, and the public generally for a great variety of purposes. Changes in program, as a result of reduced appropriations, were made by the Bureau with the helpful assistance and advice of many individuals and organizations. Because of limited financial resources, all needs could not be met, but it is hoped that the choice of alternatives that was made will result in as balanced and useful a program as is possible under the circumstances.

The purpose of this article is to summarize, briefly, the Bureau's program for the current year, and to note important changes, for the convenience of the users of the Bureau's statistics and research.

One principal consideration in the reshaping of the Bureau's program was the retention of monthly statistical series that, in the course of time, have become so widely used as to be regarded as indispensable by all groups. This meant, in effect, that monthly statistics on a *national* basis were in general to be continued, with minimum adjustments in scope and detail, while much of the newer reporting programs designed for obtaining

similar information on a State or local basis would necessarily have to be discontinued. There was general concurrence on the part of all advisory groups on the necessity of this decision, and this appeared to be the intention of the Congress in its action with respect to the Bureau's budget.

The Bureau's current program, however, is not simply a return to its prewar activities; it is planned to provide, so far as possible, the kinds of current economic information in the field of labor statistics that are required by the needs of the postwar economic situation. Thus, some of the valuable innovations that were made in the past 5 or 6 years in various of the Bureau's programs have been retained, although with considerable change in scope or detail. In contrast to the prewar program, for example, the consumer's price indexes are to be published, nationally, on a *monthly* rather than a quarterly basis; employment and pay-roll statistics are to be continued for a larger number of significant industry groups and in cooperation with a larger number of States; wage-rate statistics by industry are to be provided on a more current basis than before the war; the new reporting techniques for the measurement of productivity changes are incorporated as a regular part of the Bureau's program; and the research activity in the field of foreign labor conditions is to continue as an integral part of the Department of Labor's functions in international affairs.

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Employment and Pay-Roll Statistics

In this phase of the Bureau's program the major change to be noted is the abandonment of the comprehensive reporting and publication of monthly estimates of employment, for all important nonagricultural industries, in each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia. This State employment statistics program, initiated in 1945, represented an important extension of the Nation's economic knowledge that made possible an almost immediate appraisal, monthly, of geographic and industrial variations in the rate of economic activity. The current program continues the individual programs that are now conducted by 28 States² in cooperation with the Bureau. Comprehensive reports, however, are published monthly in less than half of these States. What is lost is a Nation-wide program covering nonagricultural employment in all States. For the immediate future the Bureau will attempt to continue monthly series on total manufacturing in virtually all States, but it may not be possible to continue even this temporary expedient for any great length of time.

Reference to sections A, B, and C in the Current Labor Statistics department of the Monthly Labor Review shows the monthly services in the field of employment and pay-roll statistics that are continued under this year's program. All of the Bureau's national statistics on total employees, production workers, pay rolls, hours and earnings, for the industries shown, are to be continued. The quarterly publication of data on employment of women production workers in manufacturing industries will, however, be dropped. The national series on turn-over, shown in tables B-1, 2, and 3, will be published monthly with some change in detail, including elimination of rates for women and veterans. All other tables in series A and C will appear substantially unchanged although, for the immediate future at least, with some delay in time of publication. Release of data in mimeographed form will be continued as in the past, in advance of publication in the Monthly Labor Review, as early as operating schedules permit.

² For the list of cooperating States, see the footnote to table A-4 in the Current Labor Statistics department of the Monthly Labor Review.

Prices and Cost of Living

Under present circumstances, monthly data on changes in prices were recognized as an urgent necessity, and, in line with responses to a questionnaire sent to users of these indexes, no serious consideration could be given, for example, to returning to the prewar quarterly basis for publication of the consumers' price index. It was also apparent, because of the need for local information on consumers' prices and because of the importance of food as a major portion of living costs during this period of rapid price changes, that the monthly city food price indexes ought to be continued in all of the 56 cities for which such indexes have been prepared for many years.³ In contrast, retail fuel prices will be collected monthly only for the 34 large cities on which the national consumers' price index is based—for 21 other cities, monthly fuel prices will be discontinued; consumers' price indexes for 5 cities⁴ which have been prepared on a semiannual basis in recent years will be discontinued; and quarterly indexes will be substituted for monthly over-all indexes in 11 cities.⁵

The major change that was made in the Bureau's consumers' price index was one of frequency of complete cost-of-living surveys in certain cities.⁶ The monthly national index will, during this year, be based on prices of commodities and services in 10 large cities, supplemented on a rotating basis by prices for similar items in 8 of the remaining 24 cities each month on a quarterly cycle, and by food prices monthly from 56 cities and fuel prices monthly from 34 cities. Because of the need for more current information on changes in rent, surveys of rents paid by tenants in each of the 34

³ For list of 56 cities, see table D-5 in Current Labor Statistics department of the Monthly Labor Review.

⁴ These 5 cities are Bridgeport, Omaha, San Diego, South Bend, and Wichita.

⁵ These 11 cities are Birmingham, Buffalo, Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City (Mo.), Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, and Washington (D. C.).

⁶ In the current program, consumer's price indexes will be published for the 34 large cities which comprise the basis for the monthly national index, on the following schedule:

Monthly: Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

January, April, July, and October: Buffalo, Denver, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Manchester, N. H., Portland, Oreg., Richmond, Savannah.

February, May, August, and November: Atlanta, Cleveland, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Norfolk, Scranton, Seattle, Washington, D. C.

March, June, September, and December: Baltimore, Jacksonville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Mobile, Portland, Maine., St. Louis, San Francisco.

cities will be made at least once each quarter instead of semiannually as in recent years. No change was made with reference to the schedule of Consumer Price Check surveys, in 3 cities, to provide information for testing the need for changes in index weights. Field surveys on current costs of City Worker's Family Budgets, however, are not scheduled for the current year.

In the other price work of the Bureau, principally in the field of primary market or wholesale prices, the major changes are the elimination of three sets of price data: export and import price indexes, special industrial price indexes, and prices of building materials charged by dealers to contractors in 53 cities. It may prove possible in some instances for such work to be continued in part through contract arrangements with special users of data. The basic revision of the Bureau's wholesale price indexes, already under way, will be continued as rapidly as possible during the current year.

Reference may be made to the tables in section D of the Current Labor Statistics department of the Monthly Labor Review for an indication of the continuing availability of a large part of the Bureau's price statistics in the current year. The data provided in tables D-1, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 will continue to be provided monthly, substantially unchanged. The weekly indexes of wholesale prices, shown in table D-8, will be released as available in mimeographed form, as in the past. In table D-2, Consumers' Price Indexes will be shown for the 34 cities on the time schedule given in footnote 6, page 410. Similarly for table D-3, the commodity indexes for the various cities will be provided in some instances, as suggested above, at less frequent intervals than in the past. Table D-6 will continue to present selected food indexes, monthly, although there will in general be some reduction in commodity coverage. In the case of the index of 28 commodity prices, not shown in the Monthly Labor Review, the indexes will continue to be made available to the press daily.

Wages and Wage Analysis

Probably the most significant changes in the substantive character of the Bureau's work were those introduced into the program of the Wage Analysis Branch as a result of growing recognition of the need for more current wage information

and, further, of the specific requirements of wage information for purposes of local contract negotiation. Offsetting in part the effects of reduction in funds available for collection of occupational wage rates, the program revisions represented adoption of less costly types of industry wage surveys and the introduction of many economies in operation based upon recent experimentation, for example, in the use of mail questionnaires in place of field visits, where practical. To a large extent these economies reflect reduction in the variety of detail to be made available, or in the industries and areas covered.

Contrary to the general policy to emphasize national data at the sacrifice of local statistics, the new wage program of the Bureau places greater emphasis upon local industry wage information. This reflects the recognition, noted above, of the greater usefulness for both labor and management in many situations of wage-rate information on a local basis (and between areas) as against national averages. Further, the industry-locality wage studies, which now constitute a major part of the current program in this field, are projected as recurring annual surveys that will provide a body of comparative wage data over time. Under this program, wage-rate information is obtained for a highly selected number of key occupations in 18 manufacturing and 8 or more nonmanufacturing industries, predominantly in 33 leading industrial areas.⁷ The operations are scheduled to facilitate

⁷ The industries (subject to some change) are as follows, with number of localities covered indicated in parentheses:

Manufacturing:

Industrial chemicals (13)	Machinery, miscellaneous (32)
Cotton textiles (8)	Machine tool accessories (13)
Dresses (14)	Paints and varnishes (12)
Cigars (7)	Radios (8)
Fabricated structural steel (20)	Rayon and silk textiles (9)
Foundries, ferrous (25)	Suits and coats, men's (10)
Footwear (10)	Woolens and worsteds (4)
Furniture, wood, other than upholstered (9)	Hosiery, full fashioned (4)
Furniture, wood, upholstered (4)	Hosiery, seamless (5)

Nonmanufacturing:

Cafeterias (33)*	Power laundries (33)
Grocery stores (33)**	Wholesale groceries (33)
Auto repair shops (33)	Cross-industry clerical
Department stores (33)	survey (5)
Hotels (33)	
Limited price variety stores (33)	

*To alternate with hotels.

**To alternate with limited price variety stores.

The principal cities included in the surveys are as follows: Boston, Hartford, Providence, Buffalo, Newark, New York, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Baltimore, Louisville, Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Birmingham, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Toledo, St. Louis, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Tulsa, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, Seattle.

prompt release of information; publication is to be by means of local releases for each industry and city, with combined locality summaries for each industry.

The Bureau's series on union wage rates and standard hours of work, dating back to 1907, are to be continued for 5 industries where such rates, on an individual city basis, constitute an important type of wage information in contract negotiations. The industries covered are building construction, trucking, printing, street railways, and baking. The surveys provide data, once a year, on union rates and hours of work by craft, for key occupations, in 75 cities, with publication of results as soon after completion as possible. In part the surveys are to be conducted by means of mail questionnaires for the first time. Information on rates in 7 key construction trades, by city, will be continued on a quarterly, instead of monthly, basis after October 1947.

National industry surveys of wages and special studies are also to be continued but on a more restricted basis. Comprehensive surveys of occupational wage rates in major industries once every 4 or 5 years, which constituted the core of the Bureau's prewar program, will be undertaken in a limited number of manufacturing and mining industries in which national data are particularly significant or where large city concentration is not evident. The industries to be surveyed this year will be selected from a list of industries for which comprehensive surveys have not been made for a number of years. The specific industries to be selected from the list shown below⁸ will be determined in part by the cooperative arrangements that can be made with industry and union groups and in part by the economy with which they can be scheduled together with the other field work of the Wage Analysis Branch. Exploratory work will be conducted to determine the feasibility of initiating a new survey, at a later date, of unskilled labor rates cutting across many industries. This project is planned to replace the previous series on common labor rates, to provide a type of wage data commonly used in contracts as a benchmark for the determination of all other rates.

⁸ Cotton garments; Rubber tires and tubes; Automobiles; Grain milling (by mail questionnaire); Electrical appliances; Steel; Electric utilities; Petroleum refining; Fertilizer (by mail questionnaire); and Non ferrous mining and milling.

Another innovation in the Bureau's wage program is the conversion, now in a technical stage, of the semiannual urban wage rate index (based upon occupational wage rate data) to an index of straight-time average hourly earnings directly related to the Bureau's establishment pay-roll reports. Other work bearing upon wage movements and wage developments will include preparation of a monthly report on the wage situation, using hours and earnings data, reports from regional wage analysts on general wage changes, and information available from other sources; and preparation and maintenance on a current basis of a series of wage chronologies in important wage determination situations.

Following completion of the Bureau's final report on guaranteed wage and employment plans this year, work is to be continued on maintaining a current file of information on such plans for servicing management and labor groups. Exploratory work of a technical character will be conducted to provide a basis for obtaining information on annual earnings and family earnings for use in connection with guaranteed wage plans and for other purposes.

Industrial Relations

During the first year of collective bargaining under the Labor Management Relations Act there is an additional need for maintaining the Bureau's basic fact-finding activities in the field of industrial relations. This program will consist, essentially, of three parts. Probably of most importance is the function, required of the Bureau under the act, of maintaining a file of collective-bargaining agreements and making the information on contract provisions available to the public. Funds for this work are not adequate to permit the collection of all agreements (the act does not provide for compulsory filing) but the current program is designed to obtain monthly 700 or 800 new agreements or arbitration awards and to maintain a relatively current file of approximately 15,000 agreements. Two innovations may be noted for making information on agreements readily available to the public. Agreements are to be microfilmed and filed in the Bureau's five regional offices for public inspection (unless confidential), and 1,200 key agreements are to be coded and processed by machine tabulation

methods to facilitate systematic analysis and summarization of major current changes in contract provisions. During the year the revised chapters of Union Agreement Provisions (Bulletin No. 686) are to be published as separate sections of Bulletin 908, the first of which has already appeared. The analysis of health and welfare provisions of collective-bargaining agreements, in co-operation with the Social Security Board and the Public Health Service, is to be completed.

The Bureau's monthly statistics on work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes, on a national basis, are to be continued (as shown in table E-1) with no reduction in detail. Revised data and review of industrial disputes will be published in the regular annual review.

To the extent possible, the directories of trade-unions and trade organizations engaging in collective-bargaining activities are to be kept up to date, as is the Bureau's information on the membership of trade-union organizations.

Construction Statistics

Curtailment of the Bureau's statistical services in the field of construction statistics takes the form, as in other programs, except wages, of elimination of local surveys, with continuance of national data on a reduced basis. Following the completion in November 1947 of a program conducted for the National Housing Administration, the Bureau will collect and publish local information on the total volume and characteristics of housing undertaken (other than building permit data) in only 6 of the 65 nonfarm areas for which monthly information on dwelling units started and average costs were made available to that time.

The building permit data, initiated by the Bureau in the twenties, will continue to be released monthly in mimeographed form, for 92 cities of over 100,000 population and for States and geographic divisions. The information provided under this continuing program of local building information includes (from permit data) the valuation and the number of new dwellings scheduled to be started.

The scope and detail of the national construction and housing statistics program on construction volume and costs to be maintained by the Bureau in the current year may be shown, most readily, by examination of tables F-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. These tables embody all of the data to

be made available, on a national basis, with reference to construction except the monthly employment and earnings data referred to above, quarterly estimates of employment by type of construction, and quarterly data on union wage rates for 7 construction trades.

Industrial Hazards

For the current year the Bureau's program in this field is restricted to a continuation of the annual and monthly industry surveys of work injuries and to accident-cause surveys in two industries. Special working conditions studies, similar to the recently published report on the effects of work-hours schedules, are not to be undertaken at the present time. The annual survey of work injuries covers all types of fatalities and disabilities in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries; monthly frequency rates of a kind useful for accident-prevention programs will be published for 18 major and 112 separate manufacturing industry groups. The two accident-cause studies to be published this year, for which field work was previously completed, cover injuries and accident causes in pulpwood logging⁹ and textile dyeing and finishing. Field studies will be conducted this year for current studies of accidents and their causes in the fertilizer industry and among seamen on inland waterways.

Productivity, Technological Developments

The major emphasis in this program is upon the new series of direct-productivity reports which are based on establishment records and provide annual data on changes in the man-hours expended in the manufacture of specified products. Beginning with the study on machine tools, issued in June 1947, reports will be published during the current fiscal year for about 9 industries in which field work has been largely completed.¹⁰ Field work already in progress will be continued for about 10 additional industries, but staff limitations will delay carrying forward preliminary work initiated in another group of 10 industries. For the same reason, "repeat" surveys, covering the year 1946 or 1947, can be scheduled for only about 4 of the first group of 10 industries. In short, under present conditions the program covers

⁹ Summary published in *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1947.

¹⁰ The reports will probably include the following industries: Construction machinery; Industrial equipment; Radio receivers and parts; Shoes; Fertilizer; Leather; Sugar refining; Soap; and Shirts.

about 30 industries but on less than an annual basis.¹¹

This new approach to the measurement of productivity changes provides, it is believed, a generally more useful type of data, including indexes of man-hour requirements for carefully specified products, by size of plant, capacity utilization, production methods, and geographic region. In contrast to productivity indexes based upon secondary sources of data, the direct reports provide detailed information and facilitate realistic analysis of the factors affecting productivity trends. The new approach is particularly useful in those industries, notably in the durable goods fields, which produce a heterogeneous variety of final products, and for which over-all indexes are not always very meaningful.

The general indexes of productivity and unit labor costs based upon secondary sources will be continued, on an annual basis, in about 35 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries for which output data are currently available from secondary sources. The full coverage of 65 industries included in the Bureau's historical series cannot be reestablished until data from the Census of Manufactures for 1947 become available.

The development of statistics on interindustry relationships and techniques for dealing with economic relationships of this kind (e.g., as in the Bureau's study of Full Employment Patterns, 1950) is recognized as a contribution of great value in the analysis of complex economic problems. In the current year the Bureau is maintaining the nucleus of a technical staff to make such improvements in the underlying data as may be possible prior to the availability of additional material from the Census material mentioned above and to assist other government agencies on studies involving this statistical method.

Occupational Outlook Studies

This program of research on the long-range employment prospects in occupations requiring

¹¹ Other industries that may be covered in the program include the following: Book printing; Batteries; Nonferrous metals; Watches and clocks; Chemicals; Agricultural equipment; Furniture; Glass containers; Tires and tubes; Electrical appliances; Household electrical equipment; Cutlery and razor blades; Slaughtering and meat packing; Aluminum and enamelware; Flatware and hollow ware; Mining machinery; Pressed and blown glassware; Railway equipment; Luggage; and Metal-forming equipment.

planned training or apprenticeship is continued with some curtailment in scope. Within the past year the objective of the Congress, in establishing this function in 1940, to make such information available for vocational counseling, has been realized in large part, after a wartime cessation of activities. In addition to a series of comprehensive outlook studies for important industries, the program has provided shorter reports on more than 200 occupations including the major professional, administrative, clerical, service, and skilled crafts that veterans and young people in school have indicated as occupational objectives. In the current period 6 major industry studies, embracing 70 occupations and a labor force of about 2½ million, are scheduled; these include railroads, electric light and power, and plastics. Related work on current analysis of changes in the size and composition of the labor force is considerably reduced for the present, although work on the construction of labor force "life tables" and their application to the study of occupational replacement needs is to be continued.

Foreign Labor Conditions

Studies on foreign labor conditions, authorized in the original legislation defining the functions of the Bureau in 1888, have assumed increasing importance in the past 2 years. Because of the role of labor in the political life of foreign countries and the expanded functions of the Department of Labor in the international field, there was an evident need for continuing the Bureau's fact-finding and technical services of this kind on at least the same scale as during the past fiscal year. In the current program, a somewhat smaller staff is provided to service the Department of Labor, particularly in connection with the work of interdepartmental agencies and international organizations; to collect and publish information on foreign labor conditions for the public; and to carry on a training program for Latin American statisticians in labor statistics and in the labor aspects of the 1950 Census of the Americas as a part of the Cultural Cooperation Program. Much of the information collected by this staff is published in summary form several times a year in the mimeographed publication Notes on Labor Abroad.

State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1947

ALFRED ACEE¹

LEGISLATION which in most cases will materially improve and strengthen existing workmen's compensation laws was enacted in 39 States this year.² Six States enacted new occupational-disease laws, bringing the total to 39 States which provide some protection against the hazards of occupational diseases. In addition, second-injury funds were established in 5 States. The laws of Nevada and New Hampshire were made compulsory instead of elective, and at the same time other improvements were made in these two acts. Most of the States increased the benefits payable for injuries or death, and in some of these States medical benefits were extended.

Second-Injury Funds

Important advances were made in the establishment of second-injury funds. The purpose of these funds is to help handicapped persons to obtain employment. When an employee has sustained an injury involving the loss of a member of the body, and then loses another member as a result of an industrial injury, he may become permanently and totally disabled. If the total cost of compensation in such a case is imposed on the latest employer, physically handicapped persons are apt to have increased difficulties in

finding jobs. To meet such problems, second-injury funds have been created, so that when a second injury occurs the employer has to pay only for the last injury. The employee is compensated, however, for the disability resulting from the combined injuries, as the remainder of the award is paid from the second-injury fund. These funds are frequently financed by a charge made against employers in death cases when there are no dependents.

As a result of 1947 legislation, there are 37 States in which second-injury funds or equivalent arrangements have been established. New funds were set up in New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont. An amendment to the West Virginia law established a second-injury reserve in the surplus fund. Previously there was an equivalent arrangement which provided that payment for second injuries was to be made out of the regular accident fund.

Occupational Diseases

Occupational-disease laws were enacted for the first time, in Iowa, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas, making a total of 39 States which completely or partially protect workmen against the hazards of occupational diseases. The National Conferences on Labor Legislation and other representative groups have repeatedly stressed the importance of having general or complete coverage of occupational diseases, rather than limiting compensation to specified diseases. However, each of the laws passed in 1947 is of the schedule type, which lists certain compensable diseases. The Tennessee law has a special provision which permits an employer to reject the schedule and elect to be bound for full coverage of all occupational diseases.

The occupational-disease law of Minnesota was amended to provide that compensation for temporary partial disability, instead of being limited to 25 weeks, shall be on the same basis as compensation for an accidental injury. The amendment specifies that in silicosis cases, the last 5 years of exposure must have been within the State; the period previously specified was 3 years.

The New York law was amended so as to repeal special limitations with regard to silicosis benefits. The amendment also provides that the employer

¹ Of the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. This article is based on reports received up to September 1, 1947, as to legislative action taken by the States.

² An analysis of State labor legislation enacted in 1947, by subject, was published in the September issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 275).

or insurance carrier, although required to pay awards of compensation for silicosis or other dust diseases in the first instance, shall be reimbursed from the special disability fund for all compensation and medical benefits, including death benefits and funeral expenses paid on account of such diseases, subsequent to the first 260 weeks of disability and death benefits combined. In the event of the death of an employee who was totally disabled from silicosis or other dust disease prior to July 1, 1947, the employer is to be reimbursed for death benefits subsequent to compensation payable for the first 104 weeks.

Increased Benefits

Twenty-two States provided for increased benefits. In some of these States, both maximum and minimum weekly benefits were increased, and in others the maximum number of weeks during which compensation is payable was raised. The aggregate amount payable also was increased in some States. Most of the changes resulted in improvements of existing legislation.

Disability Benefits: Increased benefits for some type of disability were provided for in all 22 States, as indicated in table 1. In 13 States, such increases applied to all types of disability. Special mention should be made of the California legislation. Previously maximum benefits had been temporarily increased to \$30 a week; the increase was made permanent in 1947, and in addition, the minimum weekly benefits were increased from \$6.50 to \$9.75. In Minnesota, the additional amount payable to injured employees from the second-injury fund after they have received a maximum of \$10,000 for total disability, was increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

In several States, compensation for the loss of members of the body, as specified in a schedule, was increased. In Massachusetts, for example, the number of weeks for which compensation is paid for the loss of the right hand was increased from 75 to 100, and similar increases were made for the loss of the left hand and the partial loss of the sight of an eye. In Rhode Island, benefits are now payable for 60 weeks for loss of hearing of either ear and 150 weeks for loss of hearing of both ears. The South Dakota law increased the period of compensation for loss of the sight of an eye from 100 to 150 weeks. In Virginia,

the compensation to be paid in case of scheduled injuries was increased from 55 to 60 percent of the average weekly wage.

In Florida, increases were made in the number of weeks of compensation for the loss of various members of the body. The Indiana law, which provided that compensation for scheduled injuries should be in lieu of all other compensation, was amended in 1947 to provide that an injured employee shall receive compensation for scheduled injuries, in addition to compensation for temporary total disability, for not more than 26 weeks. The North Carolina law was amended to provide that in cases in which total disability is due to paralysis resulting from injuries to the spinal cord compensation, including reasonable and necessary medical and hospital care, shall be paid during the life of the injured employee. In Delaware, benefits are to be paid during disability; previously, compensation for permanent total disability was limited to 500 weeks.

Table 1 shows the increases in benefits in disability cases, both in weekly maximum and minimum rates and in the aggregate amounts. In some instances it was impracticable to give complete details in the table. In States where additional amounts are allowed if the injured employee has dependents, the maximum amount shown in the table includes the amounts allowed for such dependents. For example, in Oregon, in permanent total disability cases, the allowance for a married workman having 2 children was increased from \$50 to \$70 a month. Increases were also made in the benefits paid to dependent children, with the provision that the total monthly benefits should be limited to \$137 instead of \$88. In order to include this provision in the table, the maximum amount of \$137 a month was used (converted to weekly payments).

Death Benefits: Increases in the maximum weekly benefits in death cases were made in 15 States. In 9 of these, the minimum weekly benefits were also raised. Changes were made in the aggregate maximum benefits in 7 States. In Maryland, the maximum period during which benefits are paid was extended. In New Hampshire, the benefits previously paid in a lump sum are to be paid on a weekly basis. Seven States increased the maximum allowances for funeral expenses: Connecticut and Minnesota, from \$250 to \$350;

TABLE 1.—*Benefit increases in disability cases under State workmen's compensation laws, 1947*

State and kind of disability	Weekly maximum increased—		Weekly minimum increased—		Aggregate amounts increased—	
	From—	To—	From—	To—	From—	To—
California:						
Temporary total			\$6.50	\$9.75		
Permanent total			6.50	9.75		
Colorado:						
Temporary total	\$14.00	\$17.50	5.00	7.00		
Permanent total	14.00	17.50	5.00	7.00	\$4,375	\$5,475
Permanent partial	14.00	17.50	5.00	7.00	3,640	4,550
Connecticut:						
Temporary total	30.00	32.00	7.00	9.00		
Permanent total	30.00	32.00	7.00	9.00		
Permanent partial	30.00	32.00	7.00	9.00		
Florida:					5,000	(1)
Temporary total					5,000	(1)
Permanent total					5,000	(1)
Permanent partial					5,000	(1)
Illinois:						
Temporary total	24.00	26.00				
Permanent total	24.00	26.00				
Permanent partial	24.00	26.00				
Kansas:						
Temporary total	18.00	20.00	6.00	7.00		
Permanent total	18.00	20.00	6.00	7.00		
Permanent partial	18.00	20.00	6.00	7.00		
Maryland:						
Temporary total	23.00	25.00				
Permanent total	23.00	25.00				
Permanent partial					4,240	7,500
Minnesota:						
Temporary total	24.00	27.00	10.00	13.50		
Permanent total	24.00	27.00	10.00	13.50		
Montana:						
Temporary total	21.00	23.50				
Permanent total	21.00	23.50				
Permanent partial	21.00	23.50				
Nevada:						
Temporary total	18.46	20.77			8,000	9,000
Permanent total	13.85	17.30				
Permanent partial	13.85	17.30				
New Hampshire:						
Temporary total	21.00	25.00	8.00	10.00		
Permanent total	21.00	25.00	8.00	10.00		
Permanent partial	21.00	25.00	8.00	15.00		
New Mexico:						
Temporary total	18.00	22.00	10.00	12.00		
Permanent total	18.00	22.00	10.00	12.00		
Permanent partial	18.00	22.00	10.00	12.00		
North Carolina:						
Temporary total	20.00	24.00	7.00	8.00		
Permanent total	20.00	24.00	7.00	8.00		
Permanent partial	20.00	24.00	7.00	8.00		
Ohio:						
Temporary total	21.00	25.00	8.00	10.00		
Permanent total	21.00	25.00	8.00	10.00		
Permanent partial	21.00	25.00	8.00	10.00		
Oregon:						
Temporary total	26.54	34.19				
Permanent total	20.31	31.61				
South Dakota:						
Temporary total	15.00	20.00				
Permanent total	15.00	20.00				
Permanent partial	15.00	20.00				
Tennessee:						
Temporary total	18.00	20.00	7.00	8.00	5,000	6,500
Permanent total	18.00	20.00	7.00	8.00	5,000	6,500
Permanent partial	18.00	20.00	7.00	8.00	5,000	6,500
Texas:						
Temporary total	20.00	25.00	7.00	9.00		
Permanent total	20.00	25.00	7.00	9.00		
Permanent partial	20.00	25.00	7.00	9.00		
Washington:						
Temporary total	13.85	38.08				
Permanent total	13.85	38.08				
Wisconsin:						
Temporary total	25.90	28.00				
Permanent total	25.90	28.00				
Permanent partial	25.90	28.00				
Wyoming:						
Temporary total	27.92	35.77				
Permanent total	17.77	20.77				
Permanent partial	17.77	20.77				

¹ No aggregate amount.² The \$21 maximum had been increased to \$24.50 for a temporary period ending Sept. 30, 1947.³ For married workmen. Additional amounts allowed for dependent children.⁴ Includes allowances for dependent children.⁵ Benefits for each child, which were increased from \$198 to \$240 annually.

Oregon and Washington, from \$150 to \$200; Maryland, from \$125 to \$300; Nevada, from \$175 to \$350; and Oregon, from \$200 to \$250.

Table 2 shows increases provided in weekly and total death benefits. In this table the same difficulty exists in presenting details that applies to the table showing disability benefits. The maximum amounts as here presented take into consideration additional amounts allowed for dependents.

TABLE 2.—*Benefit changes in death cases under State workmen's compensation laws, 1947*

State	Weekly maximum		Weekly minimum		Aggregate amounts		Periods (in weeks)	
	From—	To—	From—	To—	From—	To—	From—	To—
California					\$6,000	\$7,500		
Colorado	\$14.00	\$17.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	4,375	5,475		
Connecticut	30.00	32.00	7.00	9.00				
Florida					5,000	(1)		
Illinois	24.00	26.00						
Kansas					4,000	5,000		
Maryland					6,500	7,500	416	500
Minnesota	24.00	27.00	10.00	13.50				
Montana	21.00	23.50						
Nevada	19.38	31.15						
New Hampshire	25.00		15.00		5,400	7,500		300
New Mexico	18.00	22.00	10.00	12.00				
North Carolina	21.00	24.00	7.00	8.00				
Ohio	21.00	25.00	8.00	10.00				
Oregon	20.31	31.61						
Tennessee	18.00	20.00	7.00	8.00	5,000	6,500		
Texas	20.00	25.00	7.00	9.00				
Vermont	16.83	20.00	5.60	10.00	3,500	5,200		
Washington	11.54	32.30						
Wisconsin	25.90	28.00						

¹ No aggregate amount.² Under previous law, compensation was payable in a lump sum.³ The \$21 maximum had been increased to \$24.50 for a temporary period ending Sept. 30, 1947.⁴ Includes allowances for dependent children.

In Nevada, the waiting period was reduced from 7 to 5 days, and it was provided that if incapacity lasts for 5 days or more (instead of 7 days) compensation shall be paid from the date of injury. Under a Vermont law, the 7-day waiting period was continued, but provision was made that compensation shall be paid for the whole period of disability, if the disability lasts for 21 days after the seventh day.

Coverage of Persons and Employments

The most important changes relating to coverage were made in Nevada and New Hampshire, where the laws were made compulsory instead of elective. In Nevada, the former law was elective as to all employers, but the new law is compulsory for employers having 4 or more employees. In New Hampshire, the amendment provides for

compulsory coverage of employers with 5 or more employees; previously, the law was elective for such employers and for specified hazardous employments.

The Oklahoma law was amended to define hazardous employment as including any employee of an employer who procures an insurance policy covering such employee, regardless of the nature of the business or the type of work performed. In Wyoming, the list of extra-hazardous occupations was enlarged.

Medical Services

Five States—Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, and New Mexico—increased the amount or duration of medical aid. A special act in Connecticut enlarged the scope of medical services to include nursing.

In Indiana, the period for which medical services must be rendered was increased from 120 to 180 days. In addition, the industrial board is authorized to require further medical treatment necessary to limit or reduce the amount and extent of the disability or impairment. In Iowa, the maximum amount which may be fixed by the industrial commissioner for medical services in exceptional cases was raised from \$600 to \$800. Under a Kansas law, the period allowed for medical benefits was increased from 60 to 120 days and the maximum amount of benefits from \$500 to \$750.

A Maryland law increased medical and hospital benefits from \$750 to \$1,500, with additional hospital services in the discretion of the com-

mission, limited in amount to \$500 instead of \$250. In New Mexico, the maximum amount allowed for medical and hospital benefits was increased from \$400 to \$700. The injured employee is also authorized to apply to the district court for an order requiring additional benefits.

Administration

An independent workmen's compensation commission, composed of 4 commissioners, was established in Michigan; previously 5 commissioners in the department of labor and industry administered workmen's compensation. In New Hampshire, the commissioner of labor was given some administrative duties; under the previous law, a complete system of court administration had been in effect. A Rhode Island law authorized the chief of the division of workmen's compensation or any of his authorized representatives to hold hearings; previously such hearings were held by the director of labor.

Several States made changes with regard to administration. In Florida, for example, claims for compensation can be filed within 2 years after injury or death instead of 1 year. In New Mexico, benefits are required to be paid semimonthly instead of monthly. The time for filing claims in New York was extended from 1 to 2 years after accident or death. The provision of the Tennessee law regarding settlement of claims was changed by providing that it shall be the duty of the court to determine whether the employee is receiving substantially the benefits provided by the act.

Premium Pay Provisions in Selected Union Agreements¹

MOST UNION AGREEMENTS in effect in the second half of 1946—85 percent of those studied—provided overtime pay at the rate of time and a half for all work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.² Exceptions to this general rule were found in the West Coast longshore and in women's clothing industries. In flat glass, men's clothing, and leather products it was not uncommon to find an established workday of less than 8 hours and workweek under 40 hours, with the premium rate, however, starting after 8 or 40 hours.

Almost half the agreements, covering over 750,000 workers in the sample, had provisions requiring penalty rates for work performed on Saturday as such; and about 60 percent, covering a similar proportion of workers, required penalty rates for Sunday work as such. In these agreements, more than 80 percent of the workers who received premium pay for Saturday or Sunday as such were paid time and a half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work, irrespective of the number of hours previously worked during the week.

About a fourth of the agreements, covering approximately 40 percent of the workers in the sample, specified time and a half for work on the

¹ Prepared by the staff of the Collective Bargaining Division in the Bureau's Industrial Relations Branch.

² This analysis is based on a selection of 437 union agreements which were in effect in the latter half of 1946, covering slightly over 2 million workers in the following 31 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries: Aircraft; alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals; aluminum; automobiles; canning and preserving; chemicals; cigars; concrete, gypsum, and plaster products; cotton textiles; electrical machinery; flat glass; glassware, pressed or blown; iron and steel and their products; leather products; leather tanning; longshoring; meat packing; men's clothing; nonelectrical machinery; paper; petroleum refining; pottery; rubber; shipbuilding; shoes; smelting and refining of nonferrous metals; structural clay products; sugar; tobacco and cigarettes; trucking (general pick-up and delivery); and women's clothing.

sixth consecutive day. About 30 percent, covering about 25 percent of the workers, specified a premium rate for work on the seventh consecutive day; half of these workers received time and a half for work on the seventh day and the other half, double time.

More than four-fifths of all workers in the sample received premium pay for production work on holidays. Of these, two-thirds were paid double time, and a third, time and a half. Six holidays were most frequently specified.

Three out of every four workers in the sample were under agreements which required a differential for work on shifts other than the first or regular day shift. Workers on the third shift generally were paid a higher differential than those on the second shift.

Executive Order 9240

Prior to World War II, most union agreements provided premium rates for Saturday and Sunday work, as well as for holidays. Two basic reasons accounted for the existence of special rates for work on these days: The principle that holiday work, as such, deserved special reward; and the deterrent effect of premium rates on the extension of work over the week-end holidays.

During the war, however, as plants normally on a 1-shift basis converted to 24-hour, 7-day operations, most of the usual premium pay provisions for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work were altered by Executive Order 9240, which was in effect from October 1, 1942, to August 21, 1945. This order provided that no premium wage or extra compensation was to be paid for work on Saturday or Sunday, as such, on work relating to the prosecution of the war; that time and a half was permissible but not obligatory for work performed on the sixth day worked in the regularly scheduled workweek, or for work over 40 hours a week, or 8 hours a day, where otherwise required by law or by contract; that double time was to be paid for work on the seventh day worked in the regularly scheduled workweek; and that time and a half, but no more, was required for work on the six holidays enumerated in the order, premium pay or extra compensation having been prohibited for any other holidays.

Of the 437 agreements included in this study, all of which were in effect on July 1, 1946 (almost

a year after the end of the war and the revocation of Executive Order 9240), approximately 60 percent had reinstated the provisions requiring premium rates for Sunday work as such, and about 50 percent, the clauses for Saturday work as such.

Weekly or Daily Work Schedules

Agreements covering most of the workers in the sample required that time and a half was to be paid for hours of work which exceed 40 a week. In the shipbuilding industry on the West Coast and in ship repair on the Gulf Coast, however, the zone standard agreements³ provided for double time after 40 hours.

Most of the agreements which required a premium rate for work beyond a scheduled work-week under 40 hours were in the West Coast longshore industry and in women's clothing. The West Coast longshore agreements stipulated an amount almost equivalent to time and a half after 30 hours of work a week, averaged over 4 weeks. In women's clothing, many agreements required time and a half after 35 or 37½ hours of work, and some prohibited overtime altogether.

In men's clothing, the association agreements for the principal manufacturing areas established a 36-hour week, and one agreement required time and a half thereafter. The agreement with the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange contained no mention of overtime work. The Philadelphia and Boston association agreements permitted 4 hours' overtime beyond the scheduled 36-hour week at the regular rates. Agreements in other areas with individual manufacturers in some cases established a 40-hour week, with time and a half thereafter.

A number of trucking agreements provided a

³ During 1941, labor and management in the shipbuilding industry voluntarily agreed to cooperate with the Government in establishing standards in the industry, through the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee (composed of representatives of labor and management in the shipbuilding industry and of the procurement agencies of the Government—Maritime Commission, Navy and War Departments). Four zone agreements (Pacific, Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and Great Lakes) were negotiated and went into effect between April and October 1941, to continue for the duration of the national emergency. These zone agreements covered certain basic conditions of employment: Basic hourly wage rates for standard skilled mechanics, hours of employment and overtime rates, a clear definition of shift premiums, provision for apprentice training, and provisions for employee health and safety. Individual collective-bargaining agreements entered into between shipbuilding management and labor incorporated the provisions of the zone standards.

The change to prewar practices in overtime payments became effective October 6, 1945, as the result of a national referendum held in August of that year, on instruction of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee. See Report of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, in Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, June 30, 1946 (Washington, 1947).

premium rate for time worked beyond a schedule of 48 to 54 hours.

Agreements affecting more than 4 out of 5 workers in the sample required that time and a half was to be paid for all work in excess of 8 hours a day. About half of the men's clothing agreements studied, which covered about a third of the industry's workers in the sample, required time and a half after 8 hours. In other agreements in this industry, overtime work beyond 8 hours was prohibited. About two-thirds of the workers in the trucking industry sample received time and a half after 8 hours. Double time after 8 hours was provided for in the Zone Standard Agreements of the West Coast shipbuilding industry and of ship repair on the Gulf Coast, and also in an agreement in iron and steel products. In the Alaska salmon industry, which paid its workers on a monthly basis, and occasionally in trucking, the premium rate for work over 8 hours was a fixed sum an hour.

Only 11 agreements, covering less than 5,000 workers, provided for a workday of more than 8 hours. Eight trucking agreements required time and a half after 9 hours, and the remainder (2 trucking and 1 cigar manufacturing agreement) required similar overtime after 10 hours.

A premium rate for work beyond a day of less than 8 hours was found principally in the West Coast longshore industry and in women's clothing. In the former, the premium rate applied to work after 6 hours. In the latter industry, some agreements stipulated time and a half after 7 or 7½ hours, others required a premium rate after 8 hours, and still others prohibited overtime. One trucking agreement provided for time and a half after 6½ hours of work for men on a 6-day week schedule.

In 3 industries it was not uncommon to have an established workday of less than 8 hours and work-week under 40 hours with the premium rate starting after 8 or 40 hours. For example, agreements with the two major producers in the flat glass industry established a normal 36-hour week and provided for time and a half after 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. Similar arrangements were found in some of the men's clothing agreements. In leather products, agreements affecting a substantial number of workers provided for a 7½-hour day and a 37½-hour week, with the premium rate starting after 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. Two agreements in petroleum refining, which covered 2 plants of a single company, established

a schedule of 40 hours a week or 72 hours in any "predetermined" 2-week period, with time and a half after 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

Twenty-four agreements covering less than 5 percent of the workers in the sample stipulated time and a half for the first 2, 3, or 4 hours of overtime work and double time thereafter. This provision was most common in aircraft, appearing in 7 of the 21 agreements studied in this industry and affecting about 25,000 workers. In the aircraft sample, 2 agreements required double time after 10 hours and 3 after 12 hours, in 1 day; another required double time after 2 hours of overtime, and the seventh, after 3 hours of overtime.

In lieu of a higher premium rate, or in some cases in addition to it, some agreements provided that an employee who worked a specified number of hours overtime was to receive a meal at the employer's expense or payment for his meal period, or both.

Premium Calendar Days

Slightly less than half of the agreements, which affected more than 750,000 workers (over a third in the sample) required that a premium rate was to be paid for production work on Saturday as such. Table 1 shows the proportion of workers in each of the industries analyzed who received this premium rate.

TABLE 1.—Saturday work—Proportion of workers receiving premium pay, by industry

Two-thirds or more	One-third and under two-thirds	* Under one-third
Aircraft. Alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals. Cotton textiles. Electrical machinery. Longshoring. ¹ Nonelectrical machinery. Tobacco. Shipbuilding.	Leather tanning. Men's clothing. Shoes. Trucking.	Aluminum. ² Automobiles. Canning and preserving. Chemicals. Cigars. ² Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products. ² Flat glass. ² Glassware, pressed or blown. ² Iron and steel. Leather products. Meat packing. Paper. Petroleum. Pottery. ² Rubber. Smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. Structural clay products. ² Sugar. ² Women's clothing. ²

¹ In longshoring, a premium rate was required for work performed between 5 p. m. on Friday and 8 a. m. on Monday.

² None of the agreements in the sample for this industry required a premium rate for Saturday work.

³ Work on Saturdays often was not performed; in some instances it was expressly prohibited.

Over four-fifths of the workers who were paid a premium rate for Saturday work received time and a half; the others, double time. The majority of those paid the latter rate were in the West Coast shipbuilding industry or in ship repair on the Gulf Coast; some were in electrical machinery and a few other industries.

More than 260 of the agreements, covering about three-fifths of the total workers in the sample, required a premium rate for production work on Sunday. The proportion of production workers who received such payment is shown in table 2, by industry.

TABLE 2.—Sunday work—Proportion of workers receiving premium pay, by industry

Two-thirds or more	One-third and under two-thirds	Under one-third
Aircraft. Alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals. Aluminum. Automobiles. Cotton textiles. Electrical machinery. Flat glass. Glassware, pressed or blown. Longshoring. Meat packing. Nonelectrical machinery. Pottery. Rubber. Shipbuilding. Smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. Tobacco. Trucking.	Canning and preserving. Chemicals. Iron and steel. Leather tanning. Paper. Petroleum refining. Shoes. Structural clay products. Sugar.	Leather products. ¹ Men's clothing. ¹ Women's clothing. ¹

¹ Since production work generally is not performed on Sunday, the agreements usually contained no reference to premium rate of work on that day.

More than four-fifths of the production workers who received a premium rate for Sunday work were paid double time. Others were paid time and a half, or in a few cases, a fixed sum.

In the following industries most of the production workers in the sample who received a premium rate were paid time and a half: Aluminum; flat glass; glassware, pressed or blown; longshoring; paper; petroleum; pottery; smelting and refining of nonferrous metals; and structural clay products.

Double time was the prevailing rate for production work on Sunday in aircraft; alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals; automobiles; cotton textiles; electrical machinery; iron and steel products; meat packing; nonelectrical machinery; rubber; shipbuilding; shoes; tobacco; trucking. There were some workers in these industries, however, who were paid time and a half.

In chemicals, leather tanning, and sugar, about half of the workers in the sample who received a premium rate were paid time and a half, and the other half received double time. In canning and preserving, the Alaska salmon agreement provided that a fixed sum per hour was to be paid for work on an employee's day of rest. Before and after the fishing season the day of rest was Sunday; during the season it was Sunday or Monday.

Premium pay for production work on the worker's sixth consecutive day of work was provided in 105 agreements, covering nearly 800,000 workers. The rate in all cases was time and a half.

The proportion of workers who received premium pay for work performed on the sixth day worked in the regularly scheduled workweek is shown in table 3, by industry.

TABLE 3.—*Sixth consecutive day of work—Proportion of workers receiving premium pay, by industry*

Two-thirds or more	One-third and under two-thirds	Under one-third
Aluminum. Automobiles. Cigars. Flat glass. ¹ Iron and steel. Leather tanning.	Chemicals. Structural clay products.	Aircraft. Alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals. Canning and preserving. Cotton textiles. Electrical machinery. Glassware, pressed or blown. ² Leather products. ² Longshoring. ² Meat packing. Men's clothing. Nonelectrical machinery. Paper. Petroleum refining. Pottery. ² Rubber. Shipbuilding. ² Shoes. ² Smelting and refining of nonferrous metals. Sugar. ² Tobacco. ² Trucking. Women's clothing.

¹ When on a regularly scheduled day of 8 hours or more.

² No agreement in the sample in these industries contained a provision concerning the sixth day.

A premium rate for production work on an employee's seventh consecutive day of work was required in 126 agreements, affecting slightly more than 550,000 workers (about a fourth of the total in the sample). The number of workers who received double time and the number who received time and a half were approximately equal.

The proportion of workers who received a premium rate for the seventh consecutive day of production work is shown, by industry, in table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Seventh consecutive day of work—Proportion of workers receiving premium pay, by industry*

Two-thirds or more	One-third and under two-thirds	Under one-third
Aluminum. Cigars. Flat glass. Iron and steel. Leather tanning. Structural clay products.	Chemicals. Paper. Petroleum refining. Smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.	Aircraft. Alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals. Automobiles. Canning and preserving. Cotton textiles. Electrical machinery. Glassware, pressed or blown. ¹ Leather products. ¹ Longshoring. ¹ Meat packing. Men's clothing. Nonelectrical machinery. Pottery. ¹ Rubber. Shipbuilding. ¹ Shoes. ¹ Sugar. Tobacco. Trucking. Women's clothing. ¹

¹ Agreements in this industry contained no mention of the seventh day.

In petroleum refining, 6 agreements, which covered about 11,000 workers, required that a worker was to be paid time and a half "for work on his day off." In pressed and blown glassware, 1 agreement required time and a half for the 13th and 14th consecutive day of work, and 3 required time and a half for Sunday in a "6-1" system (6 days of work followed by 1 day of rest) or for the 13th and 14th day in a "12-2" system. These 4 agreements cover over 3,000 workers.

Holidays: More than 380 of the agreements, which covered more than four-fifths of all workers in the sample, specifically required that a premium rate was to be paid for production work on holidays. In men's clothing and women's clothing, work is rarely performed on holidays, and consequently premium-pay provisions were frequently absent from the agreements. Additional agreements scattered in several other industries had no holiday provisions. The absence of a holiday provision from an agreement, however, does not invariably mean that a premium rate is not paid.

Of the number of workers covered by the agreements sampled who received a premium rate for work on holidays, approximately a third were paid time and a half and two-thirds, double time. Seven agreements, covering about 7,000 workers, required that employees were to be paid their regular rate for certain holidays on which no work was generally done, and that either 2½ times the

regular rate or triple time was to be paid if work was performed. Three of these agreements were in trucking, and 2 each in leather products and meat packing.

A majority of the workers of the sample were paid double time for holiday work in the following industries: Aircraft; alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals; automobiles; electrical machinery; meat packing; nonelectrical machinery; pottery; rubber; shipbuilding; tobacco; and trucking. Time and a half was paid the majority of workers studied in aluminum; chemicals; cigars; cotton textiles; flat glass; iron and steel and their products; leather products; leather tanning; longshoring; paper; shoes; and structural clay products. Either time and a half or double time was paid to a substantial number of workers in canning and preserving; glassware, pressed or blown; petroleum refining; smelting and refining of nonferrous metals; and sugar.

The number of holidays for which a premium rate was required ranged from 3 to 11. Six days was most common; next, in order, were 7, 8, and 6½ days. Over 1.5 million workers were under agreements which specified either 6 or 6½ days. The 6 holidays most frequently mentioned were New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

About 200,000 of the production workers in the sample (about 10 percent of all those covered) were under agreements which required pay for holidays not worked. Approximately three-fourths of these workers were paid for 6 or 6½ days; the number of holidays paid for but not worked in other agreements ranged from 1 to 8.

Shift Differentials⁴

Approximately three-fourths of the total number of workers in the sample were under agreements which required a differential for work on shifts other than the first or regular day shift. Many of the agreements which did not specify shift differentials were in industries such as men's and women's clothing, where only 1 shift was normally scheduled. Longshore agreements, as noted in a following section, made no reference to shifts but required a premium rate for work after specified hours.

⁴ For a study of shift differentials in manufacturing, 1945-46, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1947 (p. 183).

Table 5 shows the proportion of workers who received shift differentials for work on shifts other than the first or regular day shift, by industry.

TABLE 5.—*Proportion of workers receiving shift differentials, by industry*

Two-thirds or more	One-third and under two-thirds	Under one-third
Aircraft. Alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals. Aluminum. Automobiles. Cotton textiles. Electrical machinery. Flat glass. Iron and steel. Leather tanning. Meat packing. Petroleum. Pottery. Shipbuilding. Smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.	Paper. Rubber. Trucking.	Canning and preserving. Chemicals. Cigars. ¹ Glassware, pressed or blown. ¹ Leather products. Shoes. ¹ Structural clay prod- ucts. Sugar. Tobacco. ¹

¹ No references to shifts were contained in the agreements sampled in these industries.

About 400,000 workers, or about a fifth of the sample, were under agreements which required a differential of 4 cents an hour for the second shift and of 6 cents for the third shift; about 120,000 workers were paid a differential of 5 cents for such shifts. Approximately 350,000 workers were covered by a differential of 5 percent for the second and of 7½ percent for the third shift; nearly 200,000 workers were paid a 10-percent differential for such shifts. Other differentials ranged from 2 cents an hour for night shifts to 18 percent (in 1 instance) for the third shift.

In flat glass, when four 6-hour shifts were scheduled, all the agreements in the sample required a differential of 4 cents an hour for work performed between 6 p. m. and midnight, and of 6 cents for work between midnight and 6 a. m. For shifts other than daylight single shifts, a differential of 4 cents an hour was paid for work done between the hours of 4 p. m. and midnight, and of 6 cents for work done between midnight and 8 a. m. "Appropriate" differentials were paid for daylight single shifts, which began or ended after specified hours.

In the pottery industry, a 5-cent an hour differential was stipulated for work on the second and third 8-hour shifts when three 8-hour shifts were scheduled. When four 6-hour shifts were operated, this differential was specified for work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Most of the agreements in the

sample in petroleum refining required differentials of 4 and 6 cents an hour for the second and third shifts, respectively. In the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry, a 10-percent differential and 8 hours' pay for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours of work were usually required for the second shift, and 15 percent and 8 hours' pay for 7 hours of work, for the third shift. In shipbuilding on the Atlantic Coast, a 7-percent differential for both the second and third shifts prevailed.

Leather tanning agreements generally required a 5-cent an hour differential for the second shift (except 1 agreement, requiring 4 cents) and from 5 to 10 cents for the third. The prevailing shift premium in meat packing was 5 cents an hour for work done between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Most aluminum workers were paid a differential of 4 cents an hour for the second shift and 6 cents for the third. In smelting and refining of nonferrous metals and in alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals, the second shift differential ranged from 4 to 6 cents or 5 percent; and the third, from 5 to 8 cents or $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Agreements covering over 90 percent of the workers in the sample in iron and steel required 4 cents an hour for the second shift and 6 cents for the third. Other differentials in this industry ranged from 3 cents an hour to $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent for the second shift, and from 5 cents to $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent for the third.

Nearly 350,000 automobile workers in the sample were under agreements which required differentials of 5 percent and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent for specified shifts. A differential of 7 cents an hour for the third shift only was most common in cotton textiles. Over 175,000 workers in the sample in electrical machinery were under agreements which require a differential of 10 percent for the second and third shifts.

In the aircraft industry, all agreements in the sample contained provisions for shift differentials. Three-fourths of these workers were under agreements which also prescribed a differential in hours for the third shift—8 hours' pay for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours' work. About 35,000 aircraft workers were under agreements which specified a differential of 6 cents an hour for the second and third shifts, with 8 hours' pay for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours of work on the third. One agreement provided for a differential of 10 cents an hour for the second and third shifts, with 8 hours' pay for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours' work on the third shift.

Another, without differential in hours, provided for a differential of 15 percent for the second and third shifts. The premium rate for overtime work in the aircraft industry usually began in the third shift after the scheduled hours of work, rather than after 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

In rubber, the shift differential most often specified was 3 cents an hour for work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. or, in a few cases, between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Other Premium Payments

It was a general practice in the longshore industry to require a premium rate, rather than a shift differential, for work performed before or after designated hours. All agreements in the sample in this industry required that work performed after 5 p. m. or before 8 a. m. on a weekday was to be paid for at a stated monetary rate, which was generally equivalent to time and a half of the regular rate. Some agreements in alloying, rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals, automobiles, canning and preserving, cotton textiles, men's clothing, shipbuilding, smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, and tobacco specified that work outside an employee's regular shift was to be compensated at time and a half. Four agreements in trucking required that a premium rate was to be paid for work before or after certain hours.

Provisions regarding hazardous, dirty, or unpleasant work were common in longshoring, where premium rates, varying from 5 cents an hour to more than double the regular rates, were required for handling certain commodities or damaged cargoes. Six shipbuilding agreements stipulated premium rates ranging from 10 cents an hour to time and a half for "dirty" or other specified work, such as galvanized burning, spray painting, tank cleaning, or working with certain materials in closely confined space. Some of the agreements in the paper industry required workers who were called in while off duty for repair work and changing screens to be allowed 4 to 6 hours' pay for the job, or time and a half for actual hours worked, whichever was greater. A chemical agreement provided that men working 30 feet or more above the ground were to receive a 5-cent an hour premium.

Meal Periods

Three of the 4 longshore agreements in the sample required that a stipulated amount virtually equivalent to time and a half was to be paid for work performed during the noon lunch period; in the other agreement, the rate was double time. Work during meal periods other than the noon lunch period in this industry was usually compensated for at a higher rate than work during the noon period.

Two agreements in petroleum refining stipulated that an employee who was required to work during his regular meal period was to be paid time and a half for such work, with an equal period of time allowed for eating. Four agreements stipulated that a meal was to be provided by the employer to workers who had to work past their regular quitting time. Under 1 of these 4 agreements, day workers on a night shift were allowed a 20-minute paid lunch period; under another, the employer paid for a lunch costing not more than 75 cents for an employee who worked 2 hours beyond his quitting time. According to some of the petroleum agreements, certain workers were permitted to eat while on duty.

Three shipbuilding agreements required time and a half for work performed during an employee's meal period and another, double time. A fifth specified time and a half for work during meal

periods on new construction work and double time on repair work.

Agreements covering three-fourths of the workers in the sample in meat packing required the payment of time and a half for work performed during a worker's lunch period. When overtime was worked, the second meal period of the employee, not to exceed 20 minutes, was generally paid for by the employer.

One rubber agreement allowed a paid lunch period, with the additional provision that employees were to produce a half hour's extra output. Another provided that "employees engaged in jobs which are operated on 3 continuous 8-hour shifts, the nature of which requires a cessation of production for the purpose of eating, shall be paid 80 percent of their average straight-time hourly earnings for an assigned lunch period."

Two agreements in sugar required that time and a half be paid for work during the meal period.

Collective agreements in a number of industries provided that, during 3-shift operations, a fully or partly paid lunch period be allowed. Workers on continuous operations in some agreements were also permitted to eat while on duty. A number of agreements specified that an employee who worked more than 5, 6, or any other indicated number of hours without a meal period was to be paid a premium rate for additional work until a meal period was allowed, or was to be allowed a paid meal period, or both.

Canada: Wage Trends and Wage Policies, 1939-47

JOSEPH MINTZES¹

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS of wage earners in Canadian manufacturing industries rose by approximately 70 percent between 1939 and June 1947, whereas retail prices increased by about 33 percent and wholesale prices by nearly 70 percent. These changes in wages and prices increased the actual purchasing power of such workers whose real weekly earnings on June 1, 1947, averaged approximately 28 percent above the 1939 level. The moderate increase in prices during this period parallels the price developments in the United Kingdom and Sweden.²

Changes in the Canadian wage structure during World War II and in the postwar period resulted in some reduction in differences in average hourly earnings between men and women, among the various industries, and among the different Provinces; but the trend toward narrowing differences was not always clear-cut. These changes, in general, were like those which occurred in other countries.

Unlike the wage policies followed in Great Britain and Sweden, where stabilization was achieved largely through voluntary agreements between employers and trade-unions, direct governmental controls over wages were relied upon in Canada from November 1941 to December 1946. At the same time, the Government maintained price control and rationing in an attempt to

¹ Of the Bureau's Foreign Labor Conditions Staff.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1947, p. 149, September 1947, p. 285, and this issue, p. 431, for similar accounts of wage trends and wage policies in France, Great Britain, and Sweden; these are part of a series of wage studies which will appear in bulletin form under the title *Wage Trends and Wage Policies in Selected Foreign Countries*.

stabilize prices and to assure an adequate distribution of war-reduced supplies of consumers' goods. Following a policy influenced considerably by similar movements in the United States, wartime instituted wage controls in Canada were withdrawn in December 1946; and most price control regulations were removed by the fall of 1947.

Proximity and close economic ties have limited the extent to which Canada has been able to insulate herself from the major economic trends in the United States. Price and wage pressures from across the border have been instrumental in Canada's abandonment of most of her wartime economic controls. Internal factors have also been at work. The upward wage pressures within Canada also stem from a manpower shortage caused by a great industrial expansion which is similar to that in the United States.³ As in the United States, the heavy foreign and domestic demands for her products also have tended to push up Canadian prices during the postwar period.

Money Wages⁴

Average hourly earnings in Canadian manufacturing industries rose from 42.2 cents in 1939 to 79.8 cents in June 1947⁵—an increase of 89.1 percent (table 1). Additional increases in hourly earnings can be anticipated following important wage increases, ranging from 7 to 13 cents an hour, granted in major collective agreements made after June. Hourly earnings rose steadily during the war, and, after reaching a wartime peak of 70.5 cents in May 1945, declined slightly before resuming their upward trend in the early part of 1946.

³ Industrial production, according to official indexes, rose 60.4 percent in Canada and 70.8 percent in the United States between 1939 and June 1947.

⁴ Although data on hourly and weekly earnings for the period before 1942 do not cover identical groups in all cases, this material is employed as a general indication of trends. Footnotes to the various tables mention instances where data may not be directly comparable.

⁵ All dollars and cents quotations in this article refer to Canadian money. In 1939, the exchange rate for a Canadian dollar was 96.0 United States cents; between 1940 and July 1946 it was 90.9 cents. Since July 1946, the official exchange rate in Canada has been set at par, with a Canadian dollar exchanging for a United States dollar. Free exchange rates for the Canadian dollar in the United States, however, have been below the official rate—declining gradually from an average of about 95 cents in 1946 to about 92 cents in the spring and summer of 1947.

Great caution, nevertheless, should be used in comparing Canadian wage data with those of the United States. Comparisons of wages between countries are difficult to interpret because of the fact that foreign exchange rates do not truly reflect international differences in living costs and because of the lack of information on relative productivity by industry in different countries. Wherever productivity studies have been made, the differences favor the United States.

TABLE 1.—*Canada: Hours and earnings in manufacturing industries, and indexes of cost of living and real wages, 1939–June 1947*¹

Dates	Average hourly earnings	Average hours worked per week	Average weekly earnings	Indexes (1939=100) of—		
				Average weekly earnings	Cost of living	Real weekly earnings
1939	\$ 2.42	47.2	\$ 20.11	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	(4)	50.1	(4)	(4)	104.1	(4)
1941	(4)	50.6	(4)	(4)	110.0	(4)
1942	\$ 2.54	50.2	\$ 27.99	139.2	115.3	120.8
1943	\$ 2.63	48.3	\$ 29.70	147.7	116.7	126.6
1944	\$ 2.64	47.5	\$ 30.94	153.8	117.1	131.4
1945	\$ 2.69	43.3	\$ 30.71	152.7	117.7	129.8
1946	\$ 2.70	42.6	\$ 29.87	148.5	121.8	122.0
1947: Jan. 1	.763	\$ 38.1	\$ 29.07	\$ 144.5	125.1	\$ 115.6
Feb. 1	.764	43.2	33.00	164.1	125.9	130.4
Mar. 1	.771	43.4	33.46	166.4	127.0	131.1
Apr. 1	.776	43.2	33.52	166.7	128.7	129.6
May 1	.783	42.2	33.83	168.2	131.1	128.4
June 1	.798	42.9	34.23	170.2	132.9	128.1

¹ Sources: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics: *Weekly Earnings and Hours of Work of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1944*; *Statistics of Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, various dates*; and the *Employment Situation, various dates*. The *Canada Yearbook*, Ottawa, 1946.

The census of manufactures data on earnings and hours for the month of highest employment were used for the years 1939 through 1944. Data for later years are from a current monthly survey based on returns of employers with 15 or more employees and keeping man-hour records of such employees, and therefore relate primarily to hourly rated (time) workers.

² All dollars and cents quotations in this and subsequent tables refer to Canadian money.

³ Computed in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics by taking a weighted average of male and female average weekly earnings for 1939, 1942, 1943, and 1944; and by taking an average of the 12 monthly figures of average weekly earnings for 1945 and 1946.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Averages affected by year-end holidays.

Increases in average hourly earnings during the war period represented, for the most part, cost-of-living supplements and increases in substandard wages provided by wartime wage orders, overtime pay, and the high wage rates paid by war industries. According to a recent official study, the decline in average hourly earnings experienced after the end of the war in Europe was the result of a shift in employment from the higher paying war industries to lower paying jobs, and was not attributable to reductions in hourly rates.⁶ This downward trend was reversed in the first half of 1946 by the relatively increased employment which occurred in high paying heavy industries, as well as by increased wage rates throughout industry in general. With wage controls terminated in December 1946, the upward movement of average hourly earnings in 1947 represented wage gains made through collective bargaining and by the competitive bidding for labor by industry under conditions of relatively full employment.

Between 1939 and June 1947, average weekly earnings of wage earners in Canadian manufac-

⁶ Postwar Trend of Real and Money Earnings in Canada (*In Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1947 (pp. 949-953).

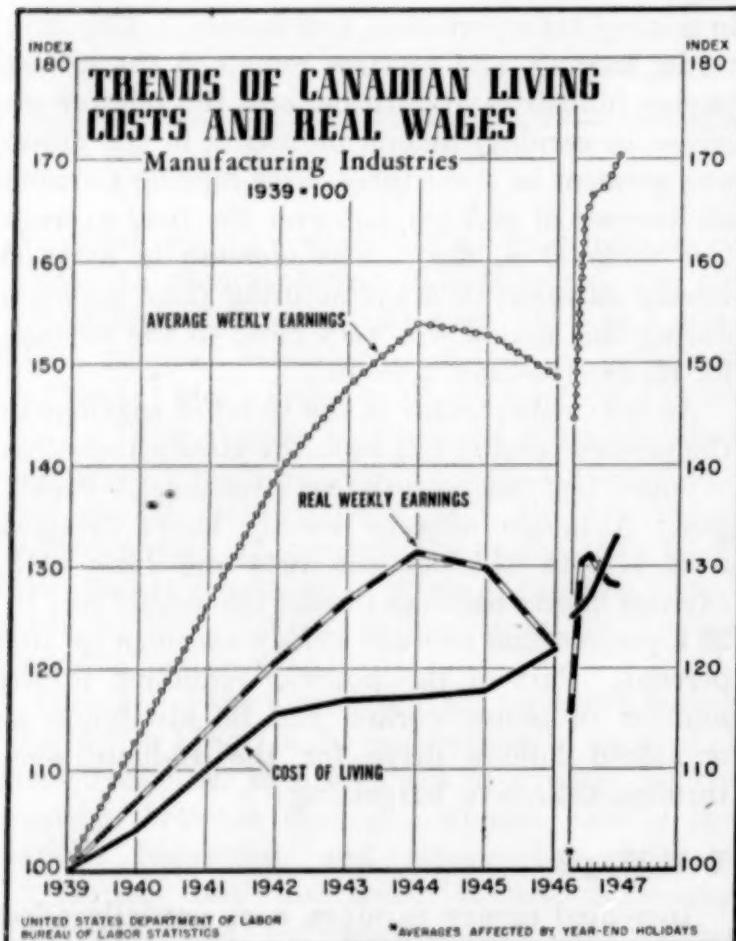
turing industries rose from \$20.11 to \$34.23—an increase of 70.2 percent. Although weekly earnings dropped sharply from the wartime peak of March 1945 during the latter half of 1945 and early 1946, this level was regained, and in June 1947 average weekly earnings were 6.6 percent above the wartime maximum. Data available since 1942 for nine leading industries, including manufacturing, indicate that average weekly earnings of both wage earners and salaried employees were highest in both 1942 and June 1947 in mining, transportation, and finance. Although trade, logging, and services remained the lowest paying industries in both periods, the relative increase in earnings among industries in the group was greatest in these three, with logging showing an increase of 66.7 percent over the 1942 average (see table 4, p. 429). The increase in average weekly earnings in manufacturing (25.5 percent) during this period was very close to the average for all groups (26.0 percent).

An important factor in the trend of earnings in the postwar period has been the steady reduction of hours, together with the maintenance of weekly pay. Although average weekly hours dropped from 47.5 to 42.9 between 1944 and June 1947, average hourly earnings during this period rose by 23.5 percent and average weekly earnings by 10.6 percent. Part of the postwar reduction in the number of hours worked can be attributed to organized labor's drive for the 40-hour week through collective bargaining.

Real Wages

Increased money earnings were partially offset by the higher cost of living in the period 1939–June 1947. During that time the official cost-of-living index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics rose by 32.9 percent, whereas average weekly earnings in Canadian manufacturing industries increased by 70.2 percent. On this basis, real weekly earnings in June 1947 were 28.1 percent higher on the average, than in 1939. Real earnings however, reached a maximum of 36.6 percent over the 1939 level in March 1945, then declined sharply in the latter part of 1945 and in 1946. During the early part of 1947, they rose slightly but between March and June 1947 again showed a small decrease which reflected the relatively greater increase in prices over wages during the postwar period.

These estimates may, however, overstate the actual increase in real earnings. The figures on average earnings do not take into account the wartime increases in direct taxes; the Canadian cost-of-living index does not include direct taxes. The average income tax paid by a single worker rose from 1.4 percent of his income in 1939 to 14 percent in 1946, and the tax paid by a married worker with one dependent rose from 0 to 6 percent during this period.



Wage Structure Changes

Between 1939 and 1944, there was a reduction in earning differentials between men and women. In 1944, average hourly earnings of 47.9 cents for women wage earners and 71.4 cents for men represented increases of 54.5 and 69.3 percent, respectively, over 1939 levels. The trend toward narrowing the spread between men's and women's earnings during these war years⁷ is indicated in the following tabulation:

⁷ No data are available for the more recent period.

	<i>Average hourly earnings (in cents)—</i>		<i>Women's earnings as percent of men's</i>
	<i>Men's</i>	<i>Women's</i>	
1939	46.2	28.3	61.3
1940	48.7	28.5	58.5
1941	53.8	31.6	58.7
1942	61.9	37.1	59.9
1943	67.1	43.1	64.2
1944	71.2	47.9	67.3

Source: Census of Manufactures (data refer to month of highest employment).

With the exception of British Columbia, where the upward movement of earnings was more marked than elsewhere in Canada, there has been a general reduction in differentials in average hourly earnings among wage earners in the various Provinces between 1939 and June 1947. As measured by indexes based on average hourly earnings in British Columbia, index numbers for the various Provinces, in June 1947, clustered in the high 70's and 80's, compared to a considerably wider spread in 1939 (table 2).

TABLE 2.—Canada: *Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries, by Province, 1939–June 1947*

Province	1939 ¹		June 1, 1947 ²	
	Average hourly earnings	Index (British Columbia=100)	Average hourly earnings	Index (British Columbia=100)
British Columbia	\$0.495	100.0	\$0.948	100.0
Manitoba	.487	98.4	.789	83.2
Ontario	.450	92.1	.837	88.3
Alberta	.451	91.1	.794	83.8
Saskatchewan	.421	85.1	.798	84.2
Quebec	.370	74.7	.725	76.5
Nova Scotia	.349	70.5	.746	78.7
New Brunswick	.342	69.1	.734	77.4
Prince Edward Island	.233	47.1	(*)	(*)

¹ Based on census of manufactures. Data relate to month of highest employment in each year.

² Current monthly survey data based on employers of 15 or more employees and keeping man-hour records of such employees; data, therefore, relate primarily to hourly rated (time) workers.

³ Not available.

Among the various manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings of wage earners in the manufacture of iron and its products were highest in both 1939 and 1944 (table 3).⁸ The greatest increase during this period occurred in chemicals and allied products—an important war industry; the smallest, in the nonferrous metal products industry. Although there had been some change in rank according to earnings among the various industrial groups, the earnings level of the lowest

⁸ Average hourly earnings for identical industrial groups are not available for later dates. The monthly series on average hourly earnings in manufacturing started in 1944, and the industrial classification used differs somewhat from that of earlier series.

group in proportion to that of the highest remained unchanged between 1939 and 1944, thus, average hourly earnings in vegetable products, the lowest paying group in 1939, were approximately 60 percent of the highest; and, in 1944, wage earners in textiles, the new lowest paying industry, also had an earnings level of about 60 percent of the highest.

TABLE 3.—*Canada: Average hourly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries, by industry group, 1939-44*¹

Industrial group	Average hourly earnings of wage earners		Percent increase	Rank in—		
	1939	1944				
				1939	1944	
All industrial groups.....	\$0.422	\$0.646	53.1	.....	.....
Iron and its products.....	.572	.803	40.4	1	1	
Nonferrous metal products.....	.508	.568	11.8	2	4	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	.498	.676	35.7	3	2	
Wood and paper products.....	.403	.554	37.5	4	6	
Chemicals and allied products.....	.392	.636	62.2	5	3	
Animal products.....	.379	.556	46.7	6	5	
Textiles and textile products.....	.350	.488	39.4	7	8	
Vegetable products.....	.346	.506	46.2	8	7	

¹ Source: Report of Paul H. Norgren, Labor Attaché, U. S. Embassy, Ottawa: No. 21, Jan. 13, 1947 (p. 6). The data are based on census of manufactures for the month of highest employment.

Comparable data available since 1942, however, indicate that the differentials in average weekly earnings among 9 leading industries had narrowed somewhat by June 1947 (table 4). The relative increases in average weekly earnings of wage

TABLE 4.—*Canada: Weekly earnings of wage and salaried workers in 9 leading industries, 1942-June 1947*¹

Industry	1942	June 1947	Percent increase
All industrial groups.....	\$28.61	\$36.06	26.0
Mining.....	34.79	41.17	18.3
Transportation.....	34.69	43.37	25.0
Finance.....	30.20	37.51	24.2
Manufacturing.....	29.17	36.61	25.5
Communications.....	28.13	34.41	22.3
Construction and maintenance.....	26.45	34.51	30.5
Trade.....	24.07	31.49	30.8
Logging.....	20.34	33.91	66.7
Services.....	17.37	23.22	33.7

¹ Source: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa); Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls in Canada, 1945 (p. 96); and The Employment Situation, June 1947, (p. 21).

earners in the low-paying industries were generally higher than those in the better paying industries. In June 1947, average weekly earnings in the services industry—the lowest paying industry in both years studied—were 53.5 percent of weekly earnings in transportation—the highest paying industry; in 1942, earnings in services were 49.9

percent of mining—the highest paying industry of that year.

Wage and Price Policies

During the first 2 years of World War II, little control was placed upon the movement of wages. The first measure relating to the control of wages was Order-in-Council P. C.-7440 of December 16, 1940, but this order merely set forth a policy to be followed by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in their attempts to settle wage disputes. In the fall of 1941, however, a comprehensive wage and price control policy was introduced by the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order of October 24, 1941 (P. C.-8253).⁹

The Order which replaced P. C.-7440 stabilized all wage rates at the level of November 24, 1941. The program was administered under a National War Labor Board and by 9 Regional War Labor Boards. Adjustments were permitted when an employer's scale of wage rates was low in comparison with rates generally prevailing in the same occupation in the same locality. The NWLB could also order an employer to pay a cost-of-living bonus based on any increase in the cost-of-living index after October 1941, or such date as the Board determined.

The second phase of Canadian wartime wage control was inaugurated at the end of 1943, when a new Wartime Wages Control Order (P. C.-9384) was issued. With its amendments of March 1944, this order incorporated the existing cost-of-living bonuses into the regular wage rates and allowed adjustments only when necessary "to rectify a gross inequality or gross injustice." In an effort to prevent increased prices, the NWLB was directed to pay particular attention to the employer's ability to pay an increase without an increase in price. Employers paying higher than authorized rates could not deduct such additional payments as costs in computing their excess-profits taxes. During the remainder of the war, living costs as measured by the official cost-of-living index remained stable; wages rose more slowly than previously, and no further changes were made in wage controls.

The first change in wage controls after VJ-day occurred in January 1946, when price ceilings were

⁹ This wage order was consolidated and reissued July 10, 1942, with subsequent minor amendments as P. C.-5963, Wartime Wage Control Order.

suspended on 300 items and new regulations made it possible for the NWLB to grant wage increases of 10 cents an hour in many cases. An increase in retail prices and the large number of threatened and actual strikes for wage increases resulted in a further relaxation of wage controls on June 20, 1946. Following the settlement of major strikes during the summer and fall of 1946, wage control regulations were repealed, effective December 1, 1946.

Price control was introduced in the fall of 1941¹⁰ as part of the general wage and price stabilization program. Initially, efforts were made to stabilize retail prices by requiring manufacturers and distributors to absorb increased costs and by the payment of subsidies. The subsidy program was introduced at the end of 1941 with the express purpose of forestalling a wage increase based on the rise in the cost-of-living index. The increasing reliance placed on subsidies in connection with price control is indicated by the following data:

¹⁰ See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1945 (pp. 243-254), or separate Serial No. R. 1767, for further details.

Fiscal year ending Mar. 31—	Subsidies ¹ (in thousands)
1942.....	\$3, 242
1943.....	67, 715
1944.....	111, 024
1945.....	149, 668
1946 (estimated).....	139, 509

¹ Source: House of Commons Debates (Ottawa), June 27, 1946, Appendix (p. 8). (Annual budget message to Parliament of Minister of Finance).

For further details, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1945 (pp. 243-254), or separate Serial No. R 1767.

Agricultural subsidies in connection with feed and freight are not included in this tabulation.

Retail prices, as measured by the official cost-of-living index (table 1, p. 427) remained stable from the fall of 1941 to the end of the war. After the war ended, price ceilings were suspended on many items, and the index rose at a relatively rapid rate, reaching a level by June 1947 that was approximately 12.6 percent above that of VJ-day.

In early 1947, the Canadian Minister of Finance announced that most consumer goods had been removed from price control with the exception of those goods "of basic importance in living costs and production costs." Although some controls were still in effect as late as October 1947, the Government had removed most price controls and eliminated most subsidy payments.

Sweden: Wage Trends and Wage Policies, 1939-47

MARY B. CHENEY¹

HOURLY EARNINGS of wage earners in eight principal Swedish industries rose on the average by approximately 77 percent, from 1939 to May 1947. Prices rose at retail by 54 percent and at wholesale by 72 percent. These increases were moderate, however, compared to those which occurred in France and other continental countries. The movements of wages and prices in Sweden during the period were similar in many respects to developments in the same field in the United Kingdom.²

Real wages in Sweden, which had declined during World War II, by 1947 had reached or surpassed the levels of 1939, which was considered a boom year. Changes in the Swedish wage structure during the war and postwar period generally tended to reduce wage differentials between men and women, adults and young workers, rural and urban workers, and workers in different industries. These changes were similar to those which occurred in other countries.

Although the movements of wages and prices in Sweden were not unique, the particular institutions through which relative wage-price stability was attained differed from those in other countries. Chief reliance was placed upon the central organizations of employers and workers in exercising control over wages through the negotiation of collective agreements. Price control, maintained in the early part of the war largely by voluntary cooperation between trade associations and the Government, and rationing were employed in an

¹ Formerly of the Bureau's Staff on Foreign Labor Conditions.

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1947, p. 149, September 1947, p. 285, and this issue, p. 426, for similar accounts of wage trends and wage policies in France, the United Kingdom, and Canada; these are part of a series of wage studies which will appear in bulletin form under the title *Wage Trends and Wage Policies in Selected Foreign Countries*.

attempt to stabilize prices and to assure an adequate distribution of war-reduced supplies—thereby forestalling demands for higher wages.

Neutral Sweden escaped the most disrupting effects of the war. The stability of her wage-and-price structure was threatened, however, by the disorganized state of world trade, upon which she had so greatly depended, and in the postwar period, by the sharp competitive demand for labor under full-employment conditions. Since 1945, when Sweden was able to export a large wartime-accumulated stock of products, she has experienced a heavy drain on her foreign exchange and on her gold reserves required to pay for imports of essential raw materials, such as United States coal. The Government made special efforts to offset this continued drain by increasing output in the export industries, at the same time limiting domestic consumption of the luxury items which have made up the bulk of postwar imports. The effort to increase production has been seriously hampered by a severe shortage of workers. According to a survey made by the Swedish Employers' Confederation in the summer of 1946, manufacturing industries needed 50,000 additional workers.

Money Wages

By May 1947, average hourly earnings in eight principal Swedish industries were 76.9 percent above the 1939 level (see table 1). More comprehensive earnings data, which also cover trade and public service, indicate that between 1939 and 1946 the average earnings of men rose by 51.1 percent and those of women by 64.3 percent (see table 2).

Average weekly earnings in 1946 (the latest period for which information is available) were 56.8 percent above the 1939 level. This increase was not much greater than that in average hourly earnings (approximately 53 percent in eight principal industries) for the same period, because working hours were not materially lengthened in Sweden during wartime (see table 3).

Increased earnings were accounted for by cost-of-living wage supplements granted under collective agreements; negotiated increases in basic wage rates and in minimum rates in certain industries; increases in piece rates; and greater output by pieceworkers. Toward the end of the war,

competitive bidding by employers for scarce labor tended to raise wage rates above the level fixed by collective agreements.³

Following the reopening of normal trade channels after the war, earnings reflected increased business activity. The Swedish Employers' Confederation has estimated that between 1945 and 1947 basic wage rates increased, on the average, 15 percent in industries covered by collective agreements.

The increase in rates has been partially offset by a gradual shortening of the workweek since the peak year of 1945. Weekly hours, which during the period from 1942 to 1945, as shown in table 3, averaged 47 or slightly over, dropped in 1946 to 46.6, and in February 1947 (not a typical month) to 45.0.

TABLE 1.—Sweden: Average hourly earnings in 8 principal industries, 1939–47¹

Industry	Average hourly earnings (in kronor ²)			Percent increase	
	1939	1940	May 1947	1939 to May 1947	
				1939 to 1946	1939 to May 1947
Average.....	\$ 1.17	1.70	2.07	53.0	76.9
Ore mining and metal manufacturing.....	1.33	1.95	2.23	46.6	67.7
Clay and stone.....	1.06	1.72	2.02	62.3	90.6
Lumber.....	1.05	1.70	1.96	61.9	86.7
Paper and graphic.....	1.29	1.89	2.12	46.5	64.3
Foodstuffs.....	1.25	1.75	2.00	40.0	60.0
Textiles and clothing.....	.87	1.45	1.73	66.7	98.9
Leather, hair, and rubber.....	1.04	1.65	1.99	58.7	91.3
Chemical.....	1.18	1.80	2.06	52.5	74.6

¹ Sources: Sweden, Royal Social Board, *Lönstatistisk Årsbok* 1939, Stockholm, 1941 (pp. 84–95), *Sociala Meddelanden*, Stockholm, July 1947 (pp. 634–635); Central Statistical Bureau, *Statistisk Årsbok* 1942, Stockholm 1942 (p. 252).

² The United States exchange rate for the Swedish krona was about 23.9 cents up to July 1946 when the krona was revalued; from that date the rate has been 27.8 cents.

However, great caution should be used in comparing Swedish wage data in this article with United States wages. Comparisons of wages between countries are difficult to interpret because of the fact that foreign exchange rates do not truly reflect international differences in living costs and because of the lack of information on relative productivity by industry in different countries. Wherever productivity studies have been made, the differences favor the United States.

³ Computed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data appearing in *Lönstatistisk Årsbok*, 1939, by weighting average hourly earnings in each industry according to employment statistics.

The Council of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions urged affiliated groups to restrict new wage demands for 1948 to increases justified by advances in living costs or in productivity.⁴ In any case, family allowances, which are to be introduced on January 1, 1948, will increase workers' incomes.

³ Wage Trends in Sweden since 1939, by Bertil Kugelberg, managing director of the SAF, in *Skandinaviska Banken Aktiebolag*, Stockholm, July 1947 (p. 64).

⁴ The American-Swedish News Exchange, *News From Sweden*, New York, September 5, 1947 (pp. 1–2).

TABLE 2.—Sweden: Average hourly earnings in industry, trade, and public service, by sex, 1939–46¹

Industry	Men		Women		Percent increase 1939 to 1946	
	Average hourly earnings (in kronor ²)	Percent increase, 1939 to 1946	Average hourly earnings (in kronor ²)			
			1939	1946		
All industries.....	1.39	2.10	51.1	0.84	1.38	64.3
Ore mining and metal manufacturing.....	1.42	2.14	50.7	.96	1.42	47.9
Clay and stone.....	1.12	1.88	67.9	.69	1.20	73.9
Lumber.....	1.10	1.81	64.5	.75	1.30	73.3
Paper and graphic.....	1.41	2.12	50.4	.88	1.43	62.5
Foodstuffs.....	1.45	2.04	40.7	.91	1.40	53.8
Textiles and clothing.....	1.11	1.86	67.6	.79	1.36	72.2
Leather, hair, and rubber.....	1.28	2.02	57.8	.84	1.35	60.7
Chemical.....	1.37	2.07	51.1	.83	1.31	57.8
Construction.....	1.89	2.72	43.9			
State works and building.....	1.48	2.32	56.8	1.04	1.73	66.3
Municipal works and building.....	1.78	2.52	41.6	1.02	2.03	99.0
Commerce and warehousing.....	1.30	2.03	46.0	.83	1.29	55.4
Transportation.....	1.65	2.39	44.8			
Laundries.....	1.34	2.09	56.0	.81	1.30	60.5

¹ Sources: Sweden, Royal Social Board, *Sociala Meddelanden*, Stockholm, July 1947 (pp. 628–629); *Lönstatistisk Årsbok*, 1939, Stockholm, 1941 (pp. 84–95).

² See table 1, footnote 2.

Real Wages

Official indexes of real earnings (see table 3) indicate that average annual earnings of women workers in Swedish manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries had regained their 1939 purchasing power in 1945, and those of men workers in 1946. Upward trends in real earnings continued, and latest figures for 1946 indicate a real-earnings level 5.9 percent higher than the 1939 annual average. If weekly instead of annual average earnings had been used in computing the real-wage index, the increases noted in the official index for 1945 and 1946 would be 3 to 4 percent higher.

To obtain these real-earnings figures, the money earnings were deflated by the official cost-of-living index. In Sweden, two official cost-of-living indexes are prepared by the Royal Social Board. In addition to the items of food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, and miscellaneous goods and services which are included in the first index, the second index reflects also the movement of direct taxes paid by wage earners. It is the second index which is used as a deflator in the official computations of real-wage indexes and in adjusting wages to changes in the cost of living under terms of the basic wage agreements. Although both indexes are presented in table 3 for purposes of comparison, all references in this article are made to the index which includes the movement of direct taxes.

TABLE 3.—Sweden: Cost-of-living index, and earnings and hours in industry, trade, and public service, 1939-47¹
 [Indexes, 1939=100]

Date	Cost of living index—		Average weekly earnings (in kronor) ²	In kronor ³	Average annual earnings ⁴			Average hours per week ⁴		
	With taxes	Without taxes			Money earnings	Indexes of—				
						Total	Men	Women		
1939	100	100	58.02	2,825	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.1		
1940	114	111	62.79	3,028	107.2	95.5	95.3	46.4		
1941	129	127	67.71	3,213	113.8	89.2	89.1	46.9		
1942	140	137	73.49	3,538	125.2	90.8	90.7	47.0		
1943	142	140	77.28	3,083	130.4	93.3	92.9	47.1		
1944	143	139	80.12	3,808	134.8	95.7	94.9	47.0		
1945	143	139	84.53	3,926	139.0	98.6	97.6	47.2		
1946 (year)	143	140	90.97	4,293	152.0	* 105.9	* 104.7	* 110.9		
First quarter	143	138								
Second quarter	144	139								
Third quarter	143	139								
Fourth quarter	145	142								
1947:										
First quarter	150	142						7 45.0		
Second quarter	154									

¹ Sources: Sweden, Royal Social Board, *Sociala Meddelanden*, Stockholm, various issues; *Lönestatistisk Årsbok*, Stockholm, various years.

² See table 1, footnote 2.

³ Data on annual earnings are obtained each year by the Royal Social Board in surveys of Swedish industry, trade, and public service. (In 1945, 11,406 firms, employing 763,711 wage earners, responded to questionnaires distributed by the Social Board). Employers submit annual wage data only for workers employed throughout the year or for that part of the year in which the industry is generally in operation. The official wage yearbook issued by the Social Board notes that this type of average does not show the effect of unemployment on workers' annual earnings. An examination of earnings for the period 1939-44, for which comparable data are available, indicates that trends in average annual earnings closely followed those for hourly and weekly periods.

⁴ November of each year.

⁵ Last prewar figure for 1937; agrees with figure computed from hourly and weekly earnings.

⁶ Computed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data appearing in *Sociala Meddelanden* for July 1947.

⁷ February.

Wage-Structure Changes

During the war period, some leveling occurred in the earnings of men and women, and the earning position of minors (under 18 years of age) improved relatively, compared to that of adult male workers. The changes in average weekly earnings for the three groups of workers between 1939 and 1946 are shown below, together with ratios of earnings of women and minors to those of adult male workers.

	1939		1946	
	Kronor ¹	Ratio of men's wage	Kronor ¹	Ratio of men's wage
Men	65.68	100.0	99.65	100.0
Women	38.85	59.2	63.30	63.5
Minors	26.55	40.4	46.78	46.9

¹ See table 1, footnote 2.

The narrowing of wage differentials conformed to labor's plan to introduce gradually the policy of equal pay for equal work.

Differentials between rural and urban earnings also narrowed. Between 1939 and 1945, average hourly earnings increased by 51.4 percent in rural areas and by 32.1 percent in Stockholm. As table 4 indicates, the percentage of increase in

other parts of Sweden was generally between these two figures, in accordance with the degree of urbanization.⁵

Increases in earnings during the war and postwar periods were most marked in the low-wage industries, such as clay and stone, textiles and clothing, and lumber (woodworking) and leather (see tables 1 and 2). On the other hand, increases in the industries paying high wages—such as construction, transportation, commerce, and municipal activities and buildings (in the case of male wage-earners)—were less than the average for all industries. The reduction in the gap between wages in the various industries is explained in part by the nature of individual wage agreements. In some industries, wages are pegged to a fixed level by so-called normal wage agreements, which establish a full schedule of wage rates for various occupations. In other industries, in which only minimum rates are set, workers may increase their earnings above the minimum established, by reason of skill and exceptional output. Thus, the

⁶ Differences in earnings also exist between the various Swedish län (provinces). In 1945, average male hourly earnings in Kröneberg län (the lowest paying province) were kronor 1.61, or 63.1 percent of hourly earnings in Stockholm.

relative level of wages in the latter category of industries could change, despite the provisions of the 1939 basic agreement (described below), which called for automatic percentage adjustment of all wages according to given changes in the price level. Some of the reduction in the differential in wages also may be attributed to increased output of pieceworkers (piece rates are paid by over half of Swedish industry).

TABLE 4.—*Average hourly earnings of adult men (excluding foremen), by cost-of-living areas in Sweden, 1939 and 1945¹*

Cost-of-living areas ²	Hourly earnings (in kronor ³)		Percent increase, 1939 to 1945
	1939	1945	
Area A	1.07	1.62	51.4
Area B	1.20	1.73	44.2
Area C	1.28	1.85	44.5
Area D	1.34	1.89	41.0
Area E	1.44	2.01	39.6
Area F	1.46	2.03	39.0
Area G	1.66	2.20	32.5
Area H	1.95	2.44	25.1
Area I	1.93	2.55	32.1

¹ Source: Sweden, Royal Social Board, *Lönestatistisk Årsbok 1939*, Stockholm, 1941 (p. 105), and 1945, Stockholm, 1947 (p. 123).

² Areas A and B consist of country regions; C, D, and E are mostly cities and closely populated areas; F, G, and H are the larger cities and industrial areas; and area I includes Stockholm and its suburbs.

³ See table 1, footnote 2.

Wage and Price Policies

At the beginning of World War II, the central organizations of employers and trade-unions—the Swedish Employers' Confederation (SAF) and the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO)—were accustomed to working together on common labor-market problems and exercised considerable control over negotiation of the collective agreements concluded between their member federations, as well as between local unions and individual employers. Collective agreements were customarily industry-wide (though with local wage variations). Basic agreements took the form of recommendations to members, which were widely accepted. During the war period, wage stabilization was achieved almost entirely through basic agreements between the SAF and the LO, which were taken into consideration in the actual wage agreements. Because of the nature of the industry-wide collective agreements, there was (as noted in the preceding discussion) some flexibility in the wage structure.

A basic agreement providing for adjustment of wage rates in accordance with changes in the official cost-of-living index was signed by the SAF and the LO in December 1939, and was renewed each year until 1946. Wage increases under its terms

did not fully compensate for increases in living costs. Supplements to wages during 1940 equaled 75 percent of the rise in the cost-of-living index; during 1941, 50 percent; and in 1942, 60 to 70 percent. The dangers of a wage-price spiral, in view of the curtailment of supplies caused by the war, were recognized by both sides.

In January 1943, when the cost-of-living index was 239 (July 1914=100), employers and trade-unions agreed that no further increases in wages should be made until the index reached 249. This modification of the basic agreement followed the Government's announcement of a general price freeze (described below) and was continued in effect until December 1946.

The standards set by these basic agreements appear to have been widely observed during the war years. Average weekly earnings increased from 1939 to 1945 by 45.7 percent, compared with an increase of 43 percent in the cost-of-living index (see table 3). Adjustment of substandard rates through individual contract negotiations was permitted.

The formula appears to have been less rigidly applied during the year 1945, when production as well as profits were rising sharply. In December 1946 (when it appeared that the cost-of-living index would soon exceed the critical point of 249), instead of renewing the agreement, the SAF and the LO recommended that as of May 1, 1947, wage rates be adjusted upward by whatever amount would be needed to bring them to 25.7 percent above the 1938 level (since 1942, the cost-of-living supplement had been 20.7 percent of that level). This meant average wage-rate increases of from 3 to 4 percent above the preceding year's level. However, in some dispute cases (most of which were settled by arbitration) increases as high as 8 percent for men and 12 percent for women were obtained.

While direct wage stabilization was achieved by trade-union and employer agreement, the Government was indirectly but vitally involved through its price-control policy. Legislation providing for price control and prevention of hoarding of goods was passed early in 1939. Following the outbreak of war, subsidies and control over imports were established and the Government was empowered to determine ceiling prices and to encourage the organization of open-membership cartels which might themselves control prices.

During the early part of the war, the Government relied primarily upon associations of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to control prices voluntarily. Compulsory price-control powers were exercised only when the desired results could not be obtained through voluntary agreements between the Government and the various associations.

Prices were fixed on the basis of re-acquisition costs during the first year and a half of price control. In most cases the absolute amount of profit, rather than the profit ratio, was kept stable. A Price Control Act, passed in mid-1941, extended the powers of the Price Control Board and gave the Government added authority to form cartels, to prevent the starting of new enterprises, and to prohibit profiteering. Under the 1941 act, firms were permitted to raise their prices only to the extent that their variable costs had gone up (i. e., higher unit overhead costs due to lower production did not justify a price increase). These measures were not entirely effective, as the cost-of-living index rose 40.7 percent between the third quarter of 1939 and the same quarter of 1942. Under these circumstances and in view of the approaching renegotiation of collective agreements and agricultural prices, the Government announced a general price freeze in November 1942.

Sweden's relative success in stabilizing prices after 1942 (as reflected by the cost-of-living indexes as shown in table 3) was due, in part, to the introduction of substitutes for items which no longer could be imported and to some increase in production and productivity. Stabilization of prices for consumers' items was also due to the widespread use of subsidies to producers and direct rebates to large groups of lower-income families. In addition to expanded milk subsidies paid to smaller producers prior to the war, edible fats, grains, and imported foods were subsidized during the war and postwar periods. Direct consumer rebates on fats and milk were made through a price-discount system under which stamps were issued entitling purchasers to buy specified amounts of food at less than market price. This system was inaugurated in 1940, and in the following years as many as 3.2 million

persons (out of a total population of about 6.5 million) held price discount cards.

Price controls were continued into the postwar period, but the subsidy program was curtailed to some extent. In July 1946, Sweden revalued the krona upward by 17 percent,⁶ in an effort to counteract rising prices in foreign countries and thus cheapen her own imports. In addition, import subsidies—mostly for clothing and shoes—were introduced in December 1946 to help neutralize high import prices. By the spring of 1947, strict import licensing was introduced in a program designed to limit luxury imports and thus conserve Sweden's dwindling foreign-exchange holdings needed for purchases of raw materials. More stringent price controls were introduced in April 1947, because the existing regulations, which covered approximately 50 percent of all consumer goods, had apparently lost their effectiveness. This gradual rise in prices was due in part to large-scale conversion by manufacturers of staple items to the production of the more profitable—and uncontrolled—luxury goods.

Plans for further restrictions on luxury imports were announced by the Government in mid-June 1947⁷ as part of its anti-inflation program. This over-all economic program is intended to direct production into necessities and exportable items by means of raw-material allocation and control over new investments. The Social-Democratic Government also called upon the unions to cooperate in the voluntary reallocation of labor to those export industries in which the need for workers is greatest and to employ restraint in making new income demands. The Government promised, in return, to stabilize the price structure by strengthening price-control regulations; to resist farmers' demands for higher agricultural prices; and to forbid increases over the 1946 level in corporation dividends. Recognizing the critical labor shortage and inadequate industrial output, the trade-union leaders agreed not to press for a shorter workweek.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1947 (p. 30) or Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R. 1873 (p. 3).

⁷ See Notes on Labor Abroad, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1947 (pp. 10-11).

First Two Months Under the Taft-Hartley Act

HAROLD S. ROBERTS¹

FROM THE PASSAGE of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947,² on June 23, to August 22—the interim period during which many of the provisions of the act were not in effect—unusual activity marked the field of industrial relations.

For the National Labor Relations Board, the legislation involved the revision of its rules and regulations and procedures; the appointment of new Board members and a new General Counsel; the separation of functions between the Board members and the General Counsel; the preparation of affidavit forms; and, in general, the issuance of various interpretations in order to settle the numerous problems raised by the new law. For the Department of Labor, it meant that the United States Conciliation Service, which had been a part of the Department for 32 years, was replaced by a separate and independent agency; the establishment of the Union Registration Branch in the Division of Labor Standards and the issuance of forms which labor unions are required to file, before the machinery under the National Labor Relations Act may be used; the realignment of functions of the Industrial Relations Branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to meet the provisions of the new law which require the Bureau to "maintain a file of copies of all available agreements and * * * actions thereunder settling or adjusting labor disputes."

¹ Chief, Collective Bargaining Division, Industrial Relations Branch.
² Public Law 101, 80th Cong., 1st sess., ch. 120 (H. R. 3020).

For labor and management, it involved a complete readjustment and orientation to the requirements of the law. This was manifested in the form of conferences of employer organizations and meetings of the legal staffs of the major labor organizations, study groups in local communities, and detailed examinations and analyses of the implications of the law from the viewpoint of existing industrial-relations practices.

For the public at large, it was a period of watchful waiting to see the extent to which the various prophecies made by the proponents and critics of the bill would materialize.

The character of the settlements reached through collective bargaining showed the ability of labor and management to adjust their differences at the bargaining table. The fact that most of the important provisions of the law did not become effective until August 22—2 months after its enactment—enabled employers and unions to make arrangements during the interim period that would in large measure mitigate its full impact. Certain effects of the law were thus postponed, at least until the expiration date of particular agreements or until other dates specified in the act.

Federal Administrative Developments

Registration Forms: On August 6, 1947,³ Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach made available copies of registration forms for the listing of organization and financial details to be filed by unions under the provisions of sections 9 (f) and (g) of the Labor Management Relations Act. The filing of this information with the Secretary of Labor is required before the National Labor Relations Board may consider any union-representation or union-shop petition or complaint seeking Board action.*

The form must be accompanied in each case by a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the organization. The form used is reproduced on the following pages.⁵

³ United States Department of Labor release of August 6, 1947.

* NLRB release No. 1083: What a Labor Organization Must Do to Comply with sec. 9 (f), 9 (g), and 9 (h) of the National Labor Relations Act, as Amended.

⁵ Copies of this form may be obtained from the Regional Offices of the Department of Labor and the NLRB, or by writing to the Office for Registration of Labor Organizations, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

PAGE 1

Printed January 19, 1950
Approved January 1, 1950**Labor Organization Registration Form**

(Public Law 101—80th Congress)

TO: Office for the Registration of Labor Organizations
United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Sections 9 (f) and (g) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law No. 101, 80th Congress, 1st sess.) require that the following information be filed and kept up to date annually with the Secretary of Labor before the National Labor Relations Board may investigate any representation question raised by the labor organization, or entertain any petition for a union-shop

election, or issue any complaint pursuant to an unfair labor practice charge filed by a labor organization. This report must be filed not only by any labor organization desiring to raise any such question before the Board but also by any national or international labor organization of which such labor organization is an affiliate or constituent part.

1. Full name of organization _____
 (Name) _____ (Local number, if any) _____

2. Principal business address _____

3. Name and address of parent national or international union _____

(If none, check)

4. (a) List the names, titles, and compensation and allowances of your three (3) principal officers and indicate the manner in which they are elected or appointed or otherwise selected. Show compensation and allowances for the preceding fiscal year in each case.

Name and Title	Compensation and Allowances	Manner in which selected
(1)		
(2)		
(3)		

(b) Attach a list showing the names, titles, and compensation and allowances of all other officers or agents whose aggregate compensation and allowances for the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$5,000 and indicate the manner in which such officials or agents were elected, appointed, or otherwise selected. Show compensation and allowances for the preceding fiscal year in each case.

16-3880-1

5. Submit with this registration a report showing (a) the beginning and closing dates of your fiscal year; (b) all of your receipts of any kind and the sources of such receipts for the fiscal year; (c) your total assets and liabilities as of the end of your last fiscal year; and (d) your disbursements made during such fiscal year, including the purposes for which made.

The annual financial report prepared by most unions may be used for this purpose as long as such report contains the above information.

I, a duly authorized official of the above named union, certify that the information submitted herewith is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature)

(Date)

(Official position)

Office for the Registration of Labor Organizations
 United States Department of Labor • Washington 25, D. C.
 Received by _____ Date _____
 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-3880-1



PAGE 3

PAGE 2 →

5. The initiation fee or fees which new members are required to pay to join the union is: \$ _____
*(See footnote)

6. The regular dues or fees which members must pay to remain in good standing are: \$ _____
per _____
(Month, year, etc.) *See footnote
*(In case of a national or international union,
specify any regulation regarding fees or dues.)

7. A copy of the constitution and bylaws of your organization is required to accompany this registration
form. Please indicate which paragraphs or sections of your constitution and bylaws show the
procedure followed with respect to the items listed below: If your constitution does not cover
each of the items specified, a detailed statement explaining the procedure followed by your organi-
zation with respect to the items not covered should be attached to this reply form and marked
with the corresponding item numbers.

(a) Qualifications for or restrictions on membership.....

(b) Election of officers and stewards.....

(c) Calling of regular and special meetings.....

(d) Levying of assessments.....

(e) Imposition of fines.....

(f) Authorization for bargaining demands.....

(g) Ratification of contract terms.....

(h) Authorization for strikes.....

(i) Authorization for disbursement of union funds.....

(j) Audit of union financial transactions.....

(k) Participation in insurance or other benefit plans.....

(l) Expulsion of members and the grounds therefor.....

10-2000-2

United States Conciliation Service: Following the enactment of the labor-management law, Edgar F. Warren, Director of the Conciliation Service, submitted his resignation on July 1 (effective August 22, 1947), indicating that, in view of the provisions of the act, "the President should be in a position to appoint the Director of the new Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service unhampered by the fact that I am holding office."⁶

On August 6, the President appointed Cyrus Ching, Industrial Relations Director of the United States Rubber Co., as Director of the new Mediation and Conciliation Service. The President, on August 21, announced the designation of Howard T. Colvin as Acting Director in charge of operations until Mr. Ching took the oath of office (on September 5).

The Conciliation Service continued to function in the Department of Labor during the period from June 23 to August 22.

National Labor Relations Board: Under the law, the number of members of the NLRB was increased from three to five. The two additional appointees were Abe Murdock, former Congressman and Senator from Utah, for the 5-year term, and J. Copeland Gray of Buffalo, labor expert for the Houdaille-Hershey Co., for the 2-year term. When the appointments were submitted for confirmation, the Senate Labor Committee⁷ acted on the nominations, but the Senate did not reach a vote before adjournment. The President subsequently issued interim appointments for both new Board members and for Robert Denham as General Counsel in charge of the administrative operation of the reorganized Board.

Operating functions of the NLRB were divided into two separate groups. The Board members were designated to perform the quasi-judicial functions of the Board. The General Counsel was given responsibility for institution of Board proceedings, as well as field administration.

General Counsel Denham has issued a number of rulings which—

(1) Require the filing of affidavits (Copy shown below) of non-Communist affiliation, etc., not only by local and international unions, but also by the officers of the respective parent organiza-

⁶ U. S. Department of Labor release of July 2, 1947.

⁷ The Committee unanimously approved Mr. Denham to be General Counsel, and Messrs. Murdock and Gray to be Board Members by 9 to 3 votes.

tions with which the national or international unions are affiliated.

(2) Involve the dismissal of election cases pending on August 22 unless within 20 days the unions concerned meet the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the act.⁸

(3) Provide for a reorganization of the Washington office of the General Counsel into four major divisions:

(A) The Operation Division is in charge of all field operations. Charles Brooks was appointed as Associate General Counsel in charge.

(B) The Standards and Policies Division, which is responsible for analyzing cases for the determination of the propriety of issuing unfair labor practice complaints; it is also to handle policy matters and operates in an advisory nature to the General Counsel. The work in this Division is under the direction of Associate General Counsel Joseph C. Wells.

(C) The Legal Division, under the direction of

⁸ The NLRB estimated that some 3,000 cases will be affected by the General Counsel's statement of policy (NLRB release No. R-6246 of August 21, 1947).

Associate General Counsel David Findling, is to handle all court appearances and litigation, including injunction litigation. Mr. A. Norman Somers, formerly in charge of the Board's Enforcement Division, is to assist Mr. Findling in the field of injunctions and other legal matters.

(D) The Administrative Division is to deal with the normal administrative functions. The director had not yet been selected on August 22.

Federal Employees and Strikes. The effect of section 305 of the act, which prohibits any employee of the Federal Government from participating in any strike, was clarified in an exchange of letters between Arthur S. Fleming, member of the Civil Service Commission, and D. W. Tracy, president⁹ of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In reply to a question from Mr. Tracy, Mr. Fleming stated that a literal interpretation of section 305 would mean that no Federal employee could participate in any strike, even if such strike were against a private employer. However, he indicated that the Conference Report¹⁰ makes it clear that section 305 was intended to "forbid participation on the part of Government employees in strikes against the Government only; and therefore it was the Commission's understanding that a Government employee would not, by section 305, be prohibited from striking against a private employer."

The Commission held, however, that "each governmental agency has the authority to adopt reasonable regulations for the conduct of its employees and it is conceivable that the agency could restrict the activities of its employees in connection with strikes against employers if such activities affected, or interfered with, the employee's performance of his duty as a government employee."

Labor-Management Developments

Following the passage of the law, labor and management groups issued general memoranda and other materials analyzing for their members the effect and scope of its terms. A number of large international unions, including the automobile, steel, rubber, and electrical workers, indicated that their unions would avoid the use of the NLRB procedure and would rely on the process of free collective bargaining with their employers. Other

organizations, like the International Typographical Union, established procedures involving no formal contractual agreements.

Both the AFL and the CIO have sought to test the legality of section 304 of the law, dealing with restrictions on political contributions. Following adoption of the law, members of the Senate submitted amendments to section 304, which, "needed correction,"¹¹ and would "remove any injuries created by one provision of the Taft-Hartley Bill."¹²

Contract Negotiations in Interim Period: Most of the contracts negotiated between June 23 and August 22 took into consideration the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act. Many of these contracts received attention, including the provisions of the International Harvester and the Murray Body Corporations. But the two that attracted Nation-wide consideration were the contracts negotiated by the United Mine Workers of America and bituminous operators and by the United Automobile Workers and Ford Motor Co.

The bituminous-coal negotiations, which were perhaps more outstanding than any other following the passage of the law, focussed attention on the implications of the law to collective bargaining. The provisions of the contract (signed on July 7) which relate to the Act are those dealing with the welfare and retirement fund, the check-off, the cancellation of the no-strike clauses, and the inclusion of an "able and willing to work" clause.

In discussing the provisions of the bituminous-coal agreement, the authors of the Labor Management Relations Act expressed differing views.¹³ Whatever interpretation is finally placed on the intent of the law will be extremely important to the development of collective bargaining under this legislation.

The Ford negotiations followed the bituminous-coal agreement in point of time. Efforts were made by the union to obtain a guaranty that the company would not utilize the machinery under the Labor Management Relations Act and would handle all violations of the agreement by specific procedures under the agreement. However, the settlement reached by the parties immediately prior to August 22 postponed the basic issues.

⁹ Letter of Arthur S. Fleming to D. W. Tracy, dated August 12, 1947.

¹⁰ U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, 80th Cong., 1st sess., Report No. 510.

¹¹ Congressional Record, July 14, 1947 (p. 9004).

¹² *Idem*, July 21, 1947 (p. 9643).

¹³ Congressional Record of July 9, 1947 (p. 8735) and July 10, 1947 (p. 8783).

Provision is made for a four-man committee, consisting of two union and two company representatives, "to work out a solution of the question of the liability for damages by suit for breach of contract." If this committee fails to reach agreement after 3 months' deliberation, it will choose a fifth member or, if they are unable to reach unanimous agreement on the fifth member, the umpire (functioning under a previous contract) shall serve as such. Additional 3 months' periods are provided for the deliberation of the five-man committee. The total period of deliberation is limited to 1 year.

During the deliberations, the company agrees not to sue the union for strike damages: "There shall be no liability by suit for damages on the part of any such union, their officers, agents, or members for breach of contract by reason of any strike or work stoppage on the part of the members of any such union which may have occurred during the deliberation period; and the company shall institute no suit for damages against any such union or any of their officers, agents, or members in case of such breach of contract alleged to have been committed during the deliberation period" (art. V, sec. 6). If no agreement is reached under the provisions of the agreement, the union may strike for such a clause without being liable for damages under the no-strike clause.

The contract further provides that the limitation on the right to strike for a clause limiting union liability "shall not be deemed to limit the right of the union to strike at the same or any other time on any other issue with respect to which a strike is not prohibited by the other sections of this agreement, including the right to strike over a failure to agree upon wages, in the event the wage issue is reopened pursuant to the termination of provisions of this agreement."

The settlement provisions of the Murray Body Corp. agreement of August 19 differ from the Ford contract terms in that issues were determined for the contract period. However, the Murray Body provisions resemble those in the International Harvester agreement. The Murray no-strike provision reads as follows:

ARTICLE IV.—Limitation of Strikes, Work Stoppages, Slow-Downs and Lock-Outs

SECTION 1. (a) The union and its members, individually and collectively, agree that during the term of this agree-

ment and any extension thereof there shall be no slowdown or sit-down strikes.

It is further agreed that the union will not take any strike action in respect to any controversy, dispute or grievance—

(i) Arising under article VI hereof, relating to production standards.

(ii) Arising under article V, section 2 of this agreement.

(iii) Which has as its objective the obtaining of a change in or addition to this contract or any supplements mutually agreed upon.

(b) It is agreed that the union will not authorize any strike, not otherwise prohibited or picket the company's plants or premises in respect to any controversy, dispute or grievance until the grievance procedure provided herein has been completely exhausted and not even then unless sanctioned by the international union and until 45 days after filing of the grievance.

SECTION 2: The company agrees as part of the consideration of this contract that neither the union, its officers, agents, or members shall be liable for damages for unauthorized stoppages, strikes, intentional slow-downs or suspension of work, if the union complies with all of the provisions of section 3 of article IV of this agreement.

SECTION 3: The union agrees that as a part of the consideration of this agreement, that it will take immediate steps to end any unauthorized stoppages, strikes, intentional slow-downs or suspension of work, in the following manner not later than the end of the same shift in the following regular workday after violation occurs. For this purpose regular workdays shall be Monday through Friday.

The union shall deliver the following notice to the company who shall post on bulletin boards or otherwise furnish such notice to employees:

"To all members of local 2 UAW-CIO—dated _____. You are advised that certain action took place today in _____ division, department _____. This action was unauthorized by both the local and international union.

"You are directed to promptly return to your respective jobs and to cease any action which may affect production. The grievance(s) in dispute will be processed through the regular grievance procedures provided for in your contract."

It is agreed that an authorized officer of local 2 and/or the international union shall sign the notice above referred to.

SECTION 4. In the event of a strike in violation of this agreement, the company shall have the right to discipline by way of discharge or otherwise, any member of the union who participates therein, furthers or agitates such strike action. The union may review such disciplinary action in the grievance procedure and in the event the final grievance step does not resolve such dispute, the international union and the local union may authorize a strike only in accordance with section 1-(b) of this article IV.

SECTION 5. The company agrees not to effect a lock-out until negotiations have continued at least 5 days in the fifth step of the grievance procedure.

Summaries of Special Reports

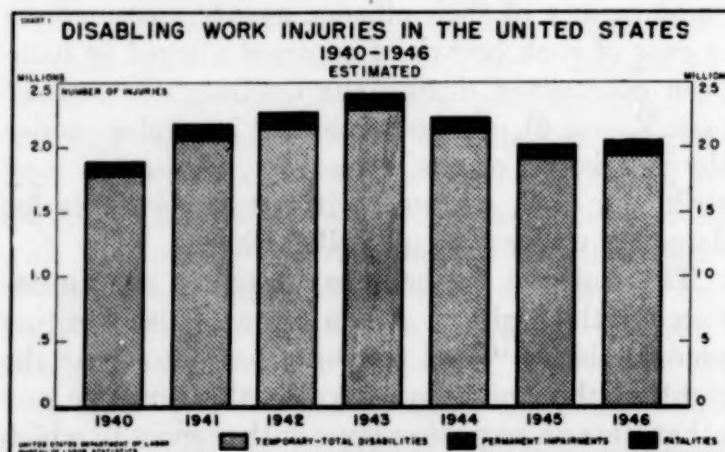
Work Injuries in the United States, 1946¹

FOR THE SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR, disabling work injuries in the United States exceeded 2 million in 1946. The estimated total of 2,056,000 disabling injuries constituted an increase of slightly more than 1 percent above the revised 1945 figures (2,020,300). Although the rise was slight, it marked a reversal of the downward trend from the peak in 1943. The 1946 total, nevertheless, was lower than that for any of the war years, 1941-44.

Actual time lost from work because of disabling injuries during 1946 was estimated at about 42½ million days—a sufficient amount of time taken out of production or services to have provided full-time employment over an entire year for about 142,000 workers. In other words, the effect of disabling work injuries was to subtract that many workers from the country's labor force for all of 1946. Taking into consideration standard time charges for future economic losses occasioned by deaths and permanent impairments, the total time loss caused by the year's disabling work injuries was estimated to reach a total of nearly 230 million days, or enough to supply full-time annual employment for about 765,000 workers.

Estimated fatalities resulting from work injuries numbered 16,500—the same as the revised 1945 figure. Permanent total disabilities, which usually incapacitate workers entirely from future industrial employment, and which normally amount to 10 percent of fatalities, remained unchanged at 1,800. Permanent partial impairments, however, increased to 92,400—nearly 5,000 above the esti-

mate for the preceding year. As in earlier years, about three-fourths of these impairments were of the hand or fingers. Most of these impairments will not prevent the workers involved from continuing in industrial employment, but many may require retraining or changes in jobs. The greatest volume of the injuries—1,945,300—were temporary in nature and resulted in a time loss of 1 or more days for each disability. In manufacturing, the duration of temporary injuries averaged 17 days.



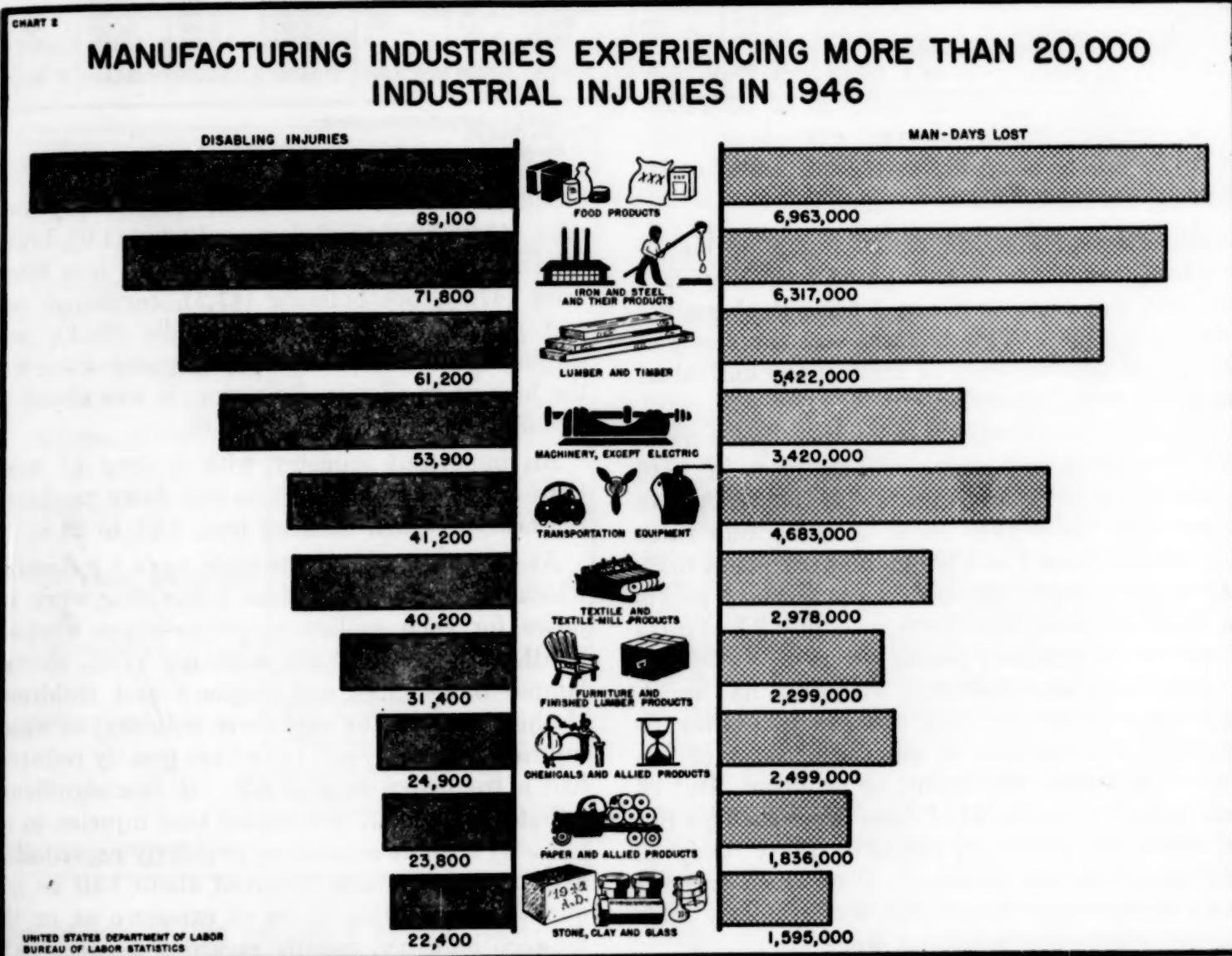
The major industry group with the largest number of disabling work injuries, in 1945, was manufacturing. Although the 541,500 injuries estimated for this group fell about 50,000 below the 1945 level, 2,500 injuries resulted in death and more than 28,000, in permanent impairments (table 1).

The major industrial group with the largest number of fatalities—4,500—was agriculture. The data for this industry were extremely meager and have not improved during the last 10 years (1937-46), although more attention has been centered on farm safety in recent years. Work injuries were estimated at about 323,600.

¹ Prepared by Max D. Kossoris, Chief of the Bureau's Industrial Hazards Division. The detailed tables on which this discussion is based will be included in a forthcoming bulletin.

The injury experience for mining and quarrying during 1946 was only slightly worse than for 1945. The injury total for construction, contrary to the preliminary estimates, increased by only about 20,000 over the preceding year's level. The earlier estimates had indicated a much sharper increase. Fatalities, nevertheless, reached 2,200 in 1946, against 1,700 in 1945.

The services, government, and miscellaneous industries group was estimated to have had the second largest injury total—407,900—and 2,500 of these resulted in deaths. In sharp contrast with manufacturing, however, the number of permanent partial impairments was below 20,000 even though both groups were estimated to have had the same number of fatalities. An important



reason for this difference is the more prevalent use of power machinery in manufacturing. The injury total for this large miscellaneous group was somewhat higher than the 1945 estimate.

The 1946 estimates also indicated higher levels for the remaining major industry groups. For public utilities, the 1946 total of 25,500 was almost 25 percent higher than for 1945. The trade group, including both wholesale and retail, had a

12-percent greater injury volume in 1946 than in the previous year, with a total of 333,100. Only 1,400 of these, however, were fatal.

Two groups, in addition to manufacturing, experienced decreases. For railroads, the 1946 injury total of 76,000 was about 18,000 below the 1945 figure. For miscellaneous transportation, with a 1946 total of 132,800, the estimated decrease was about 5 percent below the 1945 level.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number of disabling injuries during 1946, by industry group*
 [Difference between total number of injuries and injuries to employees represents injuries to self-employed workers]

Industry group	All disabilities		Fatalities		Permanent total disabilities		Permanent partial disabilities		Temporary total disabilities	
	Total	To employees	Total	To employees	Total	To employees	Total	To employees	Total	To employees
All groups.....	2,056,000	1,614,700	16,500	11,700	1,800	1,400	92,400	72,900	1,945,300	1,528,700
Agriculture ¹	323,600	75,100	4,500	1,100	400	100	16,200	3,700	302,500	70,200
Mining and quarrying ²	83,800	70,400	1,300	1,200	200	200	3,700	3,500	78,600	74,500
Construction ³	131,800	88,300	2,200	1,600	300	200	3,400	2,300	125,900	84,200
Manufacturing ⁴	541,500	532,400	2,500	2,400	200	200	28,200	27,700	510,600	502,100
Public utilities.....	25,500	25,500	400	400	(5)	(6)	600	600	24,500	24,500
Trade ⁵	333,100	296,600	1,400	1,200	100	100	8,000	6,400	323,600	258,900
Railroads ⁶	76,000	76,000	800	800	300	300	5,300	5,300	69,600	69,600
Miscellaneous transportation ⁷	132,800	114,000	900	700	100	100	7,600	6,500	124,200	106,700
Services, government, and miscellaneous industries ⁸	407,900	357,400	2,500	2,300	200	200	19,400	16,900	385,800	338,000

¹ Based on fragmentary data.² Based largely on Bureau of Mines data.³ Based on small sample studies.⁴ Based on comprehensive survey.⁵ Less than 50.⁶ Based on Interstate Commerce Commission data.

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing: For the entire group of manufacturing industries, the weighted frequency rate for 1946 was 19.9, or about 7 percent above the 1945 rate (18.6). This increase was the result of frequency-rate increases in most of the individual manufacturing industries.

Of the major groups (each composed of a number of related industries), 5 had rates in 1946 which differed by less than a full frequency-rate point from their 1945 level; 9 had group rates which were from 1 to 5 points higher than in 1945. On the downward side, only 1 group was 5 points or more below its 1945 figure, and only 2 had rates from 1 to 5 frequency points lower.

Individual manufacturing industries had much the same experience. Of the 148 industries included in the survey, 36 showed changes of less than 1 frequency-rate point, up or down. But 76 had larger increases, 22 of these experiencing a rise of 5 full frequency-rate points or more. Only 36 industries showed decreases, 7 of which dropped 5 or more points. In general, the frequency rates in manufacturing industries went up.

Among the manufacturing industries for which frequency rates in 1946 were 5 points or more higher than in the previous year, were sawmills (with an increase from 56.6 to 64.1), combined saw and planing mills (52.6 to 60.3), boatbuilding (26.1 to 47.7), cut-stone and stone products (27.6 to 42.7), leather (28.4 to 34.9), and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (27.0 to 32.7).

Industries in which frequency rates were 40 or more, that is, at least 40 disabling injuries per 500 workers per year, were cut-stone and stone

products (42.7), veneer mills (43.6), plywood mills (43.9), structural clay products (44.9), breweries (45.3), wooden containers (45.7), iron foundries (47.3), boatbuilding (47.7), combined saw and planing mills (60.3), sawmills (64.1), and logging (80.4). Although the logging rate was the highest in all manufacturing, it was about 12 points below the 1945 rate (92.0).

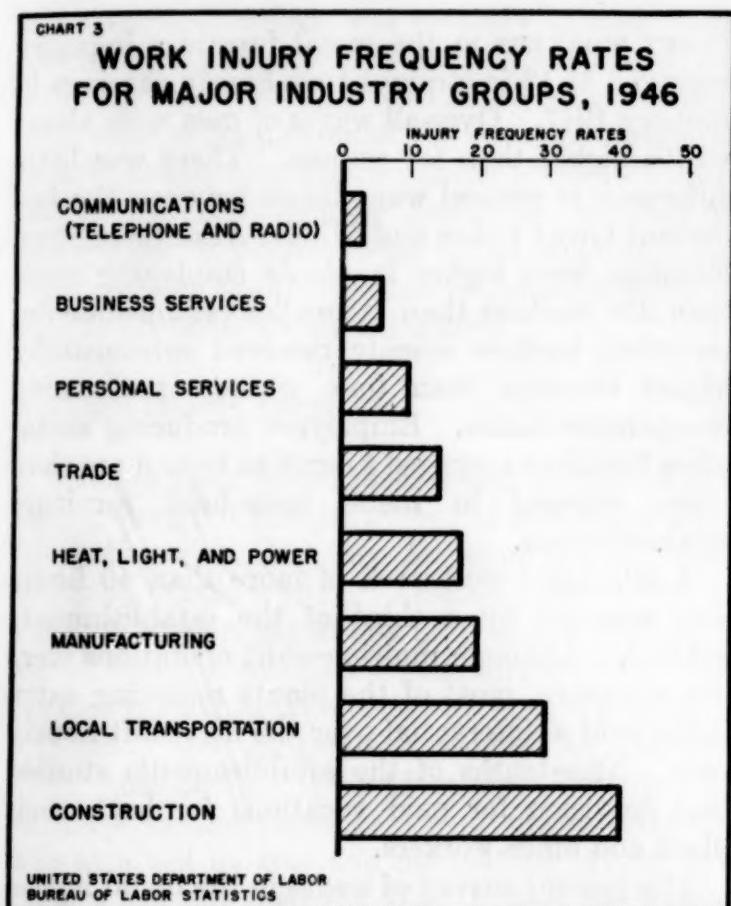
An important industry with a drop of more than 5 frequency-rate points was dairy products, the rate for which declined from 33.1 to 23.8.

At the other end of the scale were 4 industries which experienced less than 5 disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked: Synthetic rubber (1.9), millinery (2.6), electric lamps—bulbs (3.9), and women's and children's clothing (4.2). The explosives industry, in which injuries in recent years have been greatly reduced, had a frequency rate of 5.7. It is a significant tribute to accident prevention that injuries in an industry such as explosives, popularly regarded as extremely hazardous, occurred about half as frequently per million hours of exposure as in the tobacco industry, usually regarded as very safe. It also speaks eloquently for the needless toll of over 2 million disabling injuries in the country's industries, and the tremendous cost to both labor and management in terms of suffering, lost income, and output.

Nonmanufacturing: Because of the interest focused on mining accidents, the Bureau's data this year include frequency rates for mining. The rates were preliminary and were obtained from the United States Bureau of Mines. They indicated

that both anthracite and bituminous-coal mining were among the most hazardous of industries, exceeded by only a few others. The frequency rate for anthracite mining for 1946 was 84.2, and for bituminous coal mining, 61.4. The size of the bituminous rate placed it in the same category as sawmills—one of the most hazardous in the manufacturing group.

As in past years, the nonmanufacturing industry in the Bureau's own survey with the highest frequency rate was stevedoring. The 1946 rate of 77.2 was substantially below that for 1945 (87.6).



The nature of the reporting sample, however, suggests that both of these rates probably understated the situation considerably. If a more comprehensive study made a few years ago is any indication of the actual injury experience in this hazardous industry, the actual frequency rate may well have been twice as high as that based on the reporting sample of 73 stevedoring contractors.

All 3 industries in the construction group had sizable increases in the frequency of disabling injuries in 1946 as compared with 1945. The least hazardous of these—building construction—had an increase in its rate from 30.9 to 35.4. In heavy

engineering construction, the frequency rate jumped from 28.1 to 46.7, and the rate for highway construction advanced nearly as sharply—but to an even higher level—from 35.8 to 50.5.

For 2 other industries in which frequency rates customarily are high, the 1946 rates showed very little change from those for 1945. In trucking and hauling, the rate decreased slightly, (37.5 to 35.6), and in warehousing and storage it increased fractionally (34.3 to 34.8).

The contrast between industries with very high and very low rates was as marked in nonmanufacturing as in manufacturing. Contrasted with rates in the 60's, 70's, and 80's in the mining and stevedoring industries are rates as low as 2.4 in radio broadcasting, 2.9 in the telephone industry, 3.1 in insurance, and 3.8 in retailing of apparel and accessories.

Injury Severity

Little emphasis has been placed on the severity rate in the Bureau's analysis of work-injury experiences of the last few years. The reason for this was the conviction that the severity rate does not actually measure injury severity, but is in effect a weighted frequency rate.² Although the rate serves a useful purpose, it is obviously misnamed. As pointed out in earlier years, the disability distribution is a more accurate indicator of changes in the severity of injuries than the severity rate. If a single measure of injury severity is wanted, perhaps the simplest measure of all is the average time charge per disabling injury. For the injuries reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1946, this average time charge was nearly 82 days per injury. This, of course, includes, in addition to the actual time lost in temporary total disabilities, the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments.

The so-called severity rate, being a composite of injury frequency, time charges, and hours of exposure, may be more aptly designated as a "hazard rate," reflecting the days lost because of injuries per 1,000 hours of exposure. For the entire manufacturing group, this measure was 1.6 for 1946. The rate indicates that for every person employed a full year (i. e., 2,000 hours), 3.2 days were lost because of work injuries. This, of course, includes all workers, regardless of whether

² The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked.

or not they were injured, and includes standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments. For those who were injured, the story is quite different: Those who were only temporarily disabled, lost on an average of 17 days each. (In some industries this average was appreciably higher; in shipbuilding, for instance, it was 47 days.) As already indicated, if standard time charges are included, the average comes to 82 days.

Manufacturing industries with high severity rates (5 or over) were plastics (9.9), logging (9.5), plywood mills (7.7), breweries and cut stone, each (5.5), and steel barrels (5.1). Among nonmanufacturing industries were heavy engineering (5.7), highway construction (5.1), and, topping them all, stevedoring, with an unusually high rate, (25.9).

The disability distribution, as already indicated, permits a better analysis of actual injury severity than does the severity rate. Of the injuries that actually occurred, 2.0 percent in petroleum refining were fatal. The same percentage applied to waterworks, and nearly the same percentage (1.8 percent) to construction not elsewhere classified, consisting largely of demolition work. In logging, the fatality percentage was 1.2, putting that industry on about the same level as iron and steel, copper smelting, heavy engineering construction, and police departments. For all manufacturing industries, deaths usually average about one-half of 1 percent of all disabilities.

Industries in which permanent partial impairments constituted 10 percent or more of the injuries incurred included—plastics (36.8), stevedoring (14.8), hardware and electrical appliances, each (14.4), stamped and pressed metal products (12.0), cold-finished steel (10.4), and communication equipment (10.1).

In the manufacturing group, 77 percent of permanent partial disabilities involved the hand or fingers. The percentages of such injuries to these members were particularly high in the following industries: 96 percent in metal furniture, in stamped metal products, and in commercial machinery; 92 percent in wooden containers and in leather; 90 percent in wood furniture and in hardware; 87 percent in electrical equipment; 86 percent in book and job printing; and 82 percent in paper and pulp.

Outstanding for high percentages of permanent impairments to an arm were highway construction,

17 percent; carpets, 11 percent; bakeries, 10 percent; and news and periodical printing, 10 percent.

Permanent injuries to eyes loomed large in the manufacture of tools and shipbuilding—10 percent in each industry.

Wages in the Metal Furniture Industry, January 1947¹

PLANT WORKERS in the metal furniture industry averaged \$1.12 in straight-time hourly earnings in January 1947. Over-all wages of men were about a fifth higher than for women. There was little difference in general wage levels between the important Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions. Earnings were higher in plants employing more than 250 workers than in smaller establishments; incentive workers usually received substantially higher earnings than time workers performing comparable duties. Employees producing metal office furniture averaged 5 cents an hour more than those engaged in metal household furniture establishments.

A scheduled workweek of more than 40 hours was reported by a third of the establishments studied. Although multiple-shift operations were not extensive, most of the plants reporting extra shifts paid a differential over the first-shift hourly rate. Nine-tenths of the establishments studied had provision for paid vacations for both their plant and office workers.

The present survey of wages in the metal household- and office-furniture industry² relates to a period when physical reconversion had been completed and the industry was busily engaged in meeting the pent-up demand for its products.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch by Donald L. Helm. Field work for the study was under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Further detail will be provided in a forthcoming mimeographed report: *Wage Structure of the Metal Furniture Industry, January 1947*.

² The scope of the study corresponds to that of codes 2514 and 2522 of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Bureau of the Budget (Washington, 1941, vol. 1, p. 18). Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of public building or professional furniture and office or store fixtures were excluded.

The survey covered seven-eighths of the workers and nine-tenths of the plants with 8 or more workers primarily engaged in the manufacture of metal household and office furniture in January 1947. It is estimated that at that time there were about 113 plants employing approximately 26,400 workers.

The large office furniture establishments were producing many types of office equipment, including desks, tables, chairs, and file cabinets. Smaller plants generally confined their manufacturing operations to one or two types of furniture. In contrast, metal household furniture establishments of all sizes tended to specialize in a limited line of kitchen, garden, porch, or living-room items. More plants manufactured either metal file cabinets or kitchen cabinets than any other product.

The manufacture of metal furniture involves essentially sheet-metal fabrication processes. The labor force, therefore, was extensively engaged in sheet-metal operations in both branches of the industry—household, as well as office furniture—with a larger proportion of the workers so engaged in establishments manufacturing office furniture. Assemblers—the largest group of workers in both types of plants—were found in proportionately greater numbers in office-furniture than in household-furniture manufacture.

Average Hourly Earnings

Straight-time earnings of plant workers fabricating metal furniture averaged \$1.12 per hour (excluding premium pay for overtime or night work) in January 1947. Although only 3 out of 1,000 workers received less than 65 cents, about 1 out of 4 earned 95 cents or less, and a similar proportion earned \$1.25 or more an hour (table 1).

Among the occupations studied in January 1947, the highest level of straight-time hourly earnings in the manufacture of metal furniture was attained by tool and die makers (\$1.53) and class A lay-out men (\$1.51). Except for watchmen and janitors, men in all jobs studied averaged at least \$1 an hour (table 2).

The average hourly earnings for all men plant workers in the industry were \$1.15. Women, few of whom were employed in skilled occupations, averaged 95 cents an hour. They constituted little more than a tenth of the plant labor force and were employed principally as class C assemblers and class B punch-press operators. The earnings of men in these two occupational classifications averaged from 6 to 12 percent more than those of women. The average minimum plant entrance rate for men was 75 cents—5 cents more than that for women.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of plant workers in metal furniture establishments by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, January 1947*

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Under 60.0 cents.....	0.1	(0)	0.2	(0)	0.4	
60.0-64.9 cents.....	.2	0.6	.4	0.2		
65.0-69.9 cents.....	.9	1.8	.3	.7	1.5	
70.0-74.9 cents.....	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.8	
75.0-79.9 cents.....	3.1	1.7	3.6	2.4	14.2	
80.0-84.9 cents.....	5.2	2.7	6.5	4.3	16.4	3.6
85.0-89.9 cents.....	6.8	31.0	7.7	5.3	11.3	
90.0-94.9 cents.....	5.5	14.2	6.3	4.9	2.9	9.5
95.0-99.9 cents.....	6.9	3.4	7.5	6.8	7.1	5.5
100.0-104.9 cents.....	9.8	6.0	8.8	10.2	12.7	7.3
105.0-109.9 cents.....	7.7	3.3	7.3	8.1	4.5	15.4
110.0-114.9 cents.....	8.6	5.1	8.2	9.1	5.1	13.1
115.0-119.9 cents.....	8.1	3.4	6.7	9.2	2.8	3.2
120.0-124.9 cents.....	7.1	5.0	6.2	7.8	3.6	5.9
125.0-129.9 cents.....	6.0	5.3	6.5	6.0	1.2	11.3
130.0-134.9 cents.....	5.9	1.8	6.1	6.4	2.1	.5
135.0-139.9 cents.....	4.4	3.0	3.6	4.9	1.3	5.5
140.0-144.9 cents.....	3.6	1.7	3.1	4.0	2.3	2.3
145.0-149.9 cents.....	3.0	1.3	2.3	3.5	.7	.9
150.0-159.9 cents.....	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	1.1	2.3
160.0-169.9 cents.....	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.2	3.2	2.3
170.0-179.9 cents.....	.7	.4	.6	.6	3.1	4.5
180.0-189.9 cents.....	.2	.7	.3	.2	.6	1.4
190.0-199.9 cents.....	.1	—	.2	.2	—	—
200.0 cents and over.....	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1	5.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	24,414	704	5,983	16,479	816	220
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.12	\$1.03	\$1.12	\$1.14	\$1.01	\$1.23

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Regional Earnings

The manufacture of metal furniture is primarily a northern industry, with its greatest concentration in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions, where five sixths of the establishments and nine-tenths of all workers in the industry were located at the time of the study. The Great Lakes region alone accounted for two-thirds of the industry's employment. There was only a 2-cent difference in over-all wage levels between the two regions. The earnings of a majority of workers in these regions were rather uniformly distributed over a comparatively wide range—from 80 cents to \$1.35 in the Middle Atlantic region, and from 95 cents to \$1.35 in the Great Lakes area. In contrast, 45 percent of the workers in New England earned between 85 and 95 cents, whereas in the Middle West more than 40 percent earned between 75 and 90 cents. Although only a small segment of the industry was located in the Pacific region, that area had the highest general average earnings—\$1.23 an hour.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in metal furniture establishments, United States and selected regions, January 1947*

Occupation, grade, and sex	United States ²		Middle Atlantic		Great Lakes	
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	Number of workers	Average hourly rates
Men						
Assemblers:						
Class A.....	91	\$1.25	18	\$1.14	49	\$1.37
Class B.....	904	1.21	366	1.22	477	1.21
Class C.....	1,453	1.09	290	1.02	1,012	1.12
Die setters.....	229	1.21	61	1.29	145	1.19
Grainers, hand.....	55	1.40	20	1.49	35	1.34
Inspectors, final.....	332	1.14	26	1.19	299	1.14
Janitors.....	323	.90	61	.86	240	.92
Lay-out men:						
Class A.....	39	1.51	21	1.48	17	1.56
Class B.....	34	1.20	9	(*)	25	1.18
Maintenance men, general utility.....	198	1.15	44	1.10	119	1.20
Mechanics, maintenance.....	119	1.22	24	1.34	88	1.20
Packers, furniture.....	671	1.10	146	1.09	468	1.12
Painters, spray.....	836	1.25	232	1.22	556	1.29
Platers.....	102	1.13	38	1.04	46	1.00
Platers' helpers.....	150	1.06	66	1.15	46	.99
Polishers and buffers, metal.....	120	1.34	19	1.00	46	1.16
Polishing- and-buffing-machine operators.....	451	1.17	75	1.21	320	1.21
Power-brake operators:						
Class A.....	275	1.30	75	1.30	179	1.34
Class B.....	264	1.09	97	1.09	156	1.10
Power-shear operators:						
Class A.....	150	1.27	45	1.28	97	1.28
Class B.....	382	1.08	144	1.03	213	1.13
Punch-press operators:						
Class A.....	370	1.33	144	1.35	204	1.34
Class B.....	1,245	1.07	465	1.04	692	1.10
Stock clerks.....	161	1.07	33	.97	118	1.10
Tool and die makers.....	306	1.53	81	1.54	196	1.54
Truckers, hand.....	611	1.01	89	.87	452	1.06
Truckers, power.....	122	1.03	18	.97	92	1.07
Tube-bending-machine operators.....	149	1.15	38	1.23	76	1.14
Watchmen.....	160	.86	54	.84	90	.91
Welders, hand:						
Class A.....	209	1.38	35	1.38	154	1.40
Class B.....	381	1.18	91	1.26	259	1.17
Welders, spot.....	1,117	1.17	450	1.15	622	1.19
Working foremen, processing departments.....	526	1.37	122	1.43	359	1.34
Wrappers, furniture.....	92	1.02	44	1.03	28	1.14
Women						
Assemblers, class C.....	540	.97	133	1.02	375	.96
Punch-press operators, class B.....	208	1.01	63	.96	127	1.04
Welders, spot.....	59	.90	20	.94	27	.85
Wrappers, furniture.....	79	.94	21	.91	46	.97

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

³ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Interplant and Other Variations in Earnings

Higher earnings in the largest establishments were evident in about three-fourths of the occupations studied. Wage levels in plants of more than 250 workers averaged about a tenth higher than in smaller establishments. These differences are influenced in part by the comparatively high proportion of incentive workers in large plants.

There was but little difference in wage levels between medium and small sized establishments.³

Incentive methods of wage payment were used more extensively in the metal furniture industry than in most other metalworking industries. Two-fifths of all plant workers were paid in this manner. Incentive workers generally received from 15 to 25 percent more than time workers in jobs in which both methods of pay were widely used.

Since seven-tenths of the establishments, employing seven-eighths of the workers, were unionized, interplant differences in union and nonunion wage levels did not appear to be significant. Average earnings in the small segment of the industry that was not unionized tended to be slightly higher than in union plants. This pattern, however, was by no means consistent, earnings in many occupational classifications being higher in union plants. A survey of wages in metal office furniture made by the Bureau in 1937 also showed a tendency toward higher earnings in nonunion establishments.

Earnings tended to be slightly higher in communities of 100,000 or more population—in the country as a whole and in individual regions—than in smaller communities. The difference averaged 4 percent or less in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions. The presence of a number of large plants in the small communities may account in part for the lack of any marked variation in wage levels with size of city. It is estimated that, although only a fourth of the establishments were located in small communities, they employed about two-fifths of all the workers in the industry.

National wage levels of metal office furniture workers averaged \$1.15 an hour; whereas those producing metal household furniture averaged \$1.10. Similarly, in the Great Lakes area, office furniture workers averaged \$1.18, as compared with \$1.10 for household furniture; considering individual jobs, earnings were also higher in the former branch of the industry. In the Middle Atlantic region, however, the average wage level was the same in both types of establishments; in

³ In considering the influence of various factors on interplant differences in wage levels in the metal furniture industry, it should be noted that these factors are somewhat interrelated: Large plants are more frequently unionized than smaller plants, and tend to have a higher proportion of their workers operate under incentive systems of wage payment. The relatively small size of the industry did not permit the isolation of any one of these factors.

the majority of comparable jobs, household furniture workers received higher earnings than those producing office furniture.

Related Wage Practices

Premium overtime pay opportunities were afforded many metal furniture workers in January 1947. At least a third of the establishments, employing a similar proportion of the industry's workers, had a scheduled full-time workweek in excess of 40 hours. Of the longer workweeks, scheduled hours of 44 and 45 were most common.

Second-shift operations were reported by less than a third of the establishments studied. All but two of these establishments paid shift differentials—typically 5 cents over the first-shift hourly rate. Relatively few plants reported third or other shifts. Multiple-shift operations were found principally among the larger establishments, and were considerably more extensive in the Great Lakes region than elsewhere; about a fourth of all workers in this region were employed on late shifts.

Christmas bonuses were by far the most common type of nonproduction bonus paid by the

industry. With only about 2 in 5 establishments reporting nonproduction bonuses, the inclusion of such payments would have had little effect on general wage levels. Averaged over all workers in the industry, hourly earnings of office workers would be increased by 1 cent and plant workers' earnings by slightly less than this amount.

Paid vacations after 1 year of service were provided for both plant and office workers by about 90 percent of the establishments studied. Although vacations in excess of 1 week were the exception for plant workers, office personnel were granted 2-week vacations in about a third of the plants.

Paid sick leave of 1 week for plant workers after 1 year's service was provided by only 3 establishments; for office workers, such leave, typically limited to 1 week a year, was provided by 12 establishments.

Insurance or pension plans with company participation were reported by half of the establishments studied. The majority of these provided both life and health insurance plans. Retirement pension plans were reported in only 2 establishments.

Hotel Wages in Large Cities, June 1947¹

AMONG 31 LARGE CITIES located in all parts of the United States, Seattle hotels paid the highest hourly rates to their employees and Birmingham paid the lowest hourly rates in June 1947. This information was obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey of average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and night work), for a limited number of occupations in year-round hotels. The earnings data exclude tips and uniforms, as well as the cash equivalent of room and board provided some hotel workers in addition to their cash wages.

The level of earnings in southern cities was generally lower than in other regions. All four Pacific Coast cities studied reported comparatively high wage levels for nonoffice jobs, and Detroit and New York ranked high in rates paid office workers. Measured in percentage terms, there were somewhat narrower intercity differ-

ences in earnings of office than of other hotel workers studied.

Among the occupational classifications covered by the survey, the lowest rates in most cities were reported for chambermaids and men elevator operators, who sometimes carry baggage and receive tips. Earnings of women elevator operators were typically above those of men.

Comparison of earnings in three jobs² with those reported for April 1943, the date of a previous wage study of the industry,³ indicates that in almost all cities hourly wage rates had increased over the period by at least a third, and in many cities, by at least a half. There was a slight tendency for the earnings of general clerks to rise less than those of chambermaids and housemen.

Altogether, hotels in the 31 cities employed about 140,000 workers in June 1947, excluding establishments with fewer than 21 employees, which were not studied. Information was collected by field representatives of the Bureau, who obtained information directly from establishment pay rolls and other records, and classified workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

² Chambermaids, housemen, and men general clerks.

³ Monthly Labor Review, July 1944 (p. 139).

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in year-round hotels, in 31 large cities, June 1947

City	Average hourly earnings ¹ for—								
	Men				Women				
	Clerks, general	Clerks, room	Elevator operators, passenger	Housemen	Chambermaids	Clerks, general	Clerks, room	Clerk-typists	Elevator operators, passenger
Atlanta	\$0.92			\$0.41	\$0.27				\$0.33
Baltimore	.81		\$0.49	.45	.35	\$0.72			.42
Birmingham	.70			.35	.25	.67			.24
Boston	.83	\$0.88	.53	.65	.52				.52
Buffalo	.76	.83	.46	.60	.51				.51
Chicago	.81	.97	.71	.71	.60	.74	\$0.80	\$0.78	.69
Cleveland	.77	.81	.50	.65	.53	.64		.67	.52
Dallas	.77	1.05	.39	.49	.33				.41
Denver	.72	.87	.44	.59	.49	.61			.49
Detroit	.96	1.07	.80	.70	.57	.87		.72	.77
Houston	.80			.38	.29				.38
Indianapolis	.91	.91	.43	.55	.42				.43
Jacksonville	.80			.46	.28	.76			.27
Kansas City	.73		.46	.54	.44	.64			.45
Los Angeles	.79	1.01	.66	.78	.68	.79			.73
Louisville	.73			.37	.48	.39	.56	.58	.40
Memphis			.84	.44	.27	.67			.27
Milwaukee			.82	.57	.63	.58	.61	.67	.58
Minneapolis-St. Paul			.78	.57	.73	.66	.63	.71	.71
Newark-Jersey City	.71		.42	.56	.46	.58			.46
New Orleans	.70	.78	.41	.44	.28				.39
New York	1.00	1.10	.69	.75	.65	.90		.76	.72
Philadelphia	.87	.91	.55	.63	.54	.82			.57
Pittsburgh	.77	.97	.54	.69	.61	.65			.62
Portland (Oreg.)	.90		.68	.75	.70	.78			.70
Providence	.81	.94	.55	.66	.56	.67			.55
St. Louis	.59	.83	.48	.58	.47	.60	.80	.94	.54
San Francisco			1.01	.75	.72				.75
Seattle			1.20	.69	.95	.78	.94	1.05	.80
Toledo				.95	.66	.62	.70	.87	.51
Washington			.89	1.06	.66	.59		.75	.66

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work, tips, uniforms, and cash equivalent of room and/or meals provided some employees.

² Where no figures are given, either there were no workers or insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Extent of Nonproduction Bonuses, 1945-46¹

NONPRODUCTION BONUSES were paid by two-fifths of the manufacturing and about half of the nonmanufacturing establishments surveyed during 1945 and 1946, in connection with extensive wage studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Christmas bonuses were by far the most common type and were paid in over four-fifths of both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments that provided bonuses. Profit-sharing bonuses ranked second. The importance of bonuses is chiefly that the payments are usually made lump sum and at Christmas—a time of special expenditures. On an annual basis, there were few instances in which bonuses raised hourly pay by as much as 1 cent for plant workers and 2 cents for office workers. Such payments appear to be associated with particular industries rather than with geographic location.

In general, the data obtained by the Bureau² provide information on the extent of nonproduction bonus payments in various industries, and their relative importance in the general wage picture, rather than detail on variations in individual firm practice.

For the most part, the payments seem to be intended to boost morale, to improve attendance at the plant, store, or office, to stimulate workers to save power and materials, and to grant workers a share in the profits of the firm. Insofar as such payments heighten the interest of workers in their jobs, output per worker may be stimu-

lated. Directly, however, nonproduction bonuses are not related to the output of individuals or groups of workers. The payment of such bonuses should not be confused with the use of incentive methods of pay. Moreover, they are not paid frequently enough nor are they sufficiently regular in amount to be associated with hourly rates of pay; in this respect they may be contrasted with cost-of-living bonuses. Moreover, the decision as to whether such bonuses will be paid and how large they will be are generally subject to the discretion of management alone.

Extent of Practice

Plant workers received some form of nonproduction bonuses in two-fifths of the manufacturing establishments studied. Of the industry groups presented in the accompanying table, the chemical and metalworking industries appeared to lead, with half of the establishments reporting such payments; the apparel industries had relatively few (1 in 4) establishments in which nonproduction bonuses were paid. In the textile industry, about two-fifths of the plants reported such bonuses. Office workers in manufacturing industries appeared to receive bonus payments more frequently than plant workers.

About half of the nonmanufacturing establishments studied also reported the payment of nonproduction bonuses. Upwards of two-thirds of the retail-trade establishments (limited-price variety stores, clothing stores, and department stores) reported this practice. Relatively fewer establishments in other industries—such as public utilities and selected service industries—reported nonproduction bonuses; the proportion of plants ranged from one-fourth for the electric light and power industry to nearly two-fifths for warehouses.

The payment of nonproduction bonuses appears to be associated with particular industries rather than with the geographic location of establishments. A regional distribution of establishments paying bonuses indicates that particular industries maintained their rank in most regions; that is, industries that ranked high in the payment of such bonuses in the country as a whole generally ranked high in each region.

¹ Prepared by Louis Badenhoop of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

² Data on nonproduction bonuses were obtained for plant workers in some 22,000 establishments, including nearly 16,000 manufacturing and over 6,000 nonmanufacturing establishments and for office workers in about 17,000 establishments. In scope, these data relate to a fairly large cross section of American industry as a whole and to a wide variety of individual industries. In presenting the information in terms of number of establishments, no attempt has been made to compensate for differences among industries in the proportion of establishments studied or for differences in coverage between segments of the same industry. As the individual industry surveys were made primarily to obtain wage-rate information, a larger proportion of large establishments and establishments in large cities and in certain regions were included in order to permit presentation of separate wage data by region, city, and size of establishment. A list of industries studied and information relative to nonproduction bonuses in specific industries will be available on request.

Percentage distribution of establishments paying nonproduction bonuses to plant and office workers in selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, by type of bonus, 1945-46

Type of nonproduction bonus	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing						
	All manufacturing studied ¹	Apparel	Chemical	Metal-working	Textiles	Auto- mobile repair shops	Cloth- ing stores	Depart- ment stores	Electric light and power	Limited price variety stores	Power laun- dries	Ware- housing
PLANT WORKERS												
Establishments having bonuses.....	40	24	50	48	37	30	66	63	25	82	27	37
Attendance bonus.....	1	1	2	1	2	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	3	(?)
Christmas bonus.....	33	20	37	39	30	26	55	48	22	74	21	34
Profit-sharing bonus.....	2	(?)	4	3	1	2	2	4	-----	(?)	(?)	(?)
Other ²	4	3	7	5	4	2	9	11	2	8	3	3
Establishments having no bonus.....	60	76	49	52	63	70	33	36	75	18	73	63
Information not available.....	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	1	-----	(?)	(?)	-----
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of establishments studied.....	15,636	2,261	999	6,647	1,448	1,399	759	355	130	1,441	1,621	724
OFFICE WORKERS												
Establishments having bonuses.....	45	35	49	52	42	(?)	64	62	26	86	29	42
Attendance bonus.....	(?)	1	1	(?)	1	-----	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	1	(?)
Christmas bonus.....	38	29	38	43	34	-----	54	47	23	78	25	38
Profit-sharing bonus.....	2	1	4	3	1	-----	1	4	-----	(?)	(?)	1
Other ³	5	4	6	6	6	-----	9	11	2	8	3	3
Establishments having no bonus.....	54	64	49	47	57	-----	35	37	74	13	70	58
Information not available.....	1	1	2	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	(?)
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	-----	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of establishments studied.....	13,080	1,470	946	6,002	1,251	-----	597	341	125	1,075	1,220	674

¹ Includes other manufacturing industries not shown separately.

² Less than one-half of 1 percent.

³ Includes establishments providing more than one type of bonus listed above.

⁴ Office workers were not covered in the study of automobile repair shops.

Form of Bonus

Numerous forms of nonproduction bonuses were reported; but many kinds did not occur frequently enough to warrant separate study. In some establishments more than one type of bonus was paid. Christmas bonuses were by far the most common type; they were provided in over four-fifths of both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments paying bonuses. Profit-sharing bonuses, ranking second, were paid mainly in the chemical, metalworking, and department-store fields, and in about the same proportions (4, 3, and 4 percent, respectively). Attendance bonuses were of some importance in laundries.

Size of Bonus Payments

Nonproduction bonuses are of considerable importance to those workers who receive them, particularly since they are generally paid in lump sums at Christmas, a time of special expenditures. However, one of the chief interests, in the present

study centered on how much such payments raised the hourly earnings of workers in particular industries. When averaged over all workers in each of the various industries on an annual basis, there were few instances in which such bonuses increased hourly pay by as much as 1 cent for plant workers and 2 cents for office workers. Nevertheless, some establishments in nearly all industries made average payments of at least 10 cents an hour or about \$200 annually per employee. Generally, however, all workers in a plant did not share equally in these payments. In some establishments bonuses were limited to specific categories of workers such as working foremen, but in most cases they applied to all workers. In the latter situations, bonuses to individuals usually varied with length of service, total amount earned annually, number of weeks worked in the year, or other factors. Usually, profit-sharing bonuses, although much less frequently found than Christmas bonuses, yielded the highest amounts per worker.

Labor Requirements for Gypsum Wall Plaster and Board¹

GYPSUM PRODUCTS—primarily wall plaster and wallboard—are important elements in building construction. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as one of its special building materials surveys,² has completed a study of the man-hour requirements to produce and transport 1 ton of plaster and 1,000 square feet of wallboard and lath. For each ton of wall plaster produced and transported the average time involved was 5.15 man-hours in the plants covered. Wallboard and lath required 4.55 man-hours per 1,000 square feet. Information was collected in late 1946 from 18 plants accounting for over 40 percent of the year's gypsum production.

Mining and crushing of the gypsum rock (calcium sulphate chemically combined with water) accounted for relatively small proportions of the man-hours in both plaster and wallboard production. In the manufacture of the final product, which accounted for substantial portions of the labor time, the more complex process of producing gypsum wallboard naturally represented a higher proportion of total labor requirements than the manufacture of plaster.

Large plants had lower unit man-hour requirements than small ones in mining operations, in processing calcined gypsum into plaster, and in the board-forming departments of wallboard plants.

Development of Gypsum Industry

Growth of the gypsum industry has been fairly rapid since 1880, when crude gypsum mined

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Construction Statistics Division by Adela L. Stucke, based on a study by Carl R. Taylor and Benjamin Levine.

² This is the eighth in a series of studies on man-hour requirements in the manufacture of building materials. Labor requirements for other construction materials, including home insulation, cement, plywood, lumber, and concrete products have been summarized in Monthly Labor Review articles beginning with the September 1946 issue.

At each gypsum plant, the period selected for survey was one that the plant officials considered to be typical of 1946 operations. Field representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, working with plant officials, derived the information on total man-hours required for each step in production from basic plant records. After consultation with trade associations, government officials, and industry members, small, medium, and large plants were selected for the sample in approximately the same ratio as their distribution in the industry. The industry averages presented were weighted by the individual plant's estimated production for 1946.

totaled 90 thousand tons in the United States. The total increased to 292 thousand tons in 1898 and was over 1 million tons in 1903. Production increased steadily each year to reach over 3 million tons in 1920. In the 1924-29 period, over 5 million tons were mined annually, but production dropped to a low of about 1½ million tons in the depression year of 1933.³ The changes in domestic production in 1936-46 are shown in table 1.

By 1946, annual production had again reached almost 5½ million tons,⁴ just under the record established in 1925. Domestic production plus imports of gypsum in the United States, however, was at an all-time high in 1946—over 7 million tons.

TABLE 1.—Annual production of gypsum and gypsum products in the United States, 1936-46¹

Year	Short tons (in thousands)				Square feet (in thousands)		
	Crude gypsum mined ²	Uncalined gypsum consumed	Calined gypsum produced ³	Gypsum plasters produced ⁴	Gypsum lath produced	Gypsum wallboard produced	Gypsum sheathing produced
1936.....	2,713	831	(*)	1,431	419,922	340,567	(*)
1937.....	3,058	861	2,411	1,669	738,929	385,307	(*)
1938.....	2,684	757	2,253	1,485	809,471	371,767	(*)
1939.....	3,227	868	2,881	1,780	1,137,415	405,655	5,221
1940.....	3,699	929	3,308	1,863	1,450,069	491,291	89,631
1941.....	4,789	1,321	3,981	1,939	1,843,648	757,588	175,496
1942.....	4,698	1,515	3,045	1,157	959,307	1,046,025	369,313
1943.....	3,878	1,234	2,558	769	630,639	1,241,828	231,356
1944.....	3,761	1,056	2,303	754	625,553	1,208,158	114,704
1945.....	3,802	1,141	2,474	880	599,210	1,284,210	97,345
1946.....	5,615	1,629	4,198	1,931	1,148,778	1,899,527	76,940

¹ See U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, Gypsum, 1938-45 and Gypsum and Gypsum Products, Annual Summary 1946, press release of Mar. 3, 1947.

² Does not include crude gypsum imported from other countries.

³ Made from domestic, imported and byproduct crude gypsum.

⁴ Includes Keene's cement.

⁵ Data not available.

Distribution of Man-Hours

The Bureau's findings on man-hour requirements, shown in table 2, are for extraction of raw material, processing, overhead, and transportation. The time spent in producing other materials consumed in processing gypsum products, such as paper, retarder, accelerators, fillers, electricity, and coal is excluded because it was not feasible to estimate the labor required to produce and distribute these supplies. No attempt was made to

⁶ See United States Bureau of Mines, Gypsum and Anhydrite, by F. T. Moyer (p. 40) for complete data on the apparent supply of crude gypsum in the United States from 1880 to 1937.

⁷ United States Bureau of Mines, Gypsum and Gypsum Products, Annual Summary, 1946, release of March 3, 1947.

include the time spent by distributors, jobbers, or retailers in handling the final product.

Man-hour requirements for the transportation of the finished product were derived by combining data obtained in an earlier Bureau of Labor Statistics study⁶ with information from the plants surveyed. The average rail haul of finished gypsum products is estimated to be 432 miles.⁶ Officials of plants in the current survey indicated that they shipped an average of 30 tons of plaster per railroad car and 35 tons (approximately 46 thousand square feet) of board per car.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of man-hours required, per unit of product, to produce gypsum plaster and gypsum wallboard, by major operation, 1946*

Major operation	Average number of man-hours required to produce—	
	Plaster, per short ton	½-inch board, per 1,000 square feet
All operations.....	5.15	4.55
Mining raw gypsum ¹.....	.66	.41
Crushing, grinding, and calcining.....	.57	.36
Manufacturing ²	1.90	2.37
Transporting finished product.....	2.02	1.41

¹ An average of 1.41 tons of raw gypsum were utilized in producing 1 ton of finished plaster; an average of 0.88 ton in producing 1,000 square feet of ½-inch board.

² Includes man-hour requirements for maintenance, supervision, and the administrative, clerical, and sales force.

Mining: The grey or white gypsum rock is extracted either by quarrying or by mining, depending upon the character of the deposit and the depth of the overburden. A few deposits are worked by a combination of the two methods. The total annual tonnage of crude gypsum is about equally divided between that mined underground and that quarried from open-cut pits.

Between plants of different size, the labor requirements for mining operations varied from the 0.47 man-hour average for all plants surveyed as follows: 0.91 man-hour was needed to obtain 1 ton of rock in mines producing less than 90,000 tons of raw gypsum annually; 0.52 man-hour in mines producing 90,000 to 125,000 tons; and 0.32 man-hour in the largest mines producing over 125,000 tons.

Processing into Calcined Gypsum: The average of 0.57 man-hour per ton required to process raw gypsum rock into calcined gypsum in the plants

⁶ See Labor Requirements for Rail Transportation of Construction Materials, by John A. Ball, Monthly Labor Review, October 1937 (pp. 846-853).

⁷ Based on a study conducted by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation in 1932.

covered by the Bureau's survey included 0.26 man-hour for crushing the rock to 3 inches or less in size, for later crushing it to 1½ inches or less, and for drying; 0.11 man-hour for further pulverizing the rock or grinding it; and 0.20 man-hour for calcining. No significant differences were noted in man-hour requirements by plant size for this operation.

In the calcining process, whereby water equivalent to about 15 percent of the weight of the gypsum is driven off by heat, kettles and rotary kilns are used. Of the 176 gypsum calcining units in operation in the United States in 1945, 142 were of the kettle type and 34 of other types, including rotary kilns.⁷

If kettles are used, the gypsum is calcined in batches, and 1 to 3 hours are needed to complete the cycle from filling the kettle to dumping the charge. Although recording thermometers are used in maintaining accurate control of calcination, great dependence is placed also on the operator's judgment. When the charge has finished cooking, it contains only about 5 percent water by weight.

Calcining in rotary kilns is a continuous process. Only about 45 minutes is required for the gypsum to pass through the kiln. However, difficulty in controlling loss of fine particles as dust has retarded the use of rotary kilns. For both plaster and wallboard, the gypsum must be calcined first. Gypsum at this stage of processing is the well-known plaster of paris (that made from dark rock is commonly called stucco in the industry). In this form it is ready for sale or for further processing into other types of plaster or wallboard.

Processing into Wall Plaster: Base-coat plasters comprised 78 percent of the total gypsum wall plasters consumed in the United States in 1946, according to the United States Bureau of Mines.⁸ They are of three major types:

(1) Neat-gypsum plaster, which is essentially a mixture of calcined gypsum, retarder, and sisal fiber. Sand is added to this mixture at the construction site.

(2) Ready-sanded plaster, which differs from neat plaster only because fine to coarse sand has

⁸ U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, Gypsum, 1945. The 34 calcining units of "other types" include rotary and beehive kilns, grinding-calcining unit, and hydrocal cylinders.

⁹ U. S. Bureau of Mines, Gypsum and Gypsum Products, Annual Summary 1946, Release of March 3, 1947.

been added at the manufacturing plant rather than on the job site. (This type was not included in the current survey.)

(3) Wood-fibered plaster, which differs from neat gypsum plaster in that a nonstaining wood fiber is used as a binder. It is generally used without the addition of sand, except that on masonry surfaces, equal parts of plaster and sand are added.

The gypsum which has been calcined in kettles is already in a pulverized condition and only needs to be screened before it is conveyed to the mixing operation. Calcined gypsum obtained from rotary kilns, on the other hand, must be reground before it is screened and mixed. Mixing and bagging (average man-hour requirement 0.72) are the final operations in making wall plasters. Only a short time is required to mix the calcined gypsum with the retarders and fillers but never less than 1 minute. The mixed product is then discharged from the hopper and is put into containers, usually barrels or 100-pound sacks.

In the plants surveyed, the average of 1.90 man-hours required to process calcined gypsum into 1 ton of finished (nonsanded) plaster is shown in table 3, by major departments and plant size.

TABLE 3.—*Man-hours required to process calcined gypsum into 1 ton of nonsanded plaster, by major department and plant size, 1946*

Major department	Man-hours per short ton of nonsanded plaster			
	Average, all plants	Plants having annual produc- tion of—		
		Less than 35,000 tons	35,000- 60,000 tons	Over 60,000 tons
All departments.....	1.90	2.54	2.06	1.66
Mix, sack, and load.....	.72	.80	.73	.69
Maintenance.....	.77	1.07	.90	.63
Superintendent and foremen.....	.23	.38	.25	.19
Administrative, clerical, and sales ¹.....	.18	.29	.18	.15

¹ Sales man-hours include only salesmen carried on the plant pay roll.

In processing the calcined gypsum into wall plasters, man-hour requirements for maintenance, supervision, and the administrative, clerical, and sales force considerably exceeded those for mixing, sacking, and loading. The man-hour average per ton of plaster produced in each department in plants producing over 60,000 tons of plaster annually was much lower than in plants producing less than 35,000 tons.

Processing into Board: Wallboard and plasterboard or lath are produced in $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness as a general rule; sheathing comes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Gypsum board is composed of the same materials as plaster except that a larger percentage of fill material, such as sawdust or cork, is added. Specifications require that the gypsum core of the board shall contain no more than 15 percent by weight of the fill. The wallboard is encased in a tough, protective layer of paper that serves as a finished surface after installation, or that can be painted, enameled, or covered with wallpaper. Gypsum sheathing is encased in a fibrous covering, the outer surface and ends of which are made moisture proof. Lath or plasterboard is used as a base for gypsum plaster on interior finish. It differs from wallboard in the type of paper used to encase the finished product.

Calcined gypsum intended for board making is fed into a mixing vat where water and various fillers and retarders are added. After agitation and mixing, it is fed onto a belt where it is allowed to set partially. Layers of paper are added to the upper and lower sides of the mix, which is then smoothed by pinch rollers to the desired thickness, usually $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The lower sheet is overlapped on the upper layer to form a complete paper casing. Different types of paper or other covering are applied in this operation, depending on whether the final product is to be used as wallboard, lath, or sheathing. The unsized paper used to make lath dries faster than the covering used for the other two types of gypsum board, hence the speed of the board machine when used in making lath is somewhat greater than when making wallboard or sheathing.

At the end of the board machine, the partially set board is cut to a length that will fit into the driers. In most cases one large drier can handle the entire output of one board machine. The boards are arranged in tiers and are moved automatically through and out of the drier.

In finishing operations, plasterboard may be perforated. Sheathing may be asphalted or made moisture resistant in other ways. Wallboard may be further processed for special interior finishes.

In packing, wallboard and sheathing are generally "twin-mounted." Two boards are placed face to face and the edges taped together to facilitate handling and to preserve the face of the broad.

Lath is bundled, usually six boards to a bundle, as it is sold in smaller sizes than wallboard.

Averages of man-hour requirements for the wallboard industry as well as the variations by major departments and by plant size are given in table 4.

In addition to the average of 2.37 man-hours required to process calcined gypsum into board or sheathing, 0.36 man-hour was needed to crush, dry, and grind the 1,250 pounds of calcined gypsum consumed in making 1,000 square feet of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch board.⁹ The board-forming department accounted for the greatest proportion of the man-hours needed in board processing. On the average, 1.29 man-hours per 1,000 square feet of board were required in this department to mix the slurry, form the board, apply the paper casing, and dry the board.

The more significant differences in man-hours by plant size also occurred in the board forming department. Plants producing over 150 million square feet of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch-equivalent board annually required 1.20 man-hours per 1,000 square feet in the board department, compared with 1.46 man-hours in plants producing less than 75 million square feet annually.

TABLE 4.—*Man-hours required to process calcined gypsum into 1,000 square feet of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch board,¹ by major department and plant size, 1946*

Major department	Man-hours per 1,000 square feet of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch board			
	Average, all plants	Plants having annual production of—		
		Less than 75 million sq. ft.	75-150 million sq. ft.	Over 150 million sq. ft.
All departments	2.37	2.63	2.35	2.23
Board forming	1.29	1.46	1.29	1.20
Recut or reclaim .....	.07	.05	.04	.09
Finish, bundle and load .....	.56	.67	.58	.49
Maintenance and general .....	.30	.26	.29	.32
Superintendent and foreman .....	.09	.10	.10	.08
Administrative, clerical, and sales ² .....	.06	.09	.05	.05

¹ Includes sheathing, which was converted to $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch-board-equivalent on the basis of thickness.

² Sales man-hours include only salesmen carried on the plant pay roll.

Fewer man-hours are required to manufacture lath as compared to wallboard because, as previously mentioned, faster-drying paper is used to encase the lath. Complete data on the differences, as they are reflected in total man-hours required to manufacture lath, were not available. On the basis of the data that were available, it is

* For purposes of ascertaining man-hour requirements, sheathing was converted to $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch-board-equivalent on the basis of thickness.

estimated that 2.56 man-hours were required to manufacture 1,000 square feet of $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch wallboard as compared to 2.05 man-hours for the same amount of lath, giving (as shown in table 4) the weighted industry average of 2.37 man-hours for both.¹⁰

Operations of Consumers' Cooperatives in 1946¹

BOTH MEMBERSHIP AND BUSINESS of consumers' cooperatives reached an all-time peak in 1946, in spite of difficulties. Retail distributive business exceeded three-fourths of a billion dollars and the service business of local associations surpassed 15 million dollars. The stores as a group showed the greatest increase in dollar volume of business since 1942; and the petroleum associations had the greatest increase since 1941, reflecting undoubtedly the removal of rationing restrictions and the increasing supply of automobile tires and accessories as well as the rising price level.

Operating results for the stores in 1946 showed a great improvement over 1945. Over 90 percent of the reporting associations had earnings on the year's operations (87.3 in 1945); of these, 62.5 percent had greater earnings than in 1945. The petroleum associations as a group have been consistently successful as regards earnings; 1946 showed even better results than the previous years.

Some of the earnings of the retail associations are attributable, of course, not to their own operations, but are received as patronage refunds on the goods which they purchase from the wholesale associations. Such refunds declared on the 1946 business of regional wholesales totaled \$8,215,096, which will be added to the associations' own earnings and distributed by them to their individual members.

Over 4,000 local associations were members of regional wholesales at the end of 1946, and 22 of the wholesales were, in turn, affiliated with National Cooperatives. About 280 associations were

¹⁰ The weighted industry average for both types of board is higher than the simple average for both because more board than lath was produced in 1946, and consequently greater weighting must be given to the man-hours required to produce wallboard.

¹ Prepared by Florence E. Parker, of the Bureau's Labor Economics Staff.

members of district wholesales; most of these were affiliates of the regionals as well.

Among the commercial federations, the regional and district wholesales had a distributive and service business exceeding 220 million dollars (as compared with about 172 million dollars in 1945). Earnings of regional wholesales showed an increase of nearly 84 percent over those of 1945 and exceeded 11½ million dollars. Patronage refunds to the member associations were 30 percent higher than in 1945. Improved financial status was also evident in the wholesales' reports, with notable increases in net worth; but this was accompanied by somewhat lower ratios of current assets to total liabilities and to current liabilities.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated membership and business of consumers' cooperatives in 1946, by type of association*

Type of association	Total number of associations	Number of members	Amount of business
<i>Local associations</i>			
Retail distributive associations:			
Stores and buying clubs.....	3,000	1,080,000	\$500,000,000
Petroleum associations.....	1,500	965,000	300,000,000
Other ¹	65	26,000	9,225,000
Service associations:			
Rooms and/or meals.....	200	22,000	3,600,000
Housing.....	125	10,000	* 3,000,000
Medical and/or hospital care:			
On contract.....	55	110,000	1,750,000
Own facilities.....	50	55,700	* 4,000,000
Burial: ²			
Complete funeral.....	40	36,000	310,000
Caskets only.....	4	1,700	6,500
Cold storage ³	175	87,500	2,000,000
Other ⁴	125	25,000	750,000
Electric light and power associations ⁵	830	* 1,596,000	84,930,000
Telephone associations (mutual and cooperative).....	33,000	675,000	10,000,000
Credit unions ⁶	8,973	3,013,702	289,993,160
Insurance associations.....	2,000	¹⁰ 11,000,000	¹¹ 205,000,000
<i>Federations</i>			
Wholesales:			
Interregional.....	1	22	16,900,000
Regional.....	25	4,025	¹² 212,450,000
District.....	11	280	¹³ 9,650,000
Service:			
Productive.....	18	1,498	842,700
	15	253	38,350,900

¹ Such as consumers' dairies, creameries, bakeries, fuel yards, lumber yards, etc.

² Gross income; excludes new associations which had no income.

³ Excluding new associations with no income.

⁴ Local associations only; excludes associations of federated type (which are included with service federations) or funeral departments of store associations.

⁵ Excludes cold-storage departments of other types of associations.

⁶ Such as water supply, cleaning and dyeing, recreation, broadcasting, printing and publishing, nursery schools, etc.

⁷ Mostly REA associations, data for which were supplied by the Rural Electrification Administration.

⁸ Number of patrons.

⁹ Actual figures; not estimates.

¹⁰ Policyholders.

¹¹ Premium income.

¹² Includes wholesale, retail, and service business.

Among the outstanding developments of the past few years has been the rapid expansion of production. The central organizations (whole-

sales and productive federations) in 1946 produced in their own plants commodities valued at more than 95½ million dollars, as compared with about 60½ million in 1945 and less than 30 million in 1943.² Member equities (net worth) of these associations showed considerable increase over the previous year.

Estimates of membership and business of the various types of consumers' cooperatives in 1946 are shown in table 1. It should be emphasized that, in this table, the associations are classified according to their main lines of business. Thus, an association running a store, and also handling petroleum products or operating a mortuary, is here classified as a "store association" if the store business constitutes its main activity. The table therefore does not indicate the extent of cooperative activity in any particular line. Thus, cold-storage plants are operated not only by the independent associations shown under this classification in the table, but also by other types of associations such as stores, petroleum associations, creameries, etc. Funeral service is provided by local funeral associations, federations, and funeral departments of some store associations.

Activities of Local Distributive Cooperatives

Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from local associations and comments by the regional wholesales indicate the progress made by the consumers' cooperatives in 1946. Sales per association in the Midland Cooperative Wholesale area averaged \$117,468 for the oil associations and \$781,531 for the food stores, with average net earnings of 5.82 percent.³ Farther south in the same geographic region, Consumers' Cooperative Association (Kansas City, Mo.) reported a 15-percent increase in membership and a 30-percent increase in business among those of its member associations which participated in a membership and sales campaign. It is estimated in Nebraska that each year about a 10-percent increase in membership results from the crediting of non-members patronage refunds toward the purchase of membership shares.⁴

In the Lake Superior region, the associations

² In addition, cooperatives also sell many goods, under the "co-op label," which are not cooperatively produced but are packed by private manufacturers according to cooperative specifications, under the label.

³ Based on associations whose accounts were audited by the Cooperative Auditing Service (Midland Cooperator, November 27, 1946).

⁴ Nebraska Cooperator (Omaha), March 19, 1947.

affiliated with Central Cooperative Wholesale were reported to have made considerable progress toward financial stability, recording a 49-percent increase in member equities in the 5-year period 1940-45.⁵

Several retail associations were in the million-dollar sales class in 1946, including the Cooperative Oil Association of Omstead County, Rochester, Minn. (\$1,152,000)—the first petroleum association in the United States, to the knowledge of the Bureau, to attain this level. Other million-dollar associations in 1946 included Rochdale Cooperative, Washington, D. C. (\$1,428,308), Cooperative Trading Co., Waukegan, Ill. (\$1,752,750), Greenbelt Consumer Services, Greenbelt, Md. (\$1,428-, 586), United Cooperative Society, Maynard, Mass. (\$1,169,273), Cloquet Cooperative Association, Cloquet, Minn. (\$1,672,772), Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, Minneapolis, Minn. (\$5,222,220), and New Cooperative Co., Dillonvale, Ohio (\$1,591,779).

Among some 1,400 associations for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reports, sales averaged \$308,700 for the stores and \$207,700 for the petroleum associations. Net earnings for the stores with earnings averaged 5.5 percent on total business done; losses for those which could not make ends meet averaged 3.4 percent of sales. (This was a less favorable showing than for the preceding year, when the corresponding figures were 5.8 and 1.8 percent.) For the oil associations earnings averaged 10.1 percent (8.9 percent in 1945) and losses 5.0 percent of sales (1.2 percent in 1945).

⁵ Cooperative Builder (Superior, Wis.), November 28, 1946.

TABLE 2.—*Trend of operations of retail store and petroleum cooperatives, 1942-46*¹

Item	Store associations					Petroleum associations				
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Membership:										
Percent of increase over preceding year.....	11.6	15.9	25.6	13.6	8.3	10.8	11.4	14.4	23.9	9.5
Percent reporting—										
Increase over preceding year.....	72.8	82.9	98.8	77.4	75.5	77.5	78.2	79.9	74.5	73.8
Decrease from preceding year.....	27.2	17.1	1.2	22.7	24.5	22.5	21.8	20.1	25.5	26.2
Amount of business:										
Percent of increase over preceding year.....	30.8	11.5	19.6	28.8	30.8	27.9	10.7	22.6	19.1	13.6
Percent reporting—										
Increase over preceding year.....	90.5	72.9	80.3	84.7	90.8	94.1	86.3	89.4	71.5	78.9
Decrease from preceding year.....	9.5	27.1	19.7	15.3	9.2	5.9	13.7	10.6	28.5	21.1
Net earnings:										
Percent going from—										
Gain to loss.....	5.8	4.2	6.4	6.8	5.4	-----	.8	.7	.4	2.0
Loss to gain.....	9.1	10.7	4.2	5.3	4.9	-----	.9	.9	1.8	1.2
Percent reporting—										
Loss in both current and preceding years.....	3.3	8.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	-----	.5	-----	.4	
Increase in gain over preceding year.....	62.5	49.4	62.3	51.7	69.5	88.0	78.9	74.5	60.3	64.7
Decrease in gain from preceding year.....	19.2	27.2	25.1	34.3	17.9	11.1	20.3	23.3	37.5	31.7

¹ Based on identical associations reporting for both current and preceding year.

For the local associations which are affiliated with cooperative wholesales, the "earnings" or "savings" reported include patronage refunds on their purchases from the wholesale. Among the retail associations for which data are at hand, the refunds from the wholesales ranged from slightly over 20 percent to nearly two-thirds of the retail associations' total reported earnings. In a small number of cases, only the refund from the wholesale prevented the local association from showing a loss for the year.

Information as to the retail cooperatives' patronage returns to their members is available for only 88 associations (52 petroleum cooperatives and 36 stores). The former refunded (in cash, shares, members' equity credits, etc.) sums averaging 8.8 percent of sales and the latter 3.6 percent of sales. For the whole group of 88 associations, the refunds totaled \$1,283, 237.

Trend of Development, 1941-46: Reports from associations for which data are available for 1945 and 1946 indicate that for both the store and petroleum associations membership increased each year during the 6-year period 1941-46. For the store associations the greatest rise occurred in 1944 (table 2), and for the oil associations in 1943. Since those years, although there has been a membership gain each year, it has been at a decreasing rate.

The operating results for the year 1946 represented, for the stores, a substantial improvement over 1945. Over 90 percent made earnings on the year's business (87.3 percent in 1945); of these, 62.5 percent had greater earnings in 1946 than in

1945, 19.2 percent had smaller earnings, and 9.1 percent that had operated at a loss in 1945 were able to close the year "in the black." Although the petroleum associations as a group have been consistently successful, 1946 showed even better earnings than any of the previous 5 years.

The year 1946 reversed strikingly the trend in dollar volume of sales for the store associations. Although sales had shown an increase each year, the rate of increase declined through 1945. For 1946, however, there was a 30.8-percent rise—the largest since 1942. Further, 90.5 percent of the stores had increased sales as compared with only 72.9 percent in the preceding year. Among the oil associations, the 27.9-percent increase was the largest in the 6-year period, and 94.1 percent were in the group registering greater business, as compared with 86.3 percent in 1945.

Activities of Farmers' Cooperatives, 1944-45

AN ALL-TIME PEAK BUSINESS of \$5,645,000,000 was recorded for 1944-45 by farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, according to a recent report by the Farm Credit Administration.¹ The amount of business done by these associations has increased continuously, although the number of associations has been declining and in 1944-45 reached the lowest point since 1921. Of 10,150 associations covered by the report, 7,400 were marketing associations and 2,750 were distributive associations handling farm and home supplies. Nearly 86 percent of the 1944-45 business was done by the marketing associations, and 14 percent by the purchasing associations. Of a total of 4,505,000 members, 64 percent belonged to the former and 36 percent to the latter type of association.

The data in the accompanying table include not only local associations (the members of which are individual persons) but also federations (the members of which are local associations). The business figures include both wholesale and retail business.

The 1,877 farmers' mutual fire insurance com-

¹ Statistics of Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives, 1944-45, by Grace Wanstell, Washington, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1947 (Miscellaneous Report No. 108).

panies had in 1942 (the latest year for which figures are shown) insurance in force amounting to \$12,982,390, and a loss ratio of 14.6 cents per \$100 of insurance.

A summary table in the report under review shows the number and membership of additional types of farmers' cooperatives—production, financing, public utilities, and associations financed under the Farm Security Administration program.

Estimated number, membership, and business of farmers' cooperative purchasing and total associations, 1913 to 1944-45

Year	Purchasing associations			Total associations		
	Number	Membership	Business (in thou- sands)	Num- ber	Member- ship	Business (in thou- sands)
1913	111	¹ 59,503	\$5,928	3,099	¹ 651,186	\$310,313
1921	898	(²)	57,721	7,374	(²)	1,256,214
1930-31	1,588	392,000	215,000	11,950	3,000,000	2,400,000
1935-36	2,112	950,000	254,000	10,500	3,660,000	1,840,000
1940-41	2,657	980,000	369,000	10,600	3,400,000	2,280,000
1941-42	2,726	1,170,000	480,000	10,550	3,600,000	2,840,000
1942-43	2,742	1,270,000	600,000	10,450	3,850,000	3,780,000
1943-44	2,778	1,520,000	730,000	10,300	4,250,000	5,160,000
1944-45	2,750	1,610,000	810,000	10,150	4,505,000	5,645,000

¹ Data are for 1915.

² No data.

United States Labor Policy in Germany

IT IS THE INTENTION of the United States Government to permit the organization, operation, and free development of trade-unions in Germany and to permit works councils to be organized and to function on a democratic basis. These labor policies are incorporated in a directive issued in July 1947¹ which states the general policy of the United States Government as established by the Departments of State, War, and Navy.

General Objectives: The "positive program" of the United States is "the creation of those political, economic, and moral conditions in Germany which will contribute most effectively to a stable and prosperous Europe." In the economic field there are three objectives:

(1) To eliminate industry used solely to man-

¹ Directive to Commander-In-Chief of United States Forces of Occupation Regarding the Military Government of Germany, issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, released July 15, 1947.

ufacture arms, ammunition, and implements of war; and to reduce industry used chiefly for the production of such items.

(2) To exact from Germany reparation for the losses suffered by the United Nations as a consequence of German aggression; and

(3) To encourage the German people to rebuild a self-supporting State devoted to peaceful purposes, integrated into the economy of Europe.

In order to implement these objectives, the United States Government indicates its desire to secure the treatment of all zones of Germany as an economic unit and the adoption of a foreign trade and production program which "should be directed toward an increasing standard of living in Germany and the attainment at the earliest practicable date of a self-sustaining German economy."

Labor Objectives: Policies in relation to unions and works councils are defined in a section entitled "Economic Institutions" which restates the United States' aim of prohibiting cartels and breaking up monopolies. It provides for the formation and functioning of cooperatives, which were highly developed in pre-Nazi Germany—particularly among workers—and which were largely destroyed by the Nazi regime and are now being slowly rebuilt. Conditions of the revival of the cooperatives are, according to the directive, that they be "voluntary in membership and organized along democratic lines."

The section further deals with the question of public ownership of enterprises in Germany, and advises the United States Military Governor in this connection to "give the German people an opportunity to learn of the principles and advantages of free enterprise," but to "refrain from interfering in the question of public ownership of enterprise in Germany, except to insure that any choice for or against public ownership is made freely through the normal processes of democratic government."

The provisions of the directive dealing with labor organizations read as follows:

e. (1) You will permit the organization, operation, and free development of trade-unions, provided that their leaders are responsible to the membership and their aims and practices accord with democratic principles. Any federation of trade-unions shall not impair the financial and organizational autonomy of member unions. You will encourage the trade-unions to support programs of adult education and to foster an understanding of democratic processes among their members. You will permit trade-unions to act in the interests of their members and to bargain collectively regarding wages, hours, and working conditions within the framework of such wage and price controls as it may be necessary to maintain.

(2) Trade-unions may represent the occupational, economic, and social interests of their members in accordance with the authority contained in their constitutions. Their basic functions may include participation with appropriate authorities in the establishment and development of a peaceful economy.

f. You will permit the organization and functioning of works councils on a democratic basis for the representation of the interests of employees in individual enterprises and will not prohibit the cooperation of trade-unions therewith.

g. You will also permit the establishment of machinery for the voluntary settlement of industrial disputes.

Self-organization of employees along democratic lines and the restitution of free collective bargaining were objectives of United States occupation policy as defined by sections 23 and 24 of the first directive of April 1945.²

However, compared with these earlier statements, the provisions of the July 1947 directive are much more detailed and specific. The change reflects the development which German labor organizations and United States labor policies in Germany have undergone during the first 2 years of the occupation.

The provisions on works councils are in line with the Control Council Law No. 22 of April 10, 1946, which permitted the establishment of works councils throughout the whole of Germany, defined their functions, and provided for their co-operation with the trade-unions. No corresponding Four-Power legislation on trade-unions exists; attempts to agree upon such legislation failed in the fall of 1945.³

² See United States Economic Policy toward Germany, Department of State Publication 2630 (p. 65), U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington [1946].

³ The Allied Control Council's subsequent Directive No. 31, of June 3, 1946, limits itself to the principles concerning the establishment of federations of trade-unions. (Official Gazette of the Control Council for Germany, No. 8, Berlin, Allied Secretariat, July 1, 1946, p. 160.)

France: Wages and Wage Supplements, 1938, 1946, and 1947¹

THE NATIONAL TOTAL of wages and salaries for all industries in France was 6 times greater for the year 1946 than for 1938. Increases in social security and other taxes in this period slightly reduced the effect of wage increases for workers and also enlarged the employers' total payments for labor. Depending upon locality, total monthly earnings for laborers increased by October 1946 to an amount from 6 times to almost 8 times the amount of such earnings in October 1938; the rise in monthly take-home pay in the same period ranged from slightly less than 6 times to 7 times. During the same years, employers' hourly labor costs, including social security and other taxes, in Paris, increased almost 5 times.

Total Wage and Salary Payments. According to estimates of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, total wage and salary payments in France rose from 150 billion francs in 1938 to 917 billion francs in 1946. Wage income for industry and commerce, however, dropped from 62.9 to 57.8 percent of the total in the years from 1938 to 1946, whereas income for public service rose from 8.7 to 13.8 percent of the whole, as shown in table 1.

Total Earnings and Take-Home Pay: Although the total earnings of French laborers have been enlarged since 1938 by a broadening of the family-allowance and paid-vacation systems, the costs of which are borne by the employer and by the State (in the case of family allowances) rather than by the worker, social security and income taxes imposed upon the worker have risen. The result of these changes for a laborer who supported two children and a wife (without other income), in Paris and the Provinces in October 1938, October 1946, and April 1947, is shown in table 2, which contrasts the monthly total (or gross) income and the monthly take-home pay (or net income). Family allowances and other benefits received are included in take-home pay; social-security premiums, income taxes, etc., have been deducted.

¹ Information is from Ministry of Labor and Social Security, *Revue Française du Travail*, April 1947; and Ministry of National Economy, *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale*, April 1947, and *Etudes et Conjoncture*, Union Française, May-June 1947. For a detailed study on wage trends in France, 1938-47, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1947 (p. 149).

The increase in the Paris worker's social allowances from October 1938 to October 1946 outstripped the increase in wages in the proportion of 5 to 1.

TABLE 1.—*Total wage income in France, by industry group, 1938 and 1946*

Industry	1938		1946	
	Amount (in millions of francs)	Per- cent of total	Amount (in millions of francs)	Per- cent of total
Agriculture.....	18,000	12.0	80,000	8.8
Mines.....	4,800	3.2	35,000	3.8
Industry and commerce.....	94,500	62.9	530,000	57.8
Transportation (without National Railways).....	7,200	4.8	48,000	5.2
Domestic service.....	5,500	3.7	28,000	3.0
Public service.....	13,000	8.7	126,000	13.8
Army.....	7,000	4.7	70,000	7.6
Total.....	150,000	100.0	917,000	100.0

The calculations (published by the Ministry of National Economy) were made on the basis of the 39-hour week in 1938, and on the 44-hour week since that time. Income data for 1947 are provisional.

TABLE 2.—*Monthly earnings, in France, of laborer with wife and 2 children, 1938, 1946, and 1947*

Area and month	Monthly earnings (in francs)			Take-home	
	Gross		Total		
	Wage	Allowances benefits, etc.			
Paris:					
October 1938.....	1,450	180	1,630	1,595	
October 1946.....	6,500	3,390	9,890	9,500	
April 1947.....	7,100	3,390	10,490	10,000	
Provinces:					
October 1938.....	945	100	1,045	1,025	
October 1946.....	5,500	2,400	7,900	7,600	
April 1947.....	5,900	2,670	8,570	8,200	

Hourly Labor Posts: The effect of rising social-security taxes and higher wage rates upon hourly labor costs is indicated by data available for the Paris region.² Hourly labor costs in Paris increased 4.7 times for common labor from October 1938 to October 1946 and 4.8 times for skilled workers. These costs bear no relation to productivity; they merely measure what the employer paid per worker per hour in the form of wages and in social security and other charges.

According to information from the Ministry of National Economy, employers in the Paris metal

² Paris is the base region of the various wage regions of France; official minimum wage rates in the other regions range up to 25 percent below those in Paris.

industry contributed 15.09 percent of pay roll to workmen's compensation, family allowance, social security, and other funds in 1938, and 36.73 percent in 1946. The Ministry states that these increases for wage supplement are representative for all Paris. The percentages of wage which the employer paid in wage supplements in October 1938 and October 1946 were as follows:

	October 1938 (percent)	October 1946 (percent)
Workmen's compensation.....	3.00	7.17
Family allowance.....	3.20	12.00
Social security.....	4.00	6.00
Paid leave (average rate).....	4.69	6.54
Old-age retirement.....	-----	4.00
Apprenticeship tax.....	.20	.20
Victory tax.....	-----	.82
Total.....	15.09	36.73

The Netherlands: Trade-Union Membership¹

AT THE BEGINNING OF 1947, total trade-union membership in the Netherlands was 19.2 percent higher than it was just prior to the German invasion. However, the socialist organization, which has long been the strongest federation, has not wholly regained its prewar membership. The Protestant federation is almost as strong as it was, and the Catholic movement has more members than in 1940. A newcomer in the field is the Trade Union Unity Central (EVC), which did not exist in the prewar period.² Unlike the other federations, which increased in size, the EVC lost membership in 1946.

Membership in Netherlands trade-union federations, 1940 and 1946-47

Organization	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan. 1, 1946	1940
Total membership.....	816,850	699,500	685,100
Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions— NNV (socialist).....	303,300	242,600	373,000
Netherlands Catholic Labor Movement— RKWV.....	224,900	182,900	191,700
Christian National Federation of Trade Unions— CNV (Protestant).....	119,250	94,000	120,400
Unity Trade Union Central—EVC (Communist).....	169,400	180,000	-----

¹ Based on figures in Report No. 347, July 10, 1947, U. S. Embassy, The Hague; and from *Maandschrift*, March 1947 (Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics).

² For account of proposed merger of EVC and NNV, which did not materialize, see Notes on Labor Abroad (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), May 9, 1947.

Labor-Management Disputes In September 1947

IDLENESS ARISING out of work stoppages in September dropped to the lowest point since March 1947. It ran as high as 7,750,000 man-days in April during the Nation-wide telephone strike but declined in May to under 6,000,000 man-days. In June and July it hovered around the 4,000,000 mark and in August declined to under 3,000,000 man-days. Preliminary estimates for September indicate an idleness figure around the 2,000,000 mark. Most new stoppages in September were small. None were of Nation-wide or industry-wide significance.

Shipbuilding Dispute Continues

The largest stoppage of the month continued to be the shipyard strike which began in late June and early July. At its peak, the total number of workers involved was reported variously from 60,000 to 75,000. Settlements with some companies were reached during August and, by the end of September, work had been resumed at practically all yards except those of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., in Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. in New Jersey. About 35,000 workers were still involved in the prolonged controversy at these yards.

Rail Strike Cuts Steel Output

A walk-out of 1,800 employees of the Union Railroad Co. early in the month resulted in the direct idleness of 17,000 production employees of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Both the railroad and Carnegie-Illinois Steel are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. The railroad employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), stopped the interplant rail operations of the company in the Pittsburgh area September 5. Almost immediately lay-offs of Carnegie-Illinois Steel employees occurred in the company's plants at Homestead, Braddock, Duquesne, and Clairton. The issues in controversy included a wage increase, revised vacation schedules, and shift differentials. Heads of the

unions stated that the stoppage was unauthorized. After 8 days a settlement was reached providing for an immediate wage increase of 15 cents an hour and some revision of vacation benefits.

New York City Express Stoppage

Nearly 5,000 drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), struck the Railway Express Agency in New York City and nearby New Jersey September 19. Over 6,000 platform men, clerks, and other employees were laid off as a result, making a total of over 11,000 workers idle. A union contract between the parties had expired in late June but work con-

tinued with the understanding that any wage adjustments agreed upon would become retroactive.

Most employees of the Railway Express Agency are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL). This union negotiated a 15½-cent-an-hour increase early in September, following an arbitration award of a similar amount granted to nonoperating railroad employees. The same increase (15½ cents) was reportedly offered to the drivers but was not accepted unless combined with a reduction of the workweek from 44 to 40 hours. The stoppage was still in effect at the end of the month.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Production for Commerce—Pick-up of Soft-Drink Bottles: In this decision,³ the company was engaged in the production of soft drinks sold both in Michigan and in other States. The employees in question picked up empty bottles from distributors in Detroit and returned these bottles to the plant, where they were filled with the beverage and again distributed. There was no separation of the returned bottles as far as their future distribution was concerned, so that some remained in Michigan, while others were subsequently shipped out of the State.

The court sustained the company in its contention that these employees were not engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and therefore were not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The court reasoned that the bottles were not "goods," and in the picking up of the bottles the employees had not "produced," within the meaning of the act. The term "goods," the court pointed out, includes articles or subjects of commerce "or any part or ingredient thereof"; and that, while the bottles are articles of commerce as far as the manufacturer of bottles is concerned, they are not a part or ingredient of the beverage even though admittedly necessary for its production. In concluding that the picking up of the bottles was not production, the court reasoned that the handling of goods is not production unless the handling occurs in the course

¹ Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed, and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these Acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Clougherty v. Verner Co.* (U. S. D. C. E. D. Mich., August 1, 1947).

of production and is not too remote therefrom. It stressed the fact that in this case the actual production of the goods did not begin until after the act of collecting the bottles and returning them to the plant had been completed.

Portal-to-Portal Act: Several additional decisions have been handed down recently holding the Portal-to-Portal Act constitutional and considering the application of various of its provisions.

In holding the act constitutional a Federal district court in Texas reasoned⁴ that the act merely withdraws the jurisdiction of the courts in cases involving claims for compensation for certain types of activities. The court stated that its jurisdiction in such cases had existed solely by virtue of statutes, and "such jurisdiction may be wholly or in part taken away, changed, or modified, without violating any of the provisions of the Constitution." As such, the court dismissed a case in which the claim involved payment for the intervals between "arriving time" and "starting time" and between "quitting time" and "leaving time" and the employees had not claimed (as is required by the Portal-to-Portal Act) that the payment was expressly covered in a contract, or established by custom and practice.

Another decision⁵ of a district court in Tennessee reviewed the question of the meaning of the term "contract" in section 2 (a) (1) of the Portal-to-Portal Act. Excluded from the activities of employees which are made noncompensable under this subsection are those which were compensable by "an express provision of a written or nonwritten contract in effect at the time of such activity, between such employee, his agent or collective bargaining representative, and his employer."

In this case, involving a claim for compensation for certain travel and make-ready time, the employer contended that the claim was barred by the Portal-to-Portal Act. The employees argued that the claim fell within the exception under section 2 (a) (1) of the act, since the Wage and Hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act became a part of every employment contract between employers and employees covered by the act. Without passing on the question of whether

⁴ *Story v. Todd Houston Shipbuilding Corp.* (U. S. D. C. S. D. Tex., July 17, 1947).

⁵ *Lasater v. Hercules Powder Co.* (U. S. D. C. E. D. Tenn., July 25, 1947).

the Fair Labor Standards Act became a part of the contract between each employer and employee, the court rejected the employees' contention on the ground that Congress intended the exception in section 2 (a) (1) to apply only to express written or nonwritten contracts made between the employer and employees without regard to any legislation.

Another issue in this case concerned the constitutionality of section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, which provides that the good faith action of an employer in conformity with his reliance on an administrative ruling or interpretation is a good defense in a suit by an employee under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The employer contended that he had acted in good faith, in reliance upon an administrative interpretation, that the time claimed by the employees in this case was not compensable. The employees argued that section 9 is unconstitutional in that it delegates legislative power to administrative action.

The court found this section to be constitutional. "This section 9 does not declare any administrative regulation or interpretation to be a correct announcement of the law, but does provide that when such regulation or interpretation, whether correct or not, has been accepted in good faith by an employer and he has acted in reliance thereon, such is a good defense in an employee's action under the Fair Labor Standards Act. I see no reason why Congress could not have provided for the concurrence of these two acts as being a defense to suits under the Fair Labor Standards Act in the original passing thereof. The Congress had the same authority to take away or modify a right given in the original act where such right had not been exercised. Section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act conforms to this principle."

Labor Relations *

Norris-LaGuardia Act Not Applicable to Picketing of Licensee: A federal district court in the District of Columbia ruled that the Norris-LaGuardia Act does not prohibit the issuance of an injunction against the picketing of a licensee of a disputing employer.⁷

* Cases reported in this section involving the National Labor Relations Act were decided on the basis of that Act prior to its amendment by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

⁷ *Gomez v. United Office and Professional Workers* (U. S. D. C. D. C., July 31, 1947).

The plaintiff in this case operated a dance studio in Washington, D. C., under a licensing arrangement with a New York studio permitting her to use the name of the New York studio, and its methods and materials, in return for a percentage of the gross receipts of the plaintiff's business. The New York operator was engaged in a labor dispute, and some of its employees, together with other members of the defendant union (none of whom were employees of the plaintiff), picketed the plaintiff's studio in Washington. In granting a preliminary injunction, the court first pointed out that its power to issue this injunction does not stem from the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, but from its inherent power to issue injunctive relief, unless such power is withheld in a particular case by the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The court concluded, however, that the Norris-LaGuardia Act was not applicable in this case because it was not a "case involving or growing out of any labor dispute" as that phrase is used in the act. The court stressed the fact that not only was there no employer-employee relationship between the plaintiff and the pickets, but also no way in which the plaintiff could afford the pickets the relief they sought. Referring to cases in which courts have held the act applicable to "stranger picketing" the court said: "In all of the cases the party seeking the injunction appeared to have available some course of action by which he might grant at least partial relief to the laborers, or in which he sought to enjoin the picketing of the place of business of a party to a dispute. This is not true in this case."

In addition, the court pointed out that the inference that would be drawn from the placards carried by the pickets was that the plaintiff was a party to the grievance. The court stated: "The defendants' giving of publicity by such misleading statements was therefore by a method involving fraud which is not within the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act."

Combination between Union and Employers: Following a principle already established in decisions by the United States Supreme Court,⁸ a federal district court in Hawaii ruled⁹ that a labor union is not immune from a triple damage suit for viola-

⁸ For example, *Columbia River Co. v. Hinton* (315 U. S. 143); *Allen Bradley Co. v. Union* (325 U. S. 797).

⁹ *Hawaii Tuna Packers v. I. L. W. Union* (U. S. D. C. D. Hawaii, July 15, 1947).

tion of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, or from an injunction, when the union has combined with employers to fix prices. The plaintiff was engaged in the packing of tuna, and had contracted with several tuna boat operators for a portion of the catch. A union of fishermen employed by the boat operators combined with several of the operators to raise and fix the price of tuna, and engaged in strikes, picketing, and other concerted activity in order to compel the plaintiff to accede to the new prices.

The union contended that, since fishermen's wages are dependent upon the price at which the boat owner sells the catch, the fishermen cannot get an increase in wages unless the price of fish is raised; therefore, the concerted activity was in connection with a "labor dispute" relating to fishermen's wages, and hence exempt from the Sherman Act and from injunction proceedings. In rejecting this argument the court pointed out that there was no evidence that the fishermen had been, or were considering, negotiating with their employers for a wage increase; or that such wage increase could not be granted without a rise in the price of the fish.

Right To Control, Essential Test of Employer-Employee Relationship Under NLRA: In a case¹⁰ involving the employees of concessions in a department store, the management of the store claimed that, although its contracts with the concessions gave it control over the employees in the concessions, in fact it did not exercise such control. As such, it contended that it was in no position to bargain with a union of the concessionaires' employees. The National Labor Relations Board, however, rejected this argument. Said the Board: "That the Employer's power of control may not in fact have been exercised is immaterial, since the right to control, rather than the actual exercise of that right, is the touchstone of the employer-employee relationship."

Employer Ordered To Bargain Although No Union Employees in Unit: An employer had refused to bargain with a union representing the employees in a unit and that of his plant, and had refused to reinstate employees who had participated in a strike to compel him to bargain. Employees, who were assigned to work in the unit from service

in the armed forces, did not belong to the union and had stated that they did not desire a union. The Board, however, ordered the employer to bargain with the union.¹¹ It found that, prior to the unfair labor practices committed by the employer, the union represented a majority of the unit's employees and that this status must be presumed at law to continue where, as in this case, the failure of the majority status to continue is directly attributable to the employer's unlawful acts. The Board also stated that the present employees' statements in opposition to the union "cannot, in view of the restraints to which they have been subjected, be deemed to reflect their free choice. * * * Unremedied unfair labor practices exercise a coercive effect, not only upon the immediate victims, but on future employees as well."

Veterans' Reemployment

Promotions Not Governed by Length of Service: Prior to his induction into the armed forces, the veteran in this case¹² had been employed as assistant pay-roll clerk, a position classified by his employer as a salaried position. No specific policy with regard to promotions had been established for such positions, although it had been customary to consider not only length of service, but also relative ability and physical fitness. It had likewise been customary for the employer not to consider any of his salaried employees for promotion while they were on leave of absence. During the veteran's absence in the service, the policy of considering ability and physical fitness above length of service as factors in promoting salaried employees was incorporated into a collective bargaining agreement. In addition, the policy of not considering absent salaried employees for promotions continued to be applied; and, as a result, two assistant pay-roll clerks, who had entered the employ of the defendant subsequent to the veteran, were promoted to pay-roll clerk during his absence in the service.

The court ruled that under these circumstances the employer fulfilled his obligation under the Selective Training and Service Act by reinstating the veteran as assistant pay-roll clerk, rather than pay-roll clerk to which he claimed he was entitled.

¹⁰ *In re Tishomingo Electric Power Ass'n.* (74 NLRB 135, July 31, 1947).

¹¹ *Bond v. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Ala., July 9, 1947).

The court stressed the fact that the act does not contemplate a gain in seniority on the part of the veteran, but merely guarantees him against loss of seniority by reason of his military service. In this case, reasoned the court, the veteran, when he entered the service, had had under established practice no fixed or absolute right to the higher position, and that the act did not create such right through its provisions as to seniority.

Corporate Elective Officer: Several decisions in the past have ruled that a veteran who held only an elective office with a corporate employer is not entitled to the reemployment benefits of the Selective Training and Service Act. In a recent case,¹³ however, it was held that where such officer is also employed in a separate capacity (one to which he would be entitled to be restored under the act were it the only position that he had held) he is entitled to be restored at least to the non-elective position.

The case involved a veteran who had served as president, director, and general manager, but whose duties also included that of sales manager, the position to which he sought reinstatement. The Circuit Court pointed out that in such cases the trial court should determine whether the elective office held a position which entitled him to rights under the act, and which could be severed from his elective position.

Position in Another City: It was recently held¹⁴ that an employer is in compliance with the Selective Training and Service Act by offering a veteran a position of like seniority status and pay, although in a different city from the one in which the veteran was employed at the time of his induction, since it appeared that the position had been subject to change of location at the employer's will. The veteran in this case argued that it was to his financial advantage to remain in the former city; but the court stated: "The defendant's compliance with the law, however, is not measured by the peculiar circumstances of the plaintiff's life. The former job and the job offered must be

compared and a judgment made regardless of the employee's peculiar circumstances."

Decisions of State Courts

Connecticut—Night Work Law Constitutional: A Connecticut statute provides that "no public restaurant, cafe, dining room, barber shop, hair-dressing, or manicuring establishment, or photograph gallery shall employ or permit to work * * * any female between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning. * * * the provisions of this section shall not affect hotels." In a case¹⁵ involving the employment of a female in a restaurant during the prohibited hours, it was argued that the statute is discriminatory and unconstitutional in that it exempts hotels without any sound basis. A lower Connecticut court, however, rejected this contention. The court pointed out that when, as in this case, the State is engaged in a valid exercise of its police power the court may not set up its own opinion against that of the legislature, particularly since the legislative exemption is based on a debatable question of fact. It further pointed out that a remedial law which is directed at a principal evil is not unconstitutional, merely because the legislature had not exercised its full power and there are other instances to which it might have been applied.

Connecticut—Check-Off under Collective Bargaining Agreement Valid: The Connecticut statute which renders wage assignments void contains an exception as follows: "Provided this section shall not prevent the regular deduction of specified amounts from wages or salaries for the payment of union dues in accordance with the terms of a duly executed contract between an employer and his employees or their collective bargaining representative." In a recent case¹⁶ the court ruled that this provision validated a check-off provided for in a collective-bargaining agreement, and that the written assignment of each employee was not necessary to validate the check-off of his union dues.

¹³ *Doane Co. v. Martin* (U. S. C. C. A. (1st) July 17, 1947). See also *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1946 (p. 973).

¹⁴ *Bora v. General Mills, Inc.* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Ohio, June 24, 1947).

¹⁵ *Kane v. Egan* (Conn. Sup. Ct., Hartford County, —— 1947).

¹⁶ *Chase Brass & Copper Workers Union v. Chase Brass and Copper Co.* (Conn. Sup. Ct., New Haven County, May 1, 1947).

Publications of Labor Interest

Cooperative Movement

Developments in consumers' cooperative movement in 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 37 pp. (Bull. No. 904; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, with additional data.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Farmers Union cooperatives. By William P. Tucker. (In Sociology and Social Research, Los Angeles, July-August 1947, pp. 435-445. 60 cents.)

Gives a short history of Farmers Union activities in the field of cooperatives, and describes how some of the principal cooperative federations sponsored by the Union operate.

Fifty-second annual report of the condition of State banks, mutual savings banks, trust companies, and national banks of Wisconsin at the close of business, December 31, 1946. Madison, Banking Commission of Wisconsin, 1947. 44 pp.

Comparative data from 1932 through 1946 are tabulated for credit unions, building and loan associations, and State and mutual savings banks. The 4 mutual savings banks had total assets of \$12,622,934 at the end of 1946; the 524 credit unions had 146,358 members and \$20,659,988 in assets; and the 114 building and loan associations had 126,027 members and \$155,658,756 in assets.

Unions and co-ops. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1947. 27 pp., illus. (Publication No. 152.) 15 cents.

Describes briefly a number of cooperatives (stores, housing projects, etc.) inaugurated or supported by organized labor in various parts of the United States, and gives the reasons why workers should participate in cooperatives.

The cooperative movement in the Netherlands. The Hague, Nationale Coöperatieve Raad, 1947. 12 pp., map.

Brief accounts, with statistics, of various types of cooperatives (largely agricultural) in the Netherlands.

Nationale Coöperatieve Raad, 1945-46—negende jaarverslag. The Hague, 1947. 19 pp.

Annual report of the National Cooperative Council—an organization for the defense and promotion of all types of cooperatives. To it are affiliated the national federations representing most of the various types of cooperatives.

Second annual report of Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development of Province of Saskatchewan, for 12 months ended April 30, 1946. Regina, 1947. 87 pp., map, charts.

Includes detailed statistics for the various types of cooperative associations, in some cases with comparative figures going back to 1938.

Education and Training

Accelerated training in apprentice training programs for the building construction industry, 1947. Washington, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1947. 16 pp.

An opportunity for youth: Apprenticeship in the building industry. By W. H. Forsdike. [London?], National Joint Apprenticeship Board for the Building Industry, 1947. 8 pp.

Shows how the national joint apprenticeship scheme for the building industry in Great Britain is administered, and lists provisions particularly affecting the apprentice and the employer, such as period of apprenticeship, technical training, wages, hours, etc.

Report on apprentice-training program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Apprentice-Training Service, 1947. 67 pp., forms; processed. Free.

Business looks at vocational education in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, 1946. 19 pp., maps, charts.

This report, giving an over-all picture, is the first of a series of reports on vocational education in Pennsylvania to be issued by the Chamber of Commerce.

Bilan et perspectives de la formation professionnelle. By Jean Denizet. (In Revue Française du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, Paris, June-July 1947, pp. 554-568.)

Survey of plans and progress in the field of occupational training in France.

Education for industry and commerce: Entrants to the mining industry. London, Ministry of Education, 1946. 16 pp. (Pamphlet No. 7.) 6s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Guide for authorities, organizers, and teachers concerned with the training of entrants to the mining industry in Great Britain.

Handicapped Workers

Here are the facts about National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, October 5-11, 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment Service, 1947. Leaflet. Free.

Congress has designated the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

Week. This leaflet lists its objectives as well as things that should be done by employers, the handicapped themselves, the public, and the community in the campaign to provide employment for handicapped workers.

Hire the handicapped—it's good business. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Employment Service, 1947. 8 pp. Free.

Last hired! First fired! By K. Vernon Banta. (*In Handicap*, the News Magazine for the Nation's Handicapped, Vol. 1, No. 2, Handicap Publishing Co., Washington, September 1947, pp. 8, 26.)

According to the author, former chief of the Disabled Veterans Section, U. S. Employment Service, "history has indicated that the handicapped are the last hired and the first fired." However, he states that selective placement of the handicapped under competent rehabilitation and selective placement counselors will assure employers of a good experience record in the employment of handicapped workers. He lists reasons for reluctance of employers to hire such workers and suggests ways in which obstacles to their employment may be removed.

Industrial Hygiene

Health in industry. (*In Industrial Medicine*, Chicago, August 1947, pp. 408-421. 75 cents.)

Abstracts of proceedings of combined meetings, held at Buffalo, N. Y., April 26 to May 4, 1947, of five national associations: American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons; American Industrial Hygiene Association; American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; American Association of Industrial Nurses; and American Association of Industrial Dentists.

Health in industry: Transactions of eleventh annual meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., November 7, 1946. Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, [1947?]. 116 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 8.)

Among the papers presented were the following: Acute respiratory infections and their control in industry * * *, by Anna M. Baetjer; Codes for the prevention and control of occupational diseases, by J. J. Bloomfield; Generalized pulmonary granulomatosis occurring among workers believed to be exposed to beryllium or its compounds, by L. U. Gardner, M.D.; Sick absenteeism among a sample of member companies of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1945 and earlier years, by W. M. Gafsaer.

Health records in small plants. By Nathan Millman, M.D., and Veronica Donnelly, R.N. (*In Monthly Review*, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, March 1, 1947, pp. 9-16, chart, forms.)

Brief description of the medical program and record system of a group of seven small plants in New York City.

Suggestions on the organization and functions of State Health department nutrition programs for workers. By Robert S. Goodhart, M.D. (*In Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, New York, July 1947, pp. 263-268. 25 cents.)

Chronic phosphorus poisoning. By H. Heimann, M.D. (*In Monthly Review*, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, April 1, 1947, pp. 17-20; May 1, 1947, pp. 22-24, bibliography.)

Report on three recent industrial cases of chronic yellow phosphorus poisoning, together with a review of the literature as to physiological effects of such poisoning, and suggestions for prevention.

Industrial Relations

Economic factors in labor relations. New York, American Management Association, 1947. 35 pp. (Personnel series, No. 109.) 50 cents.

Employee benefits in collective bargaining. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, September 1947. 4 pp. (Selected references, No. 17.) 10 cents.

Extent of collective bargaining and union recognition, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 11 pp. (Bull. No. 909.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Union-security provisions in collective bargaining. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 53 pp. (Bull. No. 908.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Management functions under collective bargaining: The rights and responsibilities of management in a union relationship. By Ludwig Teller. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., Inc., 1947. 468 pp., bibliography. \$7.50.

The author states that he does not pretend to have discovered the touchstones which yield ready answers to pressing current problems in the field of union-management relations. He does, however, attempt to clarify certain underlying problems, to assist management in formulating basic principles and policies. He seeks to establish the rights and responsibilities of management in a union relationship and not outside of it.

Current utility labor agreements—analysis and comment. New York, Gilbert Associates, Inc., 1945-47. Variously paged; loose-leaf.

A service inaugurated for the benefit of employers in the public utilities industry, outlining briefly representative clauses taken from collective-bargaining agreements in the industry. Marginal notations comment on the usefulness, limitations, or peculiarities of specific clauses.

Should the Federal Government require arbitration of labor disputes in all basic American industries? (*In Congressional Digest*, special annual debate number, Washington, August-September 1947, pp. 193-224. 50 cents.)

Pro and con discussion by members of Congress and others, preceded by summaries of State laws providing for compulsory arbitration and of proposed Federal legislation, and other pertinent material.

Labor and Employer Organizations

Trade unions in a free society. By Sumner H. Slichter. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1947. 37 pp. 25 cents.

The story of the ILGWU. By Bernard Seaman and Max D. Danish. New York, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1947. 60 pp., illus.

The dark ship. By Richard O. Boyer. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1947. 306 pp. \$2.75.

The author employs a direct personal narrative style to trace and interpret the origin and development of the National Maritime Union of America (CIO). The account includes vivid portrayals of several of the union's leaders.

Trade union structure and closer unity—final report. London, Trades Union Congress, 1947. 77 pp. 9d.

In accordance with instructions of the 1943 British Trades Union Congress, its general council reports in this pamphlet on "structural or other changes necessary to insure maximum trade-union efficiency in the future," and makes specific recommendations concerning the amalgamations or coordinating arrangements which it considers desirable in 36 industries, in order to prevent uneconomic overlapping and competition.

Trade unions in the new era. By Ben Roberts. London, International Publishing Co., 1947. 43 pp. 1s. 6d. net.

Discusses new approach of British trade unions to industrial problems, necessitated by their changed relationship to government resulting from the Labor Party's accession to power. Deals with wage policy, attitudes toward production, restrictive practices, strikes, arbitration of disputes, and the role of shop stewards and the Trades Union Congress in relation to structure and functions of unions.

La organización patronal en México. México, D. F., Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana, 1947. 130 pp.

Sketches the social and political considerations underlying the national employers' association of Mexico. The internal organization and functioning of the association are not discussed, and the reader is afforded no view of the organization's strength or accomplishments.

Landsorganisationen i Sverige—berättelse (korrektur), 1946. Stockholm, 1947. 416 pp., chart.

This annual report of the national federation of trade unions shows that trade unions in Sweden had a membership of 1,147,015 in 1946, an increase of 3.6 percent over 1945. A table lists individual unions and their membership. There were few strikes in 1946, according to the report, strike benefits amounting to only 560,000 kronor as compared with 9,000,000 kronor in 1945.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Medical care and costs in relation to family income—a statistical source book. By Helen Hollingsworth, Margaret C. Klem, Anna Mae Baney. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bu-

reau of Research and Statistics, 1947. 349 pp., bibliography; processed. (Bureau memorandum No. 51.) 2d ed. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Contains 317 basic tables from various published and unpublished sources, grouped under the following main heads: Some economic characteristics of the population; Measurements of medical care needs; Medical care expenditures; Health personnel; Health facilities; Voluntary hospital and medical care insurance; State summaries.

Medicine in the changing order. Report of Committee on Medicine and the Changing Order, New York Academy of Medicine. New York, Commonwealth Fund, 1947. xviii, 240 pp. \$2.

Means for extending and improving the quality of medical care in the United States are discussed from many approaches. Further experimentation in voluntary pre-payment plans, rather than national compulsory health insurance, is advocated. The place of governmental grants-in-aid (and other financial subsidies) and of group medical practice in such plans is considered.

Location of physicians. By Virginia Shuler. (In *Journal of American Medical Association*, Chicago, September 6, 1947, pp. 37, 38, chart. 25 cents.)

Tenth and last of a series of articles on distribution of physicians in the United States. Contains a chart for the country showing physician-population ratio by State. Previous articles dealt with individual States.

Medical groups in the United States, 1946. By G. Halsey Hunt, M.D. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Public Health Methods, 1947. 61 pp.; processed.

Lists, by State, the names and addresses of organizations engaged in group medical practice, together with fields covered and size and composition of professional staff.

Annual report, for fiscal year 1946, of Health and Safety Department, Tennessee Valley Authority. Chattanooga, Tenn., [1946?]. 35 pp., map, charts, illus.

Account and statistics of a comprehensive program in industrial health and safety carried on in the various areas of the Authority. This program has included investigation and control of health hazards on construction projects; investigation of health hazards encountered in the manufacture of calcium carbide and ammonium nitrate and in the use of elemental phosphorus in chemical warfare; and studies of exposure to dust, fumes, gases, and improper lighting, heating, and ventilation. Six field medical units were in operation during the year, and complete medical services were provided at two major projects.

A report for the year 1946 of the Labor Health Institute. St. Louis, [Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union?], 1947. 8 pp.; processed.

Report of the first year's work of the Labor Health Institute, set up by the St. Louis Joint Council of the Retail Wholesale, and Department Store Union. Through the Institute, comprehensive medical and important dental services are made available without cost to the union's 5,000 members. Financing is by employer pay-roll contributions, as provided by collective agreement.

Report of the Hospital Service Study Commission, presented to the members of the twenty-fourth legislature, Territory of Hawaii. [Honolulu], January 1947. 151 pp.; processed.

Compulsory sickness compensation for New York State—proposals, alternatives, costs. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 184 pp., charts.

As the title indicates, the report is concerned mainly with New York State, but experience in the United States as a whole and in foreign countries is utilized at certain points. Chapters are devoted to compulsory health insurance systems, adequacy of medical and hospital facilities, voluntary cash sickness benefit programs, voluntary hospital and medical insurance, and pros and cons of compulsory health insurance.

What's new in insurance legislation. New York, American Management Association, 1947. 32 pp. (Insurance series, No. 71.)

"Implications of State health and accident laws," one of three papers in the pamphlet, discusses legislative developments in official systems of cash sickness compensation in the United States, with special emphasis on control, costs, and participation in financing. Attention is centered on recent Federal and State proposals, and particularly on details of the Rhode Island and California programs.

Minimum Wage

Progress of State minimum-wage legislation, 1946. By Alice Angus and Loretta Sullivan, U. S. Women's Bureau. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 12 pp. (Serial No. R. 1894; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, June 1947.) Free.

Operation of retail trade minimum wage order in New York State, November 1945–April 1947. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, 1947. 16 pp.; processed.

The economics of minimum wage legislation. Report of Committee on Economic Policy, Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Washington, 1947. 42 pp., bibliography. 50 cents.

Argument against minimum wage legislation, largely on the ground that a raising of the minimum wage would result in a tendency toward either inflation or "disemployment."

Occupations

Careers for nurses. By Dorothy Deming. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 358 pp., illus. \$3.50.

The first chapter, by the author, discusses various factors to be considered in choosing a career in nursing. Succeeding chapters, by different nurse specialists, describe particular fields of nursing. A bibliography is given at the end of each chapter.

Employment outlook in printing occupations. Employment outlook in hotel occupations. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 36 and 14 pp., respectively, charts, illus. (Bulls. Nos. 902 and 905.) 20 and 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Duties, qualifications, earnings, and working conditions, as well as employment prospects in the occupations, are covered by these bulletins.

Opportunities in selling. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1947. 97 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. (Industrial series, No. 65.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Pensions and Homes for the Aged

Modern pension plans—principles and practices. By Hugh O'Neill. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1947. 382 pp., bibliography. \$5.

Practical discussion of principles underlying the choice of an industrial pension plan. Recent trends, objectives, basic provisions, costs, supplementary benefits, and related subjects are treated. Individual and group annuity plans, self-administered programs, and group life insurance are explained in detail. Findings of a survey of 612 pension plans are included.

Thirteenth annual report of Retirement System of the Federal Reserve banks, fiscal year ended February 28, 1947. New York (33 Liberty Street), 1947. 38 pp., chart. Membership on February 28, 1947, was 21,336.

Twenty-first annual report of Board of Trustees of the Employees' Retirement System of the Territory of Hawaii, together with the report of the actuary on the twenty-first valuation of its assets and liabilities, June 30, 1946. Honolulu, 1947. 71 pp.

Private charitable homes caring for the aged and chronically ill persons in Wisconsin. Madison, State Department of Public Welfare, Division of Public Assistance, 1947. 16 pp., map; processed.

Appraises the adequacy of existing facilities and services in the State and gives a directory of the homes, with data as to sponsorship, capacity, admission age, monthly rate, and admission policies.

Personnel and Business Management

Blueprint for successful foremanship. By T. E. Handelman. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1946. 32 pp. 25 cents.

Essentials of management for supervisors. By Charley H. Broaded. New York, Harper & Bros., 1947. 239 pp., bibliography, charts. \$3.

Deals with personnel relations and with business organization and management.

Handbook of personnel management. By George D. Halsey. New York, Harper & Bros., 1947. 402 pp., bibliographies, forms.

The first chapter states the general objectives and guiding principles of sound personnel management; succeeding

chapters discuss and suggest ways of handling various personnel problems.

The management leader's manual for operating executives, supervisors, and foremen, No. 1. Edited by James O. Rice and M. J. Dooher. New York, American Management Association, 1947. 190 pp. \$3.

Epitome of recent American Management Association publications dealing with improvement of industrial relations.

Management techniques for foremen: Questions and answers for all supervisors. By Richard W. Wetherill. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1946. 177 pp., loose-leaf. \$7.50.

Music in war plants. By Wheeler Beckett. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 60 pp., charts. Free.

Because of continuing inquiries for information on the subject, the Division of Labor Standards has reprinted the pamphlet published in 1943 by the U. S. War Production Drive Headquarters.

Unemployment Insurance

Suitable work under the New York unemployment insurance law—case book of appeal board and court decisions. Prepared by Lillian Chutroo. New York, Unemployment Insurance State Advisory Council, 1947. 158 pp.; processed.

Annual report on current benefit years under the Unemployment Insurance Act, [Canada], calendar year 1945. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1947. 38 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Clerical salary survey of rates paid, April 1947. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 18 pp. (Studies in personnel policy, No. 83.)

Shows salaries for 13 occupational classifications in 20 cities.

Farm and nonfarm wage income of the hired farm working force in 1946. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1947. 22 pp.; processed.

This report is notable for its segregation of farm and nonfarm wage income and employment of agricultural labor. It shows, for example, that in 1946 farm operators also worked an average of 73 days as hired farm hands and 7 days for wages off the farm. The report also analyzes the increase in average earnings on farm work between 1945 and 1946 as due principally to the changed composition of the farm labor force and to higher farm wage rates.

Occupational wage relationships, Series I: No. 8, Rayon and silk textiles, 1946. No. 9, Cotton textiles, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 12 and 13 pp., respectively; processed. Free.

Union wage scales, motortruck drivers and helpers, July 1, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 111 pp.; processed. Free.

Wage and hour manual—laws, rulings, interpretations in wage-hour regulation: A complete handbook and guide to Federal regulation of wages, hours, and child labor, 1947 edition (covering period between Nov. 1, 1945, and Jan. 1, 1947). Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1947. Variously paged. \$6. (Supplement to 1944-45 edition, cumulated to Nov. 1, 1945—\$10.)

Survey report of the Salary Standardization Board. Albany, N. Y., Department of Civil Service, 1947. 301 pp., map, charts.

Results of a comprehensive survey of salaries paid by Federal and State Governments and in private industry (including farming), conducted by the New York Salary Standardization Board to obtain information on which to base recommendations for revision of the salary structure of the New York State Government. Comparative data for New York and the other jurisdictions covered by the investigation are given for a wide variety of individual occupations.

The Heller budget in wage negotiations. By Jules Backman. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 20 pp., charts. (Studies in personnel policy, No. 82.)

Criticism of the Quantity and Cost Budgets for Three Income Levels, prepared by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California, and of the use of these budgets in wage negotiations.

Postwar trend of real and money earnings in manufacturing in Canada. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1947, pp. 949-953, charts.)

Wage trends and wage policies in Canada, 1939-47, are dealt with in an article in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 426).

Wages, hours, and working conditions in the pulp and paper and brewery products industries, 1946. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1947, pp. 988-998.)

Data from the annual (1946) survey of wage rates and hours of labor in Canada are being published in the *Labor Gazette* in advance of publication of the full report. The first of the series, in the June issue, gave figures for the construction and steam railway industries.

Hours of labor and overtime rates of wages in the principal industries in Great Britain. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1947. 39 pp. (Supplement No. 1, May 1947, to Industrial relations handbook, 1944.) 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

In most of the important British industries, normal weekly hours of work and overtime rates are determined by collective-bargaining agreements or by statutory orders. The pamphlet listed summarizes provisions of agreements and orders, and gives tabulations showing, for the principal industries, weekly hours and overtime rates and provisions

concerning payment of wages for holidays, as of April 30, 1947.

Lönestatistisk årsbok för Sverige, 1945. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1947. 150 pp., charts.

Annual yearbook of wages in industry and agriculture. Data from this source are included in an article on wage trends and wage policies in Sweden, 1939-47, in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 431).

Women in Industry

Women workers in power laundries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1947. 67 pp., illus. (Bull. No. 215.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

In addition to data on occupations, earnings, hours, and physical working conditions in the industry, the bulletin gives information on laundry services and prices, and on shirt output, a convenient measure of labor productivity.

Typical women's jobs in the telephone industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1947. 49 pp., illus. (Bull. No. 207-A.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wartime shipyard: A study in social disunity. By Katherine Archibald. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1947. 237 pp., illus. \$3.75.

Record by a woman worker in a wartime shipyard of her fellow workers' antagonisms and suspicions, which apparently had their roots in preconceived prejudices. Attitudes concerning women in industry, unionization, and minority groups are among those discussed.

La mujer y el trabajo. By Mary M. Cannon. México, D. F., Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, 1946. 69 pp.

A presentation, in five lectures for Latin-American audiences of the place of women in the United States labor picture. The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has a limited number of copies of the pamphlet for free distribution.

General Reports

Labor in the South. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 181 pp., map, charts. (Bull. No. 898; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1946, with additional data.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Subject guide to United States Government publications. By Herbert S. Hirshberg and Carl H. Melinat. Chicago, American Library Association, 1947. 228 pp. \$5.

L'évolution de la situation économique en Algérie de 1938 à 1946. (In *Études et Conjoncture*, Union Française, Ministère de l'Économie Nationale, Institut National

de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, February 1947, pp. 17-45, charts.)

Analysis of economic conditions in Algeria, including information on population, production, food rationing, etc., retail and wholesale price indexes, and indexes of wages in agriculture, building construction, and mining.

The Australian economy in war and reconstruction. By E. Ronald Walker. New York, Oxford University Press, 1947. 426 pp. \$6.

This book, written by a former official of the Australian Department of War Organization of Industry, traces the impact of World War II on the Australian economy. Chapters dealing with wartime policy in regard to labor relations, manpower supply, and price stabilization describe government machinery employed to direct the nation's resources toward optimum war output. In his concluding chapter, on Australia's economic future, the author predicts that government planning and control will be an integral part of future policy in Australia regardless of which political party is at the helm. Although this path may not lead to the level of productivity experienced by the United States, he believes that Australia may still achieve a standard of living yielding greater welfare.

The state of the Nation [Great Britain]—an economic survey in pictorial form. By Mark Abrams. London, Bureau of Current Affairs, 1947. 48 pp.

Deals with manpower, supplies for the home market, imports, exports, productivity, and production, and includes an outline of government plans for 1947 in these categories.

Industry and employment in Scotland. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 101 pp. (Cmd. 7125.) 2s. net.

Shows, by industry, the contribution made by Scotland to British industrial output, and indicates economic problems common to the entire United Kingdom and the special problems of Scotland, as well as measures under way to deal with them. Although basic industries (coal mining, iron foundries, agriculture, and shipbuilding) in Scotland are short of labor, the report states that about 155,000 new jobs are needed to solve the unemployment problem in the so-called "development area," a formerly depressed region. The difficulties in finding suitable workers, of training them, and of finding houses for them are stressed. A popular presentation of this report has been published by the Stationery Office under the title of "Scots at work" (6d. net).

Industri: Berättelse för år 1944 av Kommerskollegium. Stockholm, 1947. 164 pp.

Report of the Swedish Board of Trade's 1944 survey of industry, giving data on number of establishments, number of employees, hours of work, mechanization, value of output, etc. Of the 605,180 workers covered, 484,850 were men and 120,330 were women. A résumé in French is provided.

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A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex.

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1947								1946				
	August ²	July ²	June ²	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	October	September	August
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force ³	63,387	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,650	59,960	59,630	59,510	60,320	60,980	61,160	61,340	62,200
Civilian labor force	62,035	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,120	58,390	58,010	57,790	58,430	58,970	58,980	59,120	59,750
Unemployment	2,121	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,420	2,330	2,490	2,400	2,120	1,930	1,960	2,070	2,060
Employment	59,914	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,700	56,060	55,520	55,390	56,310	57,040	57,030	57,050	57,650
Nonagricultural	50,441	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,840	48,820	48,600	48,890	49,100	49,140	48,410	48,300	48,550
Worked 35 hours or more	40,922	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,120	40,680	40,750	41,500	42,120	41,800	41,400	41,610	40,720
Worked 15-34 hours	4,573	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,820	4,880	4,690	4,280	4,290	4,730	4,340	3,650	3,810
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,570	1,500	1,440	1,400	1,350	1,270	1,260	1,150	960
With a job but not at work ⁴	3,720	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,330	1,760	1,710	1,340	1,340	1,410	1,890	3,060	3,060
Agricultural	9,473	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,860	7,240	6,920	6,500	7,210	7,900	8,620	8,750	9,140
Worked 35 hours or more	7,102	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,520	4,750	4,320	4,040	5,150	6,020	6,820	7,110	6,970
Worked 15-34 hours	1,784	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,770	1,790	1,890	1,700	1,450	1,560	1,510	1,350	1,830
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	203	171	187	210	260	300	280	300	320	160	200	170	140
With a job but not at work ⁴	384	174	165	150	310	400	430	460	290	160	90	120	200
Males													
Total labor force ³	46,059	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,310	43,990	43,700	43,560	43,860	43,940	43,970	44,040	44,990
Civilian labor force	44,725	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,800	42,440	42,100	41,860	41,900	41,950	41,820	41,850	42,580
Unemployment	1,491	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,900	1,850	2,010	1,950	1,600	1,520	1,550	1,580	1,600
Employment	43,234	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,900	40,590	40,090	39,910	40,300	40,430	40,270	40,270	40,980
Nonagricultural	35,237	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,970	34,030	33,830	34,060	34,010	34,050	33,500	33,480	33,660
Worked 35 hours or more	30,121	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,260	29,400	29,280	29,910	30,290	30,140	29,750	29,940	29,580
Worked 15-34 hours	2,400	2,555	2,333	2,350	2,530	2,680	2,540	2,200	2,120	2,390	2,200	1,770	1,950
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	481	446	469	600	730	660	670	660	600	590	560	460	410
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,144	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,450	1,290	1,340	1,290	1,000	930	990	1,310	1,720
Agricultural	7,997	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,930	6,560	6,260	5,850	6,290	6,380	6,770	6,790	7,320
Worked 35 hours or more	6,534	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,260	4,600	4,190	3,850	4,860	5,360	5,810	6,020	6,210
Worked 15-34 hours	993	775	588	770	1,230	1,380	1,460	1,330	950	780	770	560	880
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	149	98	101	130	190	230	230	250	220	90	120	100	80
With a job but not at work ⁴	320	130	148	110	250	350	380	420	260	150	70	110	150
Females													
Total labor force ³	17,328	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,340	15,970	15,930	15,950	16,460	17,040	17,190	17,300	17,210
Civilian labor force	17,310	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,320	15,980	15,910	15,930	16,440	17,020	17,170	17,270	17,170
Unemployment	630	795	848	540	520	480	480	450	430	410	410	490	460
Employment	16,680	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,800	15,470	15,430	15,480	16,010	16,610	16,760	16,780	16,710
Nonagricultural	15,204	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,870	14,790	14,770	14,830	15,090	15,090	14,910	14,820	14,890
Worked 35 hours or more	10,801	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,860	11,280	11,470	11,590	11,830	11,660	11,650	11,670	11,140
Worked 15-34 hours	2,083	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,290	2,200	2,150	2,080	2,170	2,340	2,140	1,880	1,860
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	743	704	774	860	840	840	770	740	750	680	700	690	550
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,576	1,736	868	570	880	470	380	420	340	410	420	580	1,340
Agricultural	1,476	1,932	2,353	1,550	930	680	660	650	920	1,520	1,850	1,960	1,820
Worked 35 hours or more	568	937	1,139	540	260	150	130	190	290	660	1,010	1,090	760
Worked 15-34 hours	791	878	1,112	890	540	410	430	370	500	780	740	790	950
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	54	73	86	80	70	50	50	50	100	70	80	70	60
With a job but not at work ⁴	64	44	17	40	60	50	50	40	30	10	20	10	50

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

² Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division

[In thousands]

Industry division	1947								1946					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	1939
Total estimated employment	42,547	42,139	42,361	41,919	41,824	42,043	41,849	41,803	42,928	42,439	42,065	41,848	41,466	42,042	30,287
Manufacturing	15,537	15,170	15,327	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	15,271	15,064	15,035	14,876	17,381	10,078
Mining	895	864	893	884	856	879	880	883	874	883	884	886	917	845	
Contract construction ²	1,890	1,853	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,534	1,502	1,527	1,644	1,713	1,753	1,747	1,713	1,567	1,150
Transportation and public utilities	4,145	4,139	4,115	3,970	3,836	4,020	4,011	4,014	4,071	4,101	4,093	4,064	4,103	3,619	2,912
Trade	8,571	8,556	8,581	8,545	8,552	8,565	8,507	8,552	9,234	8,898	8,667	8,523	8,402	7,322	6,705
Finance	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,555	1,546	1,544	1,546	1,543	1,540	1,534	1,554	1,401	1,382
Service	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	4,565	4,561	4,527	4,573	4,555	4,514	4,456	4,430	3,786	3,228
Federal, State, and local Government	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	5,415	5,367	5,384	5,638	5,475	5,551	5,605	5,502	6,049	3,987

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

² These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series will appear in the August issue of this publication, and in every third issue thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1947								1946					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	15,537	15,170	15,327	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	15,271	15,064	15,035	14,876	17,381	10,078
Durable goods	7,781	7,655	7,863	7,781	7,892	7,892	7,857	7,781	7,731	7,721	7,623	7,590	7,486	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods	7,756	7,515	7,464	7,456	7,537	7,618	7,618	7,591	7,617	7,550	7,441	7,445	7,390	7,084	5,720
Iron and steel and their products	1,854	1,822	1,839	1,829	1,842	1,840	1,832	1,823	1,787	1,800	1,761	1,776	1,751	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery	733	719	746	718	732	775	777	773	771	763	751	734	713	914	355
Machinery, except electrical	1,516	1,487	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,522	1,512	1,504	1,489	1,479	1,458	1,434	1,411	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	514	512	583	587	601	596	599	603	600	592	588	590	607	2,951	193
Automobiles	949	963	967	926	987	971	965	924	943	954	954	969	925	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products	459	450	467	479	491	496	498	494	493	488	483	477	471	525	283
Lumber and timber basic products	745	721	730	715	690	673	660	654	652	659	650	642	643	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products	519	502	510	507	516	524	523	514	504	497	489	482	482	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products	492	479	493	488	497	495	491	492	492	489	489	486	483	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturers	1,287	1,271	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,355	1,362	1,354	1,353	1,340	1,322	1,310	1,296	1,330	1,235
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,283	1,195	1,195	1,192	1,222	1,277	1,274	1,244	1,229	1,209	1,211	1,193	1,170	1,080	894
Leather and leather products	401	390	387	385	398	404	405	403	403	398	395	397	378	383	
Food	1,737	1,646	1,557	1,516	1,505	1,487	1,485	1,513	1,548	1,544	1,490	1,564	1,579	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures	99	98	97	96	95	100	102	104	105	104	102	100	99	103	105
Paper and allied products	461	453	462	461	465	467	467	465	465	461	454	450	447	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	698	692	692	690	689	687	687	683	688	679	672	662	660	549	561
Chemicals and allied products	737	731	726	744	747	750	747	741	732	728	714	704	692	673	421
Products of petroleum and coal	235	235	231	228	223	224	222	222	221	222	222	224	223	170	147
Rubber products	269	264	271	276	289	293	295	294	296	294	290	281	274	231	150
Miscellaneous products	549	540	553	558	568	574	571	568	577	571	569	560	555	563	311

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by the final 1945 data made available by

the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Manufacturing Industries, by State

[In thousands]

	1947							1946							Annual average 1943
	July*	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		
New England:															
Maine	111.1	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.1	117.7	117.6	118.7	115.6	144.4	
New Hampshire	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	83.5	82.4	83.0	81.6	79.0	79.6	79.2	77.2	77.0	
Vermont	39.2	39.4	39.4	42.0	42.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	41.8	42.1	41.6	41.4	40.6	41.3	
Massachusetts	705.6	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	765.5	761.6	766.9	762.1	754.1	750.0	741.2	727.9	835.6	
Rhode Island	141.4	147.0	147.7	150.6	153.8	154.0	153.6	154.4	152.0	150.5	147.7	145.2	141.7	169.4	
Connecticut	404.6	414.1	417.0	420.1	424.2	425.2	422.0	420.6	416.1	410.9	406.7	396.5	390.9	504.2	
Middle Atlantic:															
New York	1,788.3	1,841.3	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
New Jersey	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	768.4	770.3	768.0	757.7	753.2	748.9	742.8	733.2	951.1	
Pennsylvania	1,472.2	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	1,513.1	1,518.8	1,515.1	1,511.7	1,488.1	1,482.6	1,466.7	1,444.8	1,579.3	
East North Central:															
Ohio	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,251.3	1,242.7	1,231.1	1,238.3	1,230.5	1,223.5	1,205.1	1,171.5	*1,363.3	
Indiana	550.9	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	556.2	549.6	544.2	538.4	538.3	545.1	530.7	511.3	633.1	
Illinois	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,251.1	1,244.4	1,236.0	1,229.6	1,203.4	1,195.7	1,186.0	1,165.8	1,263.7	
Michigan	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,035.4	1,046.7	1,038.5	1,027.8	1,032.8	1,041.6	1,033.3	1,040.6	1,010.4	982.3	1,181.8	
Wisconsin	451.8	430.4	425.8	429.8	429.3	424.6	420.7	422.5	420.1	412.8	417.8	411.3	423.8	442.8	
West North Central:															
Minnesota	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	199.1	*199.0	*200.1	*200.2	*196.0	*200.0	*195.1	*193.6	*215.1	
Iowa	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	149.4	148.8	146.9	144.0	132.0	136.4	143.3	136.1	161.7	
Missouri	352.9	355.5	351.3	355.5	355.9	350.7	355.3	357.9	356.0	343.7	340.2	341.4	333.9	412.9	
North Dakota	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	
South Dakota	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.5	8.4	8.2	9.9	9.8	10.3	
Nebraska	43.7	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.5	44.0	39.6	40.3	43.3	41.5	60.7	
Kansas	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	78.1	78.8	79.6	79.5	74.1	73.8	78.1	76.1	144.2	
South Atlantic:															
Delaware	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	44.6	45.3	45.2	45.0	45.1	45.0	47.9	45.4	55.2	
Maryland	217.4	224.3	228.9	228.4	236.2	237.3	237.9	241.3	240.7	238.6	245.5	249.0	238.2	348.8	
District of Columbia	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.1	15.6	
Virginia	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	211.4	213.3	212.6	211.4	211.4	*205.0	200.2	231.9		
West Virginia	131.0	132.6	*131.5	133.0	131.9	132.0	131.9	131.9	133.4	131.4	132.9	132.0	128.0	132.2	
North Carolina	364.6	364.6	365.8	372.1	375.4	375.0	373.2	371.4	368.1	361.6	359.0	358.9	358.2	399.9	
South Carolina	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	189.5	188.5	188.0	186.7	183.3	182.8	183.9	180.0	191.8	
Georgia	240.4	246.5	249.7	253.9	254.0	255.9	257.9	260.0	263.6	261.5	260.8	257.1	251.6	302.9	
Florida	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	86.8	88.1	90.6	90.4	89.4	79.6	77.1	74.3	73.9	136.0	
East South Central:															
Kentucky	122.4	123.6	123.9	*130.7	129.1	129.9	129.1	129.1	127.4	122.2	126.2	126.7	124.8	131.7	
Tennessee	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	250.9	250.0	247.7	248.6	245.0	243.2	244.8	240.2	255.9	
Alabama	221.5	224.5	223.4	224.0	224.3	225.0	224.7	222.9	221.6	215.2	212.0	210.3	208.3	258.5	
Mississippi	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	93.5	92.7	91.5	90.5	87.3	87.2	87.1	83.7	95.1	
West South Central:															
Arkansas	71.9	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	67.5	67.4	70.0	70.1	69.6	69.1	67.8	65.6	76.7	
Louisiana	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.3	132.6	132.7	133.5	132.5	128.7	127.0	128.0	132.4	166.1	
Oklahoma	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.7	55.4	55.6	52.6	52.2	54.7	52.5	99.7	
Texas	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	326.2	324.8	329.8	328.9	315.9	312.0	315.7	308.3	424.8	
Mountain:															
Montana	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.6	17.6	17.7	17.7	16.5	16.4	*16.5	15.7	
Idaho	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.9	20.1	21.9	21.6	23.2	23.0	22.2	15.9	
Wyoming	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.1	
Colorado	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.5	56.0	56.2	58.7	56.9	55.5	54.5	52.6	67.5	
New Mexico	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	7.9	
Arizona	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.5	12.7	12.2	11.9	*12.3	19.4	
Utah	28.6	24.9	23.6	22.7	22.4	21.7	22.1	24.9	25.1	25.6	27.9	23.6	25.7	33.5	
Nevada	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	7.9	
Pacific:															
Washington	176.5	179.3	168.4	164.3	163.0	159.7	159.5	160.9	165.2	174.1	177.8	175.6	175.6	285.6	
Oregon	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	115.2	116.1	*118.0	118.4	122.2	127.4	126.5	121.2	192.1	
California	703.5	689.1	692.7	698.7	691.7	693.6	696.9	705.9	705.4	725.5	738.8	740.8	700.8	1,165.5	

¹ Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency shown below:

Cooperating State Agencies

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 1.
 Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Building, Atlanta 3.
 Illinois—Dept. of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, Chicago 6.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
 Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
 Maryland—Dept. of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
 Massachusetts—Dept. of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.
 Michigan—Dept. of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
 Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, Helena.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Jersey—Dept. of Labor, Trenton 8.

New York—Bureau of Research & Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, Albany 1, N. Y.

North Carolina—North Carolina Dept. of Labor, Raleigh.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, American National Bldg., Oklahoma City 2.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1.

Rhode Island—Dept. of Labor, Division of Census and Statistics, Providence 2.

Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.

Utah—Dept. of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.

Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.

Washington—Office of Unemployment Compensation and Placement, P. O. Box 367, Olympia.

Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.

•Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for other months are identified by an asterisk.

** Comparable series not available.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947							1946					Annual average		
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	12,506	12,276	12,404	12,341	12,524	12,614	12,593	12,511	12,514	12,449	12,253	12,244	12,101	14,560	8,102
Durable goods	6,394	6,309	6,488	6,426	6,528	6,532	6,502	6,429	6,393	6,379	6,281	6,249	6,160	8,727	3,611
Non-durable goods	6,202	5,967	5,916	5,915	5,996	6,082	6,091	6,082	6,121	6,070	5,972	5,995	5,941	5,834	4,581
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,567	1,562	1,552	1,521	1,535	1,500	1,514	1,490	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	490.7	497.0	491.1	486.5	482.3	483.3	479.7	467.0	481.5	473.5	480.1	480.0	516.7	388.4	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	83.7	85.3	85.7	86.5	87.1	87.1	86.2	84.4	84.1	81.9	82.1	81.6	81.5	58.4	
Malleable-iron castings	25.1	26.5	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.4	25.1	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.1	26.5	18.0	
Steel castings	47.6	48.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.8	50.5	51.5	51.2	48.8	50.7	50.2	83.0	30.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	20.2	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.8	19.2	19.4	19.1	18.7	16.9	16.7	16.5	
Tin cans and other tinware	43.9	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.3	42.2	44.8	44.4	32.4	31.8	
Wire drawn from purchased rods	30.3	30.7	26.3	30.7	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.9	29.9	29.2	29.8	29.1	36.0	22.0	
Wirework	39.6	39.6	39.2	41.4	42.3	39.7	41.9	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.3	39.5	32.8	30.4	
Cutlery and edge tools	21.3	23.3	25.6	27.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.3	25.8	25.9	25.7	21.8	15.4	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files and saws)	23.7	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.8	26.4	25.6	27.8	15.3	
Hardware	48.2	49.5	50.1	50.4	50.9	50.6	50.1	49.6	49.5	48.3	47.4	45.9	45.3	35.7	
Plumbers' supplies	28.5	29.0	30.0	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.1	29.8	29.2	23.5	28.1	27.1	23.0	24.6	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	61.6	62.8	63.0	62.8	64.2	63.5	62.8	60.8	62.0	60.3	59.4	56.8	55.6	46.1	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	45.0	47.6	48.5	50.5	52.5	52.5	52.6	51.0	51.4	50.2	48.9	48.0	59.3	30.3	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	81.0	82.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	85.5	84.9	84.5	83.7	82.1	81.5	79.0	89.3	55.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	1939	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Iron and steel and their products—Con.																
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork	58.5	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.8	57.9	57.5	57.1	56.9	55.1	56.1	55.5	71.0	35.5		
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.8	12.8	7.7		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.6	20.4	18.7	29.1	14.3		
Forgings, iron and steel	26.6	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.9	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.2	26.3	40.2	15.4		
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	12.4	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.8	13.1	13.4	12.8	25.8	8.4		
Screw-machine products and wood screws	26.7	27.7	28.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.5	27.7	49.6	16.9		
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.8	6.1		
Firearms	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.0	66.1	5.0		
Electrical machinery	559	557	574	554	567	599	601	598	597	590	579	563	545	741	250	
Electrical equipment	306.5	314.7	307.8	312.1	316.8	318.1	315.7	314.8	310.9	307.6	300.1	290.7	460.3	180.8		
Radios and phonographs	78.3	81.8	85.7	89.4	92.0	92.5	92.8	93.5	91.5	88.5	85.2	82.8	114.7	43.5		
Communication equipment	77.8	80.9	67.7	70.8	91.6	92.2	92.4	92.6	92.2	90.6	89.0	86.4	110.4	32.1		
Machinery, except electrical	1,174	1,152	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,189	1,181	1,173	1,161	1,150	1,131	1,112	1,092	1,293	529	
Machinery and machine-shop products	373.3	381.8	383.6	386.0	385.6	385.1	381.9	379.6	377.7	370.3	363.2	356.6	490.4	202.3		
Engines and turbines	43.0	43.1	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.6	44.8	45.3	44.9	68.8	18.7		
Tractors	56.8	56.9	55.5	55.0	54.7	55.0	54.8	54.5	53.7	53.7	52.0	52.8	52.4	31.3		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	49.0	51.4	50.2	49.5	46.9	46.8	46.1	44.8	43.5	42.3	41.2	40.7	37.7	27.8		
Machine tools	50.1	53.4	55.1	57.2	58.0	59.0	59.8	60.6	60.3	62.0	62.0	61.3	109.7	36.6		
Machine-tool accessories	42.0	44.9	46.2	47.8	49.0	50.1	51.3	51.5	51.8	51.2	50.6	49.1	88.4	25.1		
Textile machinery	36.1	38.7	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.1	36.4	35.3	34.7	33.9	33.4	32.7	28.5	21.9		
Pumps and pumping equipment	56.4	58.6	59.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	58.8	58.3	57.4	57.5	56.9	76.8	24.2			
Typewriters	16.2	18.1	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.3	22.2	21.3	20.5	19.4	12.0	16.2		
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines	37.2	37.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	38.7	37.6	37.3	36.4	35.4	34.6	33.2	34.8	19.7		
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.0	11.9	11.5	13.3	7.5		
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.7	10.7	7.8		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	76.4	78.3	74.3	72.9	70.7	67.1	68.2	65.2	64.2	63.5	60.2	60.5	54.4	35.2		
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	392	395	463	466	477	471	472	474	473	464	457	455	468	2,506	159	
Locomotives	23.7	24.3	23.8	25.1	26.0	26.9	26.6	27.1	27.1	27.4	27.1	26.8	34.1	6.5		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.0	53.5	51.2	50.8	50.3	48.5	47.9	46.6	60.5	24.5		
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	141.2	141.9	143.9	144.7	146.3	143.2	139.5	134.2	794.9	39.7		
Aircraft engines	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.0	28.6	29.5	29.0	29.3	28.6	27.6	27.5	233.5	8.9		
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	87.8	140.9	140.3	143.9	140.4	140.7	142.4	142.8	133.8	133.9	139.0	158.3	1,225.2	69.2		
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.0	7.0		
Automobiles	770	785	789	751	807	798	791	755	774	778	774	788	755	714	402	
Nonferrous metals and their products	392	385	401	412	424	430	432	428	426	422	417	411	406	449	229	
Smelting and refining, primary, of non-ferrous metals	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.2	40.2	39.3	38.6	37.5	36.9	56.4	27.6		
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum	53.8	57.1	59.8	61.7	62.4	63.7	63.0	62.8	62.0	61.5	61.7	61.1	75.8	38.8		
Clocks and watches	24.5	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.2	27.8	27.5	25.2	20.3		
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	16.0	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.4	17.4	17.9	17.4	15.9	14.5		
Silverware and plated ware	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.2	11.8	12.1		
Lighting equipment	30.5	31.1	31.7	32.4	33.0	33.0	32.3	31.6	31.2	31.2	30.6	30.1	24.3	20.5		
Aluminum manufactures	39.7	42.8	46.2	48.9	50.6	50.8	51.1	51.3	50.9	50.6	49.7	49.4	79.4	23.5		
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	25.0	25.4	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.9	27.2	26.7	26.1	26.2	29.5	18.8		
Lumber and timber basic products ²	679	658	665	651	627	611	598	592	599	590	583	584	535	420		
Sawmills and logging camps	531.1	534.7	523.8	502.8	488.5	477.0	471.1	472.8	479.5	473.8	468.5	472.5	435.8	313.7		
Planing and plywood mills	127.0	128.6	126.1	124.7	122.7	121.1	120.7	119.3	119.1	116.6	114.3	111.6	90.2	79.1		
Furniture and finished lumber products ²	433	419	426	425	433	440	441	432	425	419	411	405	405	366	328	
Mattresses and bedsprings	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	31.6	31.4	31.2	30.6	31.5	30.1	29.9	28.7	21.7	20.5		
Furniture	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	233.6	235.1	230.1	227.2	223.5	220.0	216.5	217.3	200.0	177.9		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.9	35.2	35.1	34.3	34.2	33.6	33.3	33.4	35.4	28.3		
Caskets and other morticians' goods	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.6	18.7	17.3	17.4	17.2	14.2	13.9		
Wood preserving	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.4	12.4	12.6		
Wood, turned and shaped	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	33.8	34.4	32.7	31.9	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.2	26.4	24.6		
Stone, clay, and glass products ¹	423	411	423	418	429	427	424	425	424	422	422	418	415	360	294	
Glass and glassware	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	121.8	119.7	122.7	122.4	122.9	124.2	123.0	122.3	99.8	71.4		
Glass products made from purchased glass	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.0	12.0	11.3	10.0		
Cement	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.2	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.9	27.1	24.4		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.1	70.5	70.4	69.3	69.4	70.9	70.7	70.7	52.5	58.0		
Pottery and related products	64.2	55.5	56.0	56.2	56.2	55.3	55.0	54.1	53.7	53.5	52.6	45.0	33.8			
Gypsum	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	4.5	4.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	1939	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.																
Wall board, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	8.1		
Lime	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.3		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.3	12.5	18.5		
Abrasives	17.1	18.7	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.3	19.1	23.4	7.7		
Asbestos products	19.6	21.1	20.9	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.3	20.5	20.1	22.0	15.9		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturers	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,242	1,247	1,242	1,230	1,215	1,204	1,189	1,237	1,144		
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	44.7	453.3	460.2	467.7	470.1	471.5	470.1	468.8	465.3	459.5	455.8	452.3	486.5	396.0		
Cotton smallwares	11.8	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.1	16.5	13.3		
Silk and rayon goods	89.1	90.8	91.9	94.0	95.2	95.4	95.7	95.6	94.8	93.8	93.0	92.6	95.8	119.8		
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	142.3	146.7	148.1	153.3	158.1	162.1	163.0	164.4	162.2	160.5	159.7	155.8	166.9	149.2		
Hosiery	109.2	108.0	111.9	117.0	120.1	120.0	119.0	118.5	117.5	115.8	113.8	114.1	117.1	159.1		
Knitted cloth	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.8	10.9		
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	23.5	24.2	25.7	27.4	29.4	30.1	30.4	31.7	31.5	30.8	30.4	29.7	32.3	28.1		
Knitted underwear	37.9	38.0	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.6	35.6	35.2	34.9	35.2	41.8	38.5			
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	61.4	64.0	64.6	65.4	66.3	66.4	66.0	65.0	64.8	64.1	63.8	67.9	66.9			
Carpets and rugs, wool	28.4	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.2	26.7	26.4	25.7	25.0	24.6	24.2	22.6	25.6		
Hats, fur-felt	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.3	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	9.0	10.0	14.6		
Jute goods, except felts	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6		
Cordage and twine	13.2	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.4	14.9	16.9	12.1			
Apparel and other finished textile products ²	1,125	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	1,120	1,119	1,090	1,070	1,063	1,065	1,049	1,030	958	790	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	287.5	287.8	284.6	282.7	279.8	270.3	266.6	265.6	265.9	229.6		
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	71.4	74.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	73.7	71.4	70.5	68.9	65.2	65.0	65.1	67.2	74.0		
Underwear and neckwear, men's	15.3	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.8	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.3	17.0		
Work shirts	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.5	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.0	15.2	14.8	18.5	14.1		
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	401.8	389.1	389.3	407.5	442.3	439.4	421.8	414.4	406.8	417.9	415.0	402.1	345.3	286.2		
Corsets and allied garments	16.8	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.3	15.9	15.7	16.5	18.8		
Millinery	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	26.2	26.0	24.2	22.5	20.2	24.3	24.6	23.7	23.3	25.5		
Handkerchiefs	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.1		
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	23.6	22.5	22.2	22.3	23.5	24.8	25.7	26.9	29.5	30.2	28.2	27.7	25.2	17.8		
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	30.1	29.5	29.3	24.0	11.2		
Textile bags	26.8	27.1	27.8	28.3	29.4	29.7	29.3	29.8	28.9	28.2	27.1	27.0	19.6	12.6		
Leather and leather products ³	360	349	346	345	358	363	364	362	362	357	355	358	356	340	347	
Leather	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.3	45.8	45.4	43.3	44.0	44.4	44.3	46.5	50.0		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.3	20.1	20.7	19.2	20.0		
Boots and shoes	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	224.4	224.2	222.6	221.7	218.6	216.3	219.3	217.3	205.6	230.9		
Leather gloves and mittens	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.0	15.4	10.0		
Trunks and suitcases	11.6	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.8	13.7	8.3		
Food	1,200	1,203	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,055	1,059	1,098	1,139	1,141	1,091	1,175	1,184	1,056	855	
Slaughtering and meat packing	149.7	145.9	143.3	139.4	143.5	148.9	154.4	150.7	138.9	84.4	94.8	138.4	164.6	120.5		
Butter	25.7	25.6	25.0	23.8	22.8	22.4	22.1	23.5	24.4	24.9	25.1	26.2	21.8	17.9		
Condensed and evaporated milk	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.4	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.7	14.2	15.0	13.0	9.7		
Ice cream	22.3	22.1	20.1	18.5	17.1	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.6	18.9	20.2	14.9	15.7		
Flour	30.8	29.5	28.8	30.0	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.9	30.6	29.7	29.5	28.5			
Feeds, prepared	23.1	22.5	21.4	21.9	22.3	21.6	21.9	21.2	21.8	21.7	21.0	22.4	21.7	15.4		
Cereal preparations	10.2	9.5	9.3	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.1	9.9	7.5		
Baking	250.8	247.4	245.8	247.3	245.0	243.9	249.0	252.7	249.0	241.3	241.4	236.9	254.0	230.7		
Sugar refining, cane	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	13.2	14.6	14.9	12.5	11.5	12.3	14.0	13.9	14.2		
Sugar, beet	6.7	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.0	9.2	16.1	22.0	19.5	8.0	6.8	8.4	10.4		
Confectionery	50.3	53.0	54.6	56.7	56.4	55.4	56.9	58.6	57.1	55.8	52.2	48.7	56.1	49.7		
Beverages, nonalcoholic	29.6	26.8	25.0	23.8	22.7	22.4	22.5	23.1	23.2	23.0	24.1	25.6	27.1	21.3		
Malt liquors	61.3	58.6	55.6	54.1	52.8	52.4	52.7	53.7	53.3	53.0	54.2	52.4	45.6	36.1		
Canning and preserving	145.5	91.3	79.9	76.5	81.7	94.6	115.8	131.9	173.3	245.0	206.5	133.7	134.5			
Tobacco manufactures	85	84	84	83	82	86	90	92	91	89	87	86	91	93		
Cigarettes	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	34.5	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.9	27.4		
Cigars	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.1	42.1	41.8	42.9	42.3	41.4	40.0	38.7	42.7	50.9		
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.4	9.2		
Paper and allied products ²	380	373	381	385	387	387	386	387	383	376	372	369	324	265		
Paper and pulp	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	193.5	193.4	192.4	191.8	190.0	187.7	186.8	186.7	160.3	137.8		
Paper goods, other	56.5	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.9	56.8	56.1	55.5	50.2	37.7		
Envelopes	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0</td								

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947								1946					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	1939
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>															
Chemicals and allied products	551	547	543	561	565	569	568	564	555	550	539	530	520	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors	35.9	37.0	37.4	37.3	37.3	36.8	36.3	36.4	35.9	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	29.5	28.2
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	51.3	52.3	53.3	53.9	54.3	54.0	54.2	53.8	53.5	53.1	52.1	51.7	51.7	45.5	27.4
Perfumes and cosmetics	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.5	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.6	11.5	10.4	
Soap	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.1	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.2	14.1	14.1	13.3	13.6
Rayon and allied products	58.0	50.0	58.5	58.3	58.4	59.1	58.9	58.6	58.9	57.8	57.4	57.3	57.3	52.1	48.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	125.8	126.7	125.4	125.3	124.6	124.2	124.3	122.9	120.5	118.1	116.6	117.2	116.7	69.6	
Explosives and safety fuses	12.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	90.5	7.3
Compressed and liquefied gases	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.3	4.0
Ammunition, small-arms	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.4	4.9	4.9	154.1	4.3
Fireworks	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	28.2	1.2
Cottonseed oil	9.7	9.9	11.0	13.0	15.0	16.5	17.3	18.9	20.5	17.5	13.0	10.8	10.8	17.7	15.2
Fertilizers	20.4	21.5	25.6	27.4	28.8	27.9	25.6	23.1	22.1	22.0	22.3	20.9	22.7	22.7	18.8
Products of petroleum and coal	163	163	160	158	154	155	155	154	155	155	155	157	156	125	106
Petroleum refining	103.0	101.4	100.4	97.6	98.7	98.5	98.3	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.8	100.1	100.1	80.6	72.8
Coke and byproducts	27.1	26.7	26.3	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.8	25.8	24.6	21.7
Paving materials	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.4
Roofing materials	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	9.6	8.0
Rubber products ²	216	212	219	223	234	238	240	240	242	240	236	229	223	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	125.5	126.6	127.7	129.0	129.2	127.1	122.6	118.0	118.0	90.1	54.2
Rubber boots and shoes	20.0	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	23.2	23.0	22.4	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.9	23.8	14.8
Rubber goods, other	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	88.3	89.5	89.6	89.9	88.8	87.1	85.2	83.7	79.9	51.9	
Miscellaneous industries	425	416	427	431	440	446	443	439	448	445	441	433	429	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	19.1	19.6	19.4	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.4	19.4	20.6	20.9	21.2	21.2	71.2	11.1
Photographic apparatus	26.7	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.6	25.6	29.2	17.3
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	19.4	20.2	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.2	21.2	21.2	27.3	11.6
Pianos, organs, and parts	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.4	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.0	7.6
Games, toys, and dolls	25.1	24.3	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.1	21.9	21.3	24.2	25.2	24.3	23.6	22.8	15.6	18.7
Buttons	7.4	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0
Fire extinguishers	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.6	1.0

¹ Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering production and related workers. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated below, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree

with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Mimeo-graphed release	Monthly Labor Review
July 1947	Aug. 1947
July 1947	Aug. 1947
Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947
Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947
Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947
Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
All manufacturing	153.8	149.9	151.4	150.6	152.9	154.0	153.7	152.7	152.8	152.0	149.6	149.5	147.7	177.7	
Durable goods	177.1	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	180.9	180.1	178.0	177.0	176.7	173.9	173.1	170.6	241.7	
Nondurable goods	135.4	130.3	129.1	129.1	130.9	132.8	133.0	132.8	133.6	132.5	130.4	130.9	129.7	127.4	
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	158.1	157.5	156.5	153.4	154.9	151.2	152.7	150.2	177.6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	128.6	128.0	126.4	125.3	124.2	124.4	123.5	120.2	124.0	121.9	123.6	123.6	133.0		
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	143.3	146.0	146.7	148.1	149.1	149.1	147.4	144.5	144.0	140.2	140.5	139.6	139.4		
Malleable-iron castings	139.1	146.9	143.2	142.1	142.3	141.1	139.2	134.1	137.5	135.5	135.1	133.6	146.8		
Steel castings	158.1	161.7	164.4	164.3	164.4	165.4	167.7	171.3	170.3	162.0	168.5	166.9	275.8		
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	122.2	123.7	124.2	120.5	122.4	121.8	120.0	116.2	117.6	115.7	113.4	102.2	100.8		
Tin cans and other tinware	138.1	133.4	131.7	132.0	129.4	130.1	131.0	130.5	129.9	132.9	141.1	139.9	102.0		
Wire drawn from purchased rods	137.7	139.9	119.6	139.6	135.0	137.3	138.8	135.9	136.3	132.7	135.7	132.3	163.8		
Wirework	130.4	130.3	129.0	136.4	139.3	130.6	137.7	133.4	134.6	135.9	136.0	130.1	108.0		
Cutlery and edge tools	138.4	151.4	165.8	175.2	180.8	180.7	180.5	179.8	177.3	167.4	167.7	166.5	141.3		
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	154.5	164.6	161.6	174.0	176.2	174.6	174.1	175.0	172.4	174.9	172.2	167.2	181.5		
Hardware	135.2	138.9	140.5	141.3	142.8	141.9	140.4	139.0	139.0	135.5	133.0	128.7	127.1		
Plumbers' supplies	115.5	117.8	121.8	124.9	123.8	124.7	122.2	120.8	118.6	95.4	113.9	110.0	93.5		
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified	133.5	136.2	136.6	136.1	139.3	137.6	136.2	131.7	134.4	130.8	128.8	123.0	120.6		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	148.5	157.2	159.9	166.5	173.1	173.2	173.5	168.3	169.7	165.7	161.3	158.2	195.6		
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	145.9	148.9	150.9	152.8	154.9	153.9	152.9	152.2	150.7	147.7	146.7	142.2	160.5		
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work	164.8	165.3	166.1	165.9	165.6	162.9	162.0	160.8	160.3	155.2	157.9	156.1	200.0		
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	120.7	120.3	117.1	126.8	129.7	130.7	131.3	130.2	131.0	129.2	131.3	126.7	164.9		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	144.4	148.1	150.0	151.4	150.6	151.5	150.7	148.3	147.1	143.8	142.9	130.6	203.1		
Forgings, iron and steel	173.3	176.7	174.0	177.7	178.3	177.8	175.0	173.9	173.9	172.1	170.1	170.9	261.3		
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	148.1	151.5	160.3	162.4	158.8	165.2	161.9	158.0	164.8	156.3	159.9	153.4	308.4		
Screw-machine products and wood screws	157.6	163.7	165.6	171.9	173.6	174.5	173.9	173.0	173.2	171.6	168.3	163.9	292.9		
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	102.2	100.7	104.1	104.6	101.4	99.7	102.9	100.1	103.8	104.0	102.7	106.0	129.1		
Firearms	286.7	283.3	282.8	287.0	283.7	286.6	282.8	280.6	284.0	284.3	284.1	281.0	1321.8		
Electrical machinery	215.6	215.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	231.3	232.0	230.8	230.6	227.6	223.4	217.3	210.5	285.9	
Electrical equipment	169.6	174.1	170.3	172.7	175.3	176.0	174.6	174.1	172.0	170.1	166.0	160.8	254.6		
Radios and phonographs	180.1	188.1	196.9	205.4	211.5	212.7	213.3	215.0	210.2	203.4	195.7	190.3	263.7		
Communication equipment	242.1	251.9	210.7	220.3	285.2	287.0	287.6	288.4	287.0	282.0	277.0	269.0	343.6		
Machinery, except electrical	222.6	217.9	224.2	225.9	226.6	225.1	223.5	222.0	219.6	217.7	214.0	210.3	206.6	244.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products	184.5	188.7	189.6	190.8	190.6	190.3	188.8	187.6	186.7	183.0	179.5	176.2	242.4		
Engines and turbines	230.7	231.3	238.3	240.6	244.4	243.8	245.5	244.5	244.5	240.1	242.6	240.9	368.6		
Tractors	181.7	181.9	177.6	176.0	174.8	175.9	175.2	174.2	171.6	171.8	166.4	168.7	167.5		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	176.3	184.9	180.6	177.9	168.6	168.4	165.7	161.0	156.3	152.1	148.1	146.4	135.7		
Machine tools	136.8	145.9	150.5	156.1	158.4	161.1	163.2	165.3	164.6	166.2	169.2	167.5	299.5		
Machine-tool accessories	166.8	178.4	183.4	190.0	194.8	199.2	204.0	204.8	205.9	203.6	201.0	195.3	351.3		
Textile machinery	164.9	176.7	175.3	172.6	171.7	169.5	166.2	161.4	158.5	154.7	152.3	149.2	130.1		
Pumps and pumping equipment	232.6	242.0	243.3	245.8	246.6	245.1	242.7	243.1	240.6	237.0	237.1	234.6	317.0		
Typewriters	100.1	111.7	146.7	144.4	144.0	142.0	139.8	137.2	137.2	131.6	126.6	119.5	73.8		
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines	188.8	191.6	206.9	205.7	202.4	196.8	191.2	189.3	185.2	179.9	175.8	168.9	177.0		
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic	193.6	198.6	193.9	190.1	184.5	178.4	169.6	166.8	168.2	160.3	158.7	153.8	178.8		
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	151.4	136.1	134.4	146.7	144.5	142.1	138.6	136.2	133.6	130.8	128.3	123.2	136.6		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	217.4	222.6	211.4	207.4	201.0	190.8	194.1	185.6	182.6	180.6	171.2	172.1	154.9		
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	247.2	248.9	291.8	293.7	300.8	296.7	297.6	298.4	298.2	292.4	287.8	286.8	294.7	1580.1	
Locomotives	366.0	376.0	367.4	388.0	402.3	416.3	410.9	418.8	419.4	423.6	419.4	414.0	526.8		
Cars, electric and steam-railroad	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	220.3	218.2	208.6	207.2	205.2	197.6	195.4	190.1	246.5		
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	355.8	357.6	362.8*	364.8	368.8	360.9	351.6	338.3	2003.5		
Aircraft engines	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	314.9	321.8	331.4	326.2	329.8	321.8	310.5	309.3	2625.7		
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	126.7	203.5	202.7	207.8	202.8	203.3	205.7	206.2	193.2	193.3	200.8	228.6	1769.4		
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	185.8	190.5	183.6	184.0	184.0	179.4	175.1	173.6	168.1	165.0	158.0	152.7	143.7		
Automobiles	191.3	195.0	196.2	186.5	200.5	198.2	196.6	187.7	192.3	193.3	192.3	196.0	187.8	177.5	
Nonferrous metals and their products	170.9	168.2	175.1	179.6	184.8	187.5	188.5	186.9	185.8	184.0	182.0	179.5	196.0		
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	146.3	145.0	143.2	147.6	148.2	148.5	145.5	145.4	142.1	139.9	135.6	133.6	204.3		
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum	138.6	147.2	154.0	158.8	160.7	164.0	162.2	161.7	159.7	158.4	159.0	157.4	195.2		
Clocks and watches	120.5	134.6	135.9	138.0	138.5	140.7	139.3	139.1	140.5	138.8	136.8	135.5	124.2		
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	111.0	114.1	115.8	118.9	122.8	123.5	124.0	123.9	120.3	120.8	123.8	120.6	110.5		
Silverware and plated ware	127.5	130.8	130.6	130.2	130.5	129.8	128.5	125.5	124.5	121.6	120.0	117.2	96		

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Furniture and finished lumber products ¹	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	134.2	134.5	131.8	129.6	127.7	125.2	123.5	123.4	111.7	
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	154.4	153.2	152.3	149.3	153.6	146.7	145.6	140.2	105.9		
Furniture.....	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	131.3	132.1	129.3	127.7	125.6	123.7	121.7	122.2	112.4		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....	123.9	127.7	128.3	128.9	126.6	124.1	123.8	121.1	120.7	118.8	117.6	118.0	125.0		
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....	136.0	138.1	138.8	140.6	144.3	143.0	142.8	141.0	134.7	124.7	124.9	123.7	102.4		
Wood preserving.....	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	142.1	143.3	140.4	134.0	131.6	131.6	131.9	130.5	98.7		
Wood, turned and shaped.....	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	140.0	133.0	129.9	124.9	123.1	122.4	123.0	107.4			
Stone, clay, and glass products ¹	144.0	140.2	144.0	142.6	146.0	145.3	144.5	144.9	144.4	143.9	143.8	142.5	141.6	122.5	
Glass and glassware.....	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	170.8	167.8	171.9	171.5	172.2	174.0	172.4	171.4	139.9		
Glass products made from purchased glass.....	122.1	124.3	127.6	132.8	133.7	133.4	131.7	129.3	127.1	123.7	119.7	119.8	113.1		
Cement.....	146.5	145.0	121.8	145.5	143.3	143.6	143.9	144.6	142.6	141.9	143.1	143.4	111.5		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	122.5	121.4	121.3	119.4	119.5	122.1	121.7	121.8	90.5		
Pottery and related products.....	160.2	164.1	165.6	166.0	166.1	166.2	163.6	162.5	160.0	158.6	158.2	155.6	132.9		
Gypsum.....	126.4	123.6	115.2	119.6	119.1	123.0	123.9	124.8	124.1	117.2	119.7	117.6	91.2		
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....	140.9	137.6	135.9	132.8	133.7	136.4	136.3	136.8	135.7	133.1	133.1	134.1	137.2		
Lime.....	97.5	98.6	99.3	97.6	95.3	95.3	94.2	93.6	95.2	94.7	94.1	93.7	98.7		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	95.6	94.2	91.4	93.6	93.2	92.8	94.1	93.4	67.4		
Abrasives.....	223.4	242.2	250.4	253.7	260.0	260.3	262.0	260.0	259.0	256.2	249.7	246.5	302.2		
Asbestos products.....	123.5	132.7	131.3	132.5	134.5	135.0	136.2	136.4	136.0	134.1	129.0	126.3	138.2		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.9	108.6	109.1	108.6	108.6	107.6	106.2	105.2	104.0	108.2	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....	112.3	114.5	116.2	118.1	118.7	119.1	118.7	118.4	117.5	116.0	115.1	114.2	122.9		
Cotton smallwares.....	88.8	92.8	98.8	102.8	106.4	108.4	110.0	109.0	107.5	108.8	107.5	105.8	123.6		
Silk and rayon goods.....	74.4	75.8	76.7	78.4	79.5	79.6	79.9	79.8	79.1	78.3	77.6	77.2	79.9		
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....	95.4	98.3	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.6	109.2	110.2	108.7	107.5	107.0	104.4	111.9		
Hosiery.....	68.7	67.9	70.4	73.6	75.5	75.5	74.8	74.5	73.9	72.8	71.6	71.7	73.6		
Knitted cloth.....	82.4	83.5	85.4	89.9	94.4	95.3	95.7	99.6	102.9	102.3	102.2	102.4	107.7		
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....	83.4	86.2	91.3	97.5	104.4	107.0	108.0	112.7	112.0	109.6	108.0	105.8	115.0		
Knitted underwear.....	98.2	98.5	97.4	98.4	98.2	96.7	94.9	93.4	92.4	91.3	90.6	91.2	108.6		
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	91.9	95.7	96.7	97.8	99.2	99.3	98.7	97.2	96.9	95.9	95.9	95.4	101.6		
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	110.9	111.2	110.4	109.5	108.8	106.3	104.4	103.1	100.3	97.9	96.1	94.7	88.3		
Hats, fur-felt.....	73.9	76.9	75.3	70.7	81.7	82.2	82.5	81.7	80.6	79.6	78.0	61.8	68.9		
Jute goods, except felts.....	101.3	104.6	106.8	106.1	108.0	107.8	105.2	102.3	101.2	106.4	105.7	103.7	107.5		
Cordage and twine.....	109.0	113.9	116.4	119.8	121.6	123.7	124.0	127.2	125.8	127.2	125.5	122.8	139.3		
Apparel and other finished textile products ¹	142.5	131.7	131.7	131.4	135.0	141.9	141.7	138.0	136.6	134.6	134.9	132.9	130.5	121.4	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	125.2	125.3	123.9	123.1	121.8	117.7	116.1	115.7	115.8		
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....	96.5	100.5	98.9	99.1	100.2	99.6	96.5	95.3	93.1	88.2	87.9	88.1	90.1		
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....	90.2	99.2	102.4	105.9	107.0	108.8	107.9	111.1	109.6	109.0	105.1	99.5	96.3		
Work shirts.....	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	116.9	118.7	115.6	112.8	108.7	106.4	107.8	104.9	131.3		
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....	140.4	135.9	136.0	142.4	154.5	153.5	147.4	144.8	142.1	146.0	145.0	140.5	120.6		
Corsets and allied garments.....	89.4	93.5	94.2	93.9	93.1	90.5	89.7	90.1	88.2	86.8	84.6	83.8	88.1		
Millinery.....	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	102.6	101.9	95.0	88.2	79.2	95.1	96.6	92.7	91.5		
Handkerchiefs.....	83.1	90.3	93.1	94.8	96.4	95.2	91.6	91.1	87.1	86.6	82.9	82.1	113.1		
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....	132.8	126.9	124.7	125.7	132.5	139.5	144.6	151.6	166.2	169.8	158.9	155.9	141.9		
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....	238.5	256.2	262.0	259.4	257.0	257.0	260.2	265.4	262.6	269.3	264.0	262.1	214.9		
Textile bags.....	212.5	214.6	220.6	224.3	233.4	235.4	232.7	236.1	228.9	223.9	214.9	214.1	155.7		
Leather and leather products ¹	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	104.7	104.9	104.4	104.4	102.9	102.2	103.1	102.7	91.8	
Leather.....	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.0	92.6	91.6	90.7	86.6	87.9	88.8	88.5	92.9		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	101.3	100.8	101.8	103.0	103.6	101.5	100.8	103.5	96.0		
Boots and shoes.....	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	97.2	97.1	96.4	96.0	94.7	93.7	95.0	94.1	89.0		
Leather gloves and mittens.....	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	126.8	128.3	130.8	137.1	139.5	140.0	139.2	140.4	153.7		
Trunks and suitcases.....	139.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	163.9	164.7	166.5	176.7	178.1	179.9	175.0	177.9	161.2		
Food.....	152.0	140.8	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5	123.9	128.4	133.3	133.5	127.7	137.5	138.6	123.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	124.2	121.1	118.9	115.7	119.1	123.5	128.1	125.0	115.3	70.0	78.6	114.8	136.6		
Butter.....	143.4	142.3	139.1	132.5	127.2	124.7	123.1	130.6	136.1	138.5	139.8	145.8	121.3		
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	161.8	162.1	154.5	148.2	140.4	137.9	134.6	132.5	135.4	140.7	146.6	154.9	134.2		
Ice cream.....	141.9	140.7	127.9	117.9	108.7	104.4	102.3	104.4	107.2	111.9	120.2	128.8	95.0		
Flour.....	124.4	119.0	116.1	121.3	122.5	122.3	123.2	123.9	124.8	123.5	119.9	118.9	115.2		
Feeds, prepared.....	150.2	146.1	139.3	142.3	144.8	140.4	142.1	137.6	141.5	140.7	136.2	145.7	141.0		
Cereal preparations.....	136.3	127.6	124.4	137.5	131.9	131.9	137.0	145.0	147.0	145.1	146.0	134.8	132.4		
Baking.....	108.7	107.2	106.5	107.2	106.2	106.7	105.7	107.9	109.6	107.9	104.6	104.6	102.7		
Sugar refining, cane.....	117.3	115.3	111.6	108.0	101.6	93.0	103.2	105.2	88.4	81.4	86.9	98.8	98.2		
Sugar, beet.....	64.6	56.7	51.6	44.0	43.0	48.2	88.0	154.8	211.1	187.0	76.9	65.6	80.3		
Confectionery.....	101.1	106.5	109.9	114.1	1										

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Paper and allied products ²	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	145.9	145.9	145.6	145.7	144.3	141.7	140.0	139.2	122.3	
Paper and pulp.....	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	140.4	140.4	139.6	139.2	137.9	136.2	135.6	135.5	116.3		
Paper goods, other.....	149.7	153.6	153.4	154.1	153.7	153.5	153.9	153.6	153.4	150.5	148.8	147.2	133.1		
Envelopes.....	131.5	136.6	137.6	137.6	138.0	137.7	137.0	137.7	135.4	131.1	129.2	127.7	116.9		
Paper bags.....	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	175.8	177.7	180.0	176.9	172.4	168.6	165.0	156.6	118.0		
Paper boxes.....	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	148.2	148.1	148.5	150.4	148.8	144.9	141.6	141.0	129.3		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ³	129.8	128.8	129.1	125.6	128.5	128.2	128.1	127.2	127.9	126.6	125.0	122.3	121.6	100.8	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	116.9	115.7	114.0	115.2	113.7	112.8	111.0	110.4	95.2		
Printing, book and job.....	138.1	137.8	137.2	138.1	138.4	139.4	139.5	139.5	138.3	136.6	133.2	132.1	108.7		
Lithographing.....	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	124.7	124.9	123.7	124.7	123.6	121.9	120.1	118.6	98.5		
Bookbinding.....	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	143.7	142.6	141.7	143.1	141.1	138.2	133.1	133.9	114.1		
Chemicals and allied products.....	191.1	189.8	198.5	194.8	196.2	197.5	197.1	195.6	192.5	190.9	187.2	184.0	180.5	254.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	127.7	131.6	129.9	132.7	132.4	130.6	129.0	129.2	127.7	127.9	127.8	127.6	104.8		
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	187.2	190.9	194.4	196.7	198.2	196.9	197.9	196.4	195.4	193.8	190.0	188.7	166.1		
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	87.1	89.9	89.3	93.5	99.7	103.3	105.6	110.8	120.0	121.8	118.0	121.4	110.5		
Soap.....	113.1	114.7	112.2	112.4	113.2	111.2	107.1	105.5	101.3	100.8	104.5	103.8	98.0		
Rayon and allied products.....	120.1	103.6	121.3	120.8	121.0	122.3	122.0	121.3	121.9	119.8	118.8	118.7	107.9		
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....	190.8	182.1	180.3	180.1	179.1	178.6	178.6	176.7	173.3	169.8	167.6	168.5	167.7		
Explosives and safety fuses.....	176.6	190.9	191.8	192.1	191.0	188.3	184.9	177.4	174.6	178.2	176.9	173.1	1248.4		
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	156.4	150.6	155.4	152.6	149.7	151.1	147.9	144.0	146.0	133.6	143.7	148.1	160.2		
Ammunition, small-arms.....	150.4	163.4	161.7	157.6	156.0	155.4	155.9	155.8	159.8	160.9	174.1	115.6	3614.0		
Fireworks.....	214.3	247.6	253.5	243.8	228.5	231.0	258.9	208.7	305.9	290.2	272.5	254.7	243.9		
Cottonseed oil.....	63.6	65.2	72.3	85.3	99.0	108.3	114.1	124.4	134.7	115.3	85.6	71.0	115.7		
Fertilizers.....	108.6	114.4	136.3	146.2	153.4	148.8	136.6	122.8	117.7	117.1	118.7	111.5	120.9		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	145.9	146.0	145.4	146.1	146.6	146.8	147.8	147.4	117.6	
Petroleum refining.....	141.4	139.2	137.9	134.0	135.4	135.2	135.0	136.4	136.0	136.2	137.0	137.4	110.6		
Coke and byproducts.....	125.1	123.2	121.4	119.2	119.1	120.2	117.9	115.3	118.3	118.9	119.3	119.1	113.6		
Paving materials.....	79.2	73.8	77.1	76.3	72.5	68.2	67.4	67.6	72.5	82.6	95.5	91.7	64.3		
Roofing materials.....	163.1	157.9	155.3	152.7	150.5	152.9	154.4	155.8	157.2	157.1	156.6	151.0	119.2		
Rubber products.....	178.2	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	196.5	198.2	198.8	200.1	198.8	194.8	189.1	184.0	160.3	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	212.3	217.0	220.0	227.0	231.4	233.3	235.5	237.9	238.3	234.4	226.0	217.5	166.1		
Rubber boots and shoes.....	134.4	143.9	153.6	158.4	160.1	160.2	156.5	154.8	151.0	144.0	141.5	140.6	160.5		
Rubber goods, other.....	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	170.2	172.6	172.8	173.4	171.3	167.9	164.3	161.5	154.1		
Miscellaneous industries.....	173.5	170.2	174.4	176.3	179.8	182.1	180.9	179.3	183.2	182.0	180.2	176.9	175.1	181.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....	172.6	177.6	175.6	180.3	181.0	181.8	182.0	184.3	175.9	186.4	188.8	191.3	644.3		
Photographic apparatus.....	154.7	151.3	149.2	147.6	147.2	146.4	146.5	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.7	148.3	168.9		
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....	167.2	173.7	177.6	179.9	183.4	186.2	187.9	188.5	185.7	185.4	182.0	182.1	235.0		
Pianos, organs, and parts.....	136.7	139.8	139.1	139.7	142.1	139.2	136.5	124.7	129.9	127.0	124.0	122.9	131.3		
Games, toys, and dolls.....	134.5	130.4	127.5	127.4	123.7	117.5	114.2	129.9	134.9	130.4	126.3	122.1	83.8		
Buttons.....	67.5	74.7	78.4	82.8	85.8	87.5	91.7	95.5	93.0	96.4	96.3	96.3	98.1		
Fire extinguishers.....	207.3	206.7	203.6	210.7	225.0	227.3	214.7	219.6	213.3	208.2	212.3	209.1	767.9		

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
All manufacturing.....	322.4	313.9	319.6	312.2	310.7	314.1	310.6	307.3	306.2	298.2	292.8	290.3	284.4	334.4	
Durable goods.....	357.2	350.6	365.9	353.8	349.9	349.9	344.6	340.0	337.3	331.1	328.1	323.3	316.1	469.5	
Nondurable goods.....	288.4	277.9	274.2	271.5	272.3	279.2	277.4	275.3	275.8	266.0	258.3	258.1	253.4	202.3	
Durable goods.....	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	294.2	287.9	287.9	276.2	280.8	273.7	273.6	265.9	311.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	234.2	247.0	236.2	219.8	212.8	209.3	208.9	193.9	208.7	203.2	206.3	204.0	222.3		
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	313.7	326.3	325.8	317.6	320.0	317.1	317.1	307.8	299.6	294.0	291.7	280.5	256.7		
Malleable-iron castings.....	314.9	329.2	324.7	313.4	310.0	307.5	302.8	283.8	294.4	292.5	287.5	282.6	273.4		
Steel castings.....	315.1	321.8	316.6	308.9	304.6	293.0	302.8	315.4	315.5	291.0	297.5	294.8	484.4		
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	292.3	310.7	309.7	281.7	287.5	282.1	286.7	259.9	262.4	253.5	239.9	208.6	174.2		
Tin cans and other tinware.....	294.7	263.7	250.4	248.5	243.3	238.7	242.8	244.5	232.6	218.8	274.1	270.1	161.6		
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	238.1	263.7	219.3	247.6	237.1	241.1	247.7	239.6	240.7	231.3	231.8	219.2	255.3		
Wirework.....	270.8	270.3	255.5	270.5	279.8	254.9	273.8	261.7	261.7	265.1	270.9	256.5	202.6		
Cutlery and edge tools.....	311.1	350.0	370.4	388.2	408.0	407.0	405.1	404.7	389.9	368.9	364.6	354.9	27		

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Iron and steel and their products—Continued															
Hardware	296.6	304.8	306.3	301.2	300.2	298.6	291.9	286.2	281.5	278.3	266.6	257.3	245.8		
Plumbers' supplies	231.2	231.7	230.1	238.3	234.7	229.6	237.6	226.7	216.2	173.2	196.7	191.0	158.6		
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified	275.5	283.1	279.4	276.8	281.8	274.0	277.9	264.8	265.0	258.9	247.5	234.3	206.9		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	295.4	321.0	312.7	327.0	336.2	331.8	331.2	312.7	328.4	325.5	306.7	289.6	353.8		
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	316.6	325.8	320.1	323.5	325.0	313.9	318.3	320.9	303.2	300.7	289.3	279.9	300.6		
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work	317.0	325.5	315.2	307.2	305.8	293.2	287.9	293.0	275.3	273.9	274.8	271.7	364.3		
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	265.2	249.0	247.9	254.3	263.0	253.4	253.8	257.4	250.2	247.9	250.1	233.4	292.6		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	281.5	303.7	302.3	289.5	284.5	287.2	277.4	272.9	270.3	253.9	246.2	227.7	374.5		
Forgings, iron and steel	337.8	359.9	346.2	350.3	356.2	351.7	341.0	333.2	323.6	318.6	306.1	303.8	497.6		
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	297.7	300.5	302.7	290.5	289.9	293.6	292.9	285.8	295.5	261.9	279.9	270.7	578.5		
Screw-machine products and wood screws	327.8	345.5	346.1	355.5	362.7	354.8	355.0	351.3	349.6	348.0	332.5	323.7	548.0		
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	251.6	251.2	251.4	249.8	240.7	237.0	232.4	231.9	237.2	223.0	214.5	227.4	242.3		
Firearms	615.2	616.9	604.5	598.0	584.2	573.5	568.0	569.9	553.2	573.2	530.8	2,881.7			
Electrical machinery	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	429.6	422.9	425.6	430.2	416.0	408.1	397.2	378.9	488.0	
Electrical equipment	333.0	343.8	327.8	317.0	322.3	315.2	317.2	317.0	308.3	303.7	297.7	283.3	444.7		
Radios and phonographs	389.3	390.1	413.0	409.1	410.7	415.7	423.2	447.7	427.3	408.5	390.0	369.8	472.3		
Communication equipment	436.0	445.0	349.3	350.0	524.3	528.1	530.3	535.8	521.3	521.5	504.9	483.4	503.1		
Machinery, except electrical	426.7	420.7	434.6	429.5	423.0	416.6	409.6	406.6	399.9	390.1	388.0	376.2	362.2	443.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products	356.1	367.9	362.6	357.6	354.9	352.0	350.3	346.7	336.8	333.5	322.3	314.2	430.9		
Engines and turbines	493.6	502.7	502.2	495.4	497.5	493.1	491.7	500.8	492.4	481.7	484.5	453.7	758.3		
Tractors	312.9	310.2	302.8	288.3	277.2	273.6	273.3	271.3	269.9	269.0	254.1	256.5	256.7		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	361.5	371.9	344.3	333.2	312.5	308.3	294.9	291.1	280.7	277.2	269.8	252.9	256.0		
Machine tools	239.9	262.6	263.6	269.7	275.6	278.9	282.7	290.7	285.5	291.9	285.5	281.4	503.9		
Machine-tool accessories	281.8	305.4	311.6	320.4	326.7	332.5	342.7	351.0	343.4	343.3	336.0	316.3	577.8		
Textile machinery	349.6	370.9	363.7	351.8	353.2	347.3	337.3	321.7	301.1	298.3	290.5	277.9	230.1		
Pumps and pumping equipment	479.2	494.4	490.7	485.2	489.6	485.3	466.5	467.8	451.1	452.8	440.0	438.4	648.8		
Typewriters	206.2	233.5	309.1	295.4	287.7	282.6	276.2	270.1	279.0	261.6	248.1	228.2	143.8		
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines	386.5	394.2	417.3	415.5	401.1	388.5	355.7	347.2	352.0	336.0	331.8	292.8	341.6		
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic	391.7	404.2	392.7	377.5	355.6	323.5	326.8	306.2	291.7	361.2	287.9	269.5	301.5		
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	327.8	297.4	280.2	296.0	296.0	287.6	278.1	273.0	260.5	255.0	243.1	238.9	282.3		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	422.1	427.5	394.5	387.9	359.4	325.0	345.7	306.4	301.9	311.4	293.3	288.2	264.5		
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	482.1	479.6	560.3	561.3	565.3	556.9	558.2	562.6	571.2	531.1	542.3	524.1	553.1	3080.3	
Locomotives	757.2	774.7	757.0	705.4	723.7	727.2	797.2	876.0	836.8	895.6	846.8	826.8	1107.3		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	446.0	440.2	411.2	408.8	406.6	386.2	364.5	362.0	457.9		
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	607.7	621.5	639.2	657.2	662.2	667.8	668.7	683.3	680.4	681.3	663.9	640.8	3496.3		
Aircraft engines	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	479.9	506.8	525.0	533.7	484.3	530.2	507.8	498.3	4528.7		
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	245.7	396.4	395.6	399.1	386.0	377.9	395.9	399.1	336.8	353.7	346.6	421.5	3594.7		
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	377.6	381.8	363.1	349.0	349.5	327.6	318.5	346.7	318.4	317.5	290.9	272.1	253.6		
Automobiles	340.1	347.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	347.7	337.3	321.1	328.9	325.7	324.3	330.3	319.0	321.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products	332.9	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	359.0	360.0	354.8	356.3	345.3	338.8	331.8	324.2	354.5	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	296.5	296.3	285.4	282.7	281.9	278.9	269.7	271.2	266.8	247.1	239.5	233.9	353.9		
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum	260.1	279.7	283.4	294.6	299.4	307.0	301.4	301.9	290.0	286.6	284.7	283.0	353.4		
Clocks and watches	260.0	299.5	266.0	290.1	301.1	306.2	296.0	306.3	309.6	301.6	289.7	280.8	238.4		
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	194.5	212.4	215.4	220.2	232.8	233.9	236.8	250.5	231.0	235.5	237.3	221.1	165.1		
Silverware and plated ware	281.0	290.4	287.4	284.1	286.5	279.5	279.2	275.8	261.4	257.5	250.9	232.7	165.4		
Lighting equipment	270.1	289.4	295.5	283.6	288.9	297.5	285.7	272.5	271.2	264.6	260.6	252.5	207.2		
Aluminum manufactures	299.0	327.0	348.1	369.1	382.9	375.0	381.8	384.5	373.7	362.0	358.1	351.3	591.6		
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	276.2	282.0	278.7	274.6	273.4	275.3	277.4	281.9	278.0	280.8	261.7	269.0	277.7		
Lumber and timber basic products ²	387.3	358.4	374.9	351.4	323.4	310.1	310.7	292.4	290.6	284.7	290.0	285.2	285.6	215.1	
Sawmills and logging camps	395.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	334.5	333.4	309.2	306.9	305.7	315.0	309.8	313.1	238.3		
Planing and plywood mills	345.2	366.5	350.5	333.9	323.3	318.9	311.5	308.6	291.3	294.8	280.8	274.1	197.8		
Furniture and finished lumber products ²	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	292.0	292.0	283.1	279.1	268.5	264.2	254.4	250.0	183.9	
Mattresses and bedsprings	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	303.6	306.8	308.4	306.9	305.8	297.2	280.8	262.7	165.7		
Furniture	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	288.8	289.1	278.8	273.4	263.7	260.1	249.9	246.7	185.3		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	304.1	315.8	304.0	298.4	284.7	281.0	278.5	279.7	266.3	267.8	257.4	260.3	215.8		
Caskets and other morticians' goods	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	281.7	276.6	274.8	271.9	248.2	228.0	228.7	217.9	159.3		
Wood preserving	392.7	391.2	387.6	370.3	355.6	343.3	347.7	326.1	314.6	313.8	312.7	300.1	181.9		
Wood, turned and shaped	268.5	272.3	274.9	289.6	293.4	299.5	283.0	280.9							

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls(Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>															
Stone, clay, and glass products ² —Continued															
Lime	230.4	237.8	232.5	231.5	223.1	217.6	210.2	219.7	221.4	218.3	219.9	216.5	211.6	171.6	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	164.8	158.3	153.1	158.0	151.5	155.8	152.9	154.8	90.8		
Abrasives	366.2	413.8	440.6	442.6	462.4	450.9	482.9	459.9	440.8	407.8	400.0	406.2	480.2		
Asbestos products	299.2	314.2	299.8	301.4	308.2	307.6	305.6	300.0	293.4	287.5	273.7	270.0	254.6		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	239.8	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	265.0	262.0	254.3	253.7	246.0	241.1	235.5	229.4	178.9	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	288.7	293.5	303.2	314.8	322.0	309.1	304.4	301.2	293.5	285.4	281.7	275.5	210.8		
Cotton smallwares	190.7	195.8	212.6	221.5	232.8	237.3	239.3	231.9	220.6	228.7	222.0	220.3	209.5		
Silk and rayon goods	191.3	194.3	200.4	200.9	208.8	206.9	201.3	197.9	191.4	189.3	180.9	181.4	134.5		
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	231.1	240.2	240.5	248.3	262.0	275.0	251.8	253.0	242.7	243.7	242.7	234.1	202.2		
Hosiery	135.3	130.8	139.6	145.9	158.2	157.9	156.1	158.2	154.5	150.4	143.7	141.3	107.7		
Knitted cloth	176.9	176.5	180.4	188.7	205.5	207.1	198.5	207.1	217.4	217.1	216.1	213.1	172.3		
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	170.8	182.8	195.6	209.7	231.7	237.8	238.3	250.4	252.2	243.9	234.0	220.1	189.4		
Knitted underwear	229.7	232.4	232.1	228.3	230.9	223.0	215.5	216.1	207.9	203.9	199.4	196.1	180.2		
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	195.1	211.4	211.2	215.2	218.3	217.2	215.3	210.4	201.6	195.2	186.8	187.6	156.3		
Carpets and rugs, wool	239.3	236.3	231.3	226.5	222.4	214.5	210.6	214.3	204.0	196.2	182.5	173.0	141.2		
Hats, fur-felt	147.6	163.3	153.3	145.4	175.0	178.0	180.5	191.0	185.2	182.0	181.3	137.9	117.6		
Jute goods, except felts	218.4	244.7	256.0	247.2	255.4	255.9	240.1	236.4	228.6	239.4	237.4	225.8	190.9		
Cordage and twine	237.5	244.4	255.4	270.2	272.7	273.6	271.8	278.4	268.0	268.5	266.2	255.9	233.3		
Apparel and other finished textile products ¹	303.2	278.9	272.1	279.8	317.7	314.1	300.6	292.7	283.2	283.6	283.0	272.5	185.2		
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	281.3	280.8	277.2	278.4	271.9	246.2	242.7	236.4	174.9		
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	216.2	229.0	228.8	227.3	233.7	234.0	225.9	230.3	217.7	195.6	190.6	185.3	143.6		
Underwear and neckwear, men's	233.2	248.3	249.9	256.8	275.6	274.1	270.8	280.2	285.7	272.4	261.4	235.9	166.5		
Workshirts	241.4	237.5	253.6	257.7	274.3	283.9	273.7	280.2	262.0	236.7	235.1	227.9	220.4		
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	284.6	264.1	260.3	277.7	340.0	344.8	322.3	296.3	284.9	311.8	320.1	306.3	184.4		
Corsets and allied garments	186.3	199.2	198.0	197.8	196.6	191.2	183.5	186.6	182.8	177.1	166.2	161.2	137.1		
Millinery	146.9	128.4	119.2	137.7	197.2	201.9	169.6	140.4	117.2	168.3	179.7	166.2	123.3		
Handkerchiefs	196.6	205.9	221.7	212.2	228.0	221.4	201.4	220.4	204.5	193.8	178.7	175.5	184.0		
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	290.1	253.9	257.4	252.9	285.2	298.7	310.7	330.0	368.1	375.1	337.6	322.1	230.2		
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	494.1	553.4	560.8	530.1	515.8	518.2	522.0	545.6	543.1	512.6	555.2	536.5	370.3		
Textile bags	437.8	422.4	427.8	449.9	459.5	467.8	473.1	464.0	432.3	419.6	396.0	382.5	233.0		
Leather and leather products ¹	220.4	211.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	222.2	223.0	220.8	218.3	201.6	199.5	204.7	199.6	154.2	
Leather	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	185.2	185.8	179.4	174.5	160.1	158.4	159.6	160.8	140.6		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	190.5	189.1	192.0	183.5	182.4	184.0	194.0	142.0			
Boots and shoes	200.7	201.7	197.0	205.3	213.7	214.2	212.8	209.3	190.8	188.2	195.2	188.1	142.0		
Leather gloves and mittens	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	236.2	238.2	248.4	261.0	272.2	280.1	270.5	270.2	239.4		
Trunks and suitcases	273.9	298.1	281.6	312.7	320.9	327.6	321.3	353.1	348.3	353.2	333.6	333.0	240.3		
Food	313.9	290.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	239.3	242.5	256.4	263.3	252.0	232.2	246.5	254.3	180.9	
Slaughtering and meat packing	259.9	241.2	231.9	211.6	217.1	237.8	268.0	236.9	215.7	110.5	118.2	202.3	200.1		
Butter	289.7	293.1	274.3	257.2	243.3	237.3	233.7	246.6	243.4	256.1	258.7	265.0	169.6		
Condensed and evaporated milk	351.4	354.7	330.5	308.5	286.1	278.2	269.8	256.2	253.7	264.9	279.9	293.2	197.2		
Ice cream	257.4	250.2	221.3	203.8	188.9	182.8	181.6	185.5	183.2	194.9	204.0	215.7	124.0		
Flour	286.0	264.2	240.4	252.6	261.4	257.2	268.2	267.8	256.1	256.4	249.1	238.6	177.6		
Feeds, prepared	316.5	306.4	285.0	283.0	305.9	278.2	284.3	266.9	273.5	268.2	261.1	275.2	223.7		
Cereal preparations	287.4	253.9	242.7	260.1	258.7	253.9	260.5	271.9	271.6	274.7	269.6	244.4	217.4		
Baking	208.2	203.9	199.7	195.4	193.2	194.5	201.1	209.0	199.0	190.8	187.5	184.1	151.8		
Sugar refining, cane	244.7	250.7	206.2	216.0	188.3	161.2	167.3	200.2	150.4	125.5	138.3	162.5	142.9		
Sugar, beet	122.5	109.2	91.9	79.6	78.4	92.8	158.6	341.8	426.2	310.1	152.4	108.6	110.6		
Confectionery	209.3	225.7	229.1	230.9	231.5	227.4	226.3	245.0	226.9	212.1	204.4	186.6	166.4		
Beverages, nonalcoholic	239.6	210.9	190.3	178.9	165.7	163.4	164.6	169.1	163.7	161.6	170.6	185.0	153.9		
Malt liquors	324.7	296.4	268.3	251.8	239.7	233.6	235.7	251.5	236.9	235.4	244.2	232.3	170.1		
Canning and preserving	265.2	163.8	143.4	139.6	130.4	137.2	158.2	201.1	212.9	324.7	466.8	387.4	171.2		
Tobacco manufactures	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	193.1	201.0	209.4	222.0	212.7	207.4	196.0	186.2	151.0	
Cigarettes	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	226.8	233.6	241.5	254.7	247.1	238.9	226.7	218.7	172.0		
Cigars	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	176.3	186.2	195.2	206.7	194.3	191.7	180.9	167.4	139.7		
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	144.4	144.0	155.8	166.8	166.7	160.0	150.7	149.3	131.1		
Paper and allied products ¹	300.6	298.7	293.0	291.1	290.9	290.9	288.1	285.1	284.5	276.6	268.5	259.8	256.5	184.8	
Paper and pulp	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	281.4	279.8	274.3	272.7	267.0	260.4	253.3	252.7	181.6		
Paper goods, other	296.0	301.8	306.8	301.9	302.2	297.9	298.0	300.4	288.5	280.1	2				

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls Weekly in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1943	
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products—Continued															
Explosives and safety fuses	324.9	341.1	333.8	310.6	315.3	307.9	320.3	299.2	282.7	292.4	292.9	272.6	272.6	1918.5	
Compressed and liquefied gases	277.3	284.7	269.5	265.9	253.9	258.4	248.1	217.4	242.5	220.0	240.8	247.2	264.3		
Ammunition, small-arms	355.7	358.9	351.7	336.4	333.2	334.1	332.3	326.7	332.3	326.2	339.3	201.4	6769.3		
Fireworks	540.3	685.3	686.6	715.6	628.4	623.7	661.1	788.6	824.6	778.4	698.3	623.1	5981.9		
Cottonseed oil	162.1	169.0	184.7	208.8	253.9	280.7	295.0	326.8	341.3	277.7	196.5	158.8	201.5		
Fertilizers	288.0	301.8	365.0	381.0	385.0	360.6	327.6	304.9	276.6	280.4	297.4	275.4	225.0		
Products of petroleum and coal	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	262.1	256.8	253.9	250.9	252.6	252.7	257.3	253.1	184.3	
Petroleum refining	265.4	253.8	243.8	236.8	234.9	228.8	227.5	230.2	226.9	228.2	232.7	228.7	172.3		
Coke and byproducts	248.3	256.2	248.0	230.6	229.3	230.5	222.6	196.7	216.2	215.8	220.0	218.2	177.4		
Paving materials	169.5	159.0	147.6	144.2	121.4	114.5	116.1	129.6	135.0	150.5	190.6	186.1	107.0		
Roofing materials	357.7	339.5	336.3	323.4	312.8	314.0	313.5	309.8	313.8	303.5	298.6	292.0	197.2		
Rubber products ²	357.0	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	374.3	385.0	386.3	392.2	377.4	361.3	363.9	336.9	263.9	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	393.8	396.1	399.3	414.2	397.3	413.3	416.3	425.3	414.7	397.6	400.2	356.4	265.7		
Rubber boots and shoes	289.1	317.1	331.2	333.3	321.7	328.5	322.5	318.0	295.4	249.6	285.2	278.3	268.8		
Rubber goods, other	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	348.7	354.4	354.5	359.9	340.4	335.3	327.6	321.7	255.8		
Miscellaneous industries	347.5	341.5	355.4	356.6	361.0	367.6	360.0	356.7	363.3	354.0	350.7	339.3	329.3	322.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	319.3	335.1	317.0	327.5	327.6	326.4	329.5	334.6	310.7	331.5	330.7	330.4	1140.5		
Photographic apparatus	275.0	280.7	275.2	271.4	271.6	249.5	254.1	253.1	253.4	246.6	239.1	244.6	261.8		
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	309.1	331.2	321.3	324.2	334.5	334.3	344.8	346.3	337.1	332.8	322.1	316.5	368.2		
Pianos, organs, and parts	286.6	298.3	300.2	298.8	308.6	302.6	297.7	242.2	270.2	250.5	241.1	230.8	247.9		
Games, toys, and dolls	295.0	282.9	277.6	275.0	269.7	246.7	236.4	285.6	298.6	280.1	260.4	252.1	142.8		
Buttons	147.0	162.4	168.6	178.4	189.2	196.9	203.0	215.7	211.3	211.0	214.1	208.6	171.6		
Fire extinguishers	434.1	420.0	396.9	380.5	410.0	409.7	425.9	438.8	431.9	415.8	414.7	405.8	1365.1		

¹ See footnote ¹ table-A5.² See footnote² table-A5.

*Revised.

TABLE A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947									1946					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1943	1939
Mining:																
Anthracite	67.4	65.2	66.5	67.1	66.4	67.7	68.7	69.1	68.7	68.7	68.9	68.1	67.9	67.5	71.2	62.8
Bituminous coal	327	30.3	329	326	308	332	335	336	326	334	334	335	337	332	386	371
Metal	79.0	78.6	79.8	78.9	79.0	78.2	77.3	76.9	76.0	75.2	74.1	73.7	72.8	68.8	96.4	882
Iron	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.0	28.4	28.4	27.3	26.4	26.6	27.5	27.8	27.7	28.1	27.4	32.2	20.1
Copper	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.5	21.2	20.4	31.4	23.8
Lead and zinc	14.8	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.9	13.8	11.5	19.0	15.5
Gold and silver	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3	24.8	
Miscellaneous	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	6.6	4.0
Transportation and public utilities:																
Class I steam railways ²	1,382	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,345	1,325	1,324	1,332	1,353	1,382	1,376	1,363	1,371	1,350	1,355	988
Street railways and busses ²	253	254	253	253	254	254	254	252	252	252	252	252	250	227	227	318
Telephone	616	614	605	506	404	599	594	588	586	583	577	575	575	565	402	
Telegraph ³	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	37.9	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	42.3	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	269	267	263	258	256	254	252	250	252	249	249	249	247	211	211	244
Service:																
Hotels (year-round)	37.8	382	385	382	379	378	380	378	384	388	389	385	385	384	344	323
Power laundries ⁴	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	260	226
Cleaning and dyeing ⁴	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	80.7	67.5

¹ Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.² Includes production and related workers only.³ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.⁴ Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.⁵ Includes all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.⁶ The change in definition from "wage earner" to "production worker" in the power laundries and cleaning and dyeing industries results in the omission of driver-salesmen. This causes a significant difference in the data. New series are being prepared.

TABLE A-9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947								1946						Annual average 1943
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Mining:															
Anthracite.....	81.4	78.7	80.3	81.1	80.1	81.8	82.9	83.4	83.0	82.9	83.2	82.2	82.0	81.4	86.0
Bituminous coal.....	88.1	81.8	88.7	88.1	83.0	89.7	90.4	90.8	88.1	90.0	90.1	90.5	90.8	89.5	104.1
Metal.....	89.5	89.1	90.4	89.4	89.6	88.6	87.6	87.2	86.2	85.2	83.9	83.5	82.5	78.0	109.3
Iron.....	148.3	148.0	147.2	143.8	141.3	135.5	131.5	131.4	132.4	136.1	138.7	138.1	139.3	135.6	160.2
Copper.....	101.7	101.8	101.8	100.2	101.5	101.6	101.5	100.4	97.8	94.6	91.2	90.0	88.8	85.6	131.8
Lead and zinc.....	95.1	93.8	102.9	102.9	104.4	106.1	106.9	106.4	103.4	99.4	96.3	95.6	89.0	74.2	122.1
Gold and silver.....	31.6	31.1	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	31.3	30.7	29.6	28.9	29.0	29.1	28.5	29.4
Miscellaneous.....	58.3	57.6	58.0	56.5	57.0	56.9	55.2	54.7	59.6	60.9	59.2	60.4	63.7	62.5	164.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.3	103.1	98.7	97.1	96.9	99.7	101.2	101.7	102.5	103.2	101.2	96.2
Crude petroleum production ²	97.3	97.2	95.5	93.3	92.6	92.0	91.7	92.1	92.6	93.0	93.4	93.9	95.5	95.4	81.8
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railways ³	140.0	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	131.2	134.0	134.9	136.9	139.9	139.3	138.0	138.8	134.6	137.2
Street railways and busses ⁴	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	131.0	131.1	130.9	130.1	130.6	130.3	129.9	130.2	128.9	117.0
Telephone.....	193.8	193.3	190.4	159.2	127.2	188.4	186.9	185.2	184.6	183.4	181.6	181.0	181.1	177.7	126.7
Telegraph ⁵	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	100.7	101.8	104.6	107.4	108.7	110.3	112.0	111.9	112.4	124.7
Electric light and power.....	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	104.0	103.2	102.5	103.0	102.5	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.2	86.3
Trade: ⁶															
Wholesale.....	112.2	111.1	110.5	109.7	110.5	111.7	111.9	112.2	114.4	112.7	110.7	109.4	109.1	107.5	95.9
Retail.....	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	111.2	109.6	110.5	126.5	117.4	112.2	109.8	106.6	106.2	99.9
Food.....	111.5	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	112.8	111.2	108.5	171.9	108.6	103.7	103.5	103.6	101.3	106.2
General merchandise.....	115.7	116.5	120.6	121.2	122.9	122.5	119.5	122.6	171.0	145.2	132.4	125.4	117.4	117.7	116.9
Apparel.....	103.4	106.8	114.9	114.3	114.7	113.4	107.9	110.0	131.5	124.1	120.1	116.7	105.9	107.9	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	85.8	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.3	84.3	90.4	85.5	83.1	81.5	79.5	78.1	67.7
Automotive.....	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	97.8	98.2	98.3	100.2	98.4	96.6	95.5	94.4	63.4	63.0
Lumber and building materials.....	123.1	121.4	119.5	117.5	116.3	115.5	113.9	113.4	116.1	115.1	113.6	113.8	112.6	111.1	91.5
Service:															
Hotels (year-round).....	117.6	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	117.3	117.7	117.3	119.1	120.2	120.6	119.5	119.3	119.1	106.6
Power laundries.....	110.2	112.8	112.2	110.2	109.1	108.7	109.5	111.0	110.9	109.9	110.1	109.9	111.6	113.6	115.3
Cleaning and dyeing.....	117.4	123.4	127.7	123.7	121.5	118.8	117.0	118.2	120.9	123.0	126.1	125.6	124.5	130.0	119.6

¹ See footnote 1, table A-8.² Does not include well drilling or rig building.³ See footnote 3, table A-8.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-8.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-8.⁶ Includes nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors only.TABLE A-10: Indexes of Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947								1946						Annual average 1943
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Mining:															
Anthracite.....	209.3	171.8	194.6	186.3	155.5	206.2	184.7	202.0	212.3	182.3	199.9	194.0	193.3	156.5	133.9
Bituminous coal.....	267.0	194.9	252.3	244.6	189.8	245.6	248.7	265.4	258.3	233.1	237.1	234.9	241.0	198.4	187.7
Metal.....	179.4	171.9	181.8	172.1	164.7	162.6	162.0	166.8	159.3	146.9	148.0	147.0	145.2	132.4	166.9
Iron.....	305.3	295.4	309.4	284.7	254.1	246.7	240.3	229.4	239.7	238.6	252.4	253.3	247.1	247.0	
Copper.....	217.0	209.6	214.1	201.8	197.3	196.8	198.0	193.6	192.2	170.0	167.1	163.1	164.1	153.8	212.5
Lead and zinc.....	207.8	198.0	228.1	223.3	224.7	222.2	226.2	221.7	220.1	192.1	188.5	188.0	172.1	128.5	209.0
Gold and silver.....	51.7	46.8	49.5	49.3	50.5	50.7	51.0	48.3	49.8	44.5	43.0	42.5	43.5	38.5	36.9
Miscellaneous.....	105.3	99.1	100.3	95.8	92.1	92.1	85.3	85.5	93.3	99.9	99.9	98.0	103.5	96.7	259.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	259.6	251.2	251.3	241.7	233.2	213.7	205.6	204.8	221.9	222.4	227.6	227.9	225.1	213.6	162.2
Crude petroleum production ²	173.3	173.9	175.3	163.4	162.3	154.5	152.9	153.8	147.1	151.0	150.1	149.5	152.6	151.3	115.9
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railways.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Street railways and busses ⁴	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	218.6	219.5	216.1	213.6	210.9	212.6	207.9	211.2	206.7	155.7
Telephone.....	306.2	302.2	292.5	202.9	136.1	267.2	269.4	267.5	264.5	273.0	209.2	205.0	207.6	268.8	144.9
Telegraph ⁵	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	198.0	201.5	189.1	190.5	194.2	201.7	177.3	178.5	178.6	159.3
Electric light and power.....	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	160.8	163.7	159.5	161.6	157.6	155.3	153.3	152.4	150.2	109.2
Trade: ⁶															
Wholesale.....	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	191.6	190.4	189.7	197.2	189.7	184.5	182.8	177.3	174.5	127.0
Retail.....	197.7	198.6	201.2	195.3	192.9	190.1	187.5	187.2	212.2	191.7	182.5	180.8	174.6	172.6	120.6
Food.....	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	199.9	197.1	190.4	194.6	185.7	174.6	173.6	177.2	171.5	129.2
General merchandise.....	212.0	214.4	218.9	212.3	210.4	205.6	201.4	208.4	227.2	225.0	204.8	199.0	188.1	187.1	135.9
Apparel.....	183.4	192.5	207.2	200.9	200.7	194.6	184.1	188.2	230.2	207.6	201.5	197.8	176.2	177.5	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	155.4	156.1	156.6	151.9	148.1	146.6	143.8	144.1	165.7	148.6	139.8	139.1	129.7	129.6	86.5
Automotive.....	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	171.7	172.7	17							

TABLE A-11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency¹

Year and month	All branches	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ³
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
All areas (including outside continental United States)								
1939	968,572	935,469	207,978	319,474	408,017	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943	3,244,924	3,200,527	2,366,251	364,002	470,184	6,171	2,636	35,590
1946: August	2,625,051	2,581,932	1,470,579	424,321	687,032	6,736	3,036	33,347
September	2,517,827	2,474,982	1,358,426	424,734	601,822	6,825	3,075	32,945
October	2,434,015	2,391,478	1,271,976	425,003	694,409	6,902	3,061	32,574
November	2,400,290	2,357,755	1,229,705	426,177	701,873	6,896	3,079	32,560
December	2,614,126	2,572,000	1,176,596	715,421	679,983	6,806	3,061	32,259
1947: January	2,279,039	2,237,128	1,129,710	426,818	680,600	6,864	3,066	31,981
February	2,256,832	2,214,638	1,104,137	425,754	684,747	7,080	3,069	32,045
March	2,247,203	2,205,082	1,091,197	426,978	686,907	7,039	3,061	32,111
April	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,881
May	2,193,113	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,247	3,071	31,531
June	2,168,935	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,211	3,061	30,948
July	2,104,657	2,063,686	937,878	439,617	686,191	7,254	3,074	30,643
August	2,068,218	2,027,069	924,078	442,289	660,702	7,201	3,404	30,544
Continental United States								
1939	926,636	897,579	179,380	318,802	399,397	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943	2,927,288	2,889,682	2,071,261	363,297	455,124	6,171	2,546	28,889
1946: August	2,249,059	2,213,468	1,129,390	422,906	661,172	6,736	2,968	25,887
September	2,198,448	2,163,274	1,074,344	423,331	665,599	6,825	3,007	25,342
October	2,118,825	2,084,103	992,574	423,702	667,827	6,902	2,993	24,827
November	2,084,062	2,049,287	949,115	424,785	675,387	6,896	3,010	24,869
* December	2,307,903	2,273,572	906,763	713,160	653,049	6,806	2,992	24,623
1947: January	1,982,574	1,948,312	868,473	425,425	654,414	6,864	2,998	24,400
February	1,971,647	1,937,231	854,850	424,339	658,042	7,080	3,001	24,335
March	1,904,820	1,930,725	844,818	425,567	660,340	7,039	2,993	24,063
April	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,604
May	1,924,582	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,247	3,003	23,412
June	1,905,107	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,211	2,993	23,005
July	1,848,468	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August	1,815,896	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,201	3,332	22,953

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the swollen Christmas business, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; this adjustment has not yet been made in published figures of the Civil Service Commission; (5) the Panama Railroad Company is shown under Government corporations but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) certain revisions have been incorporated in the above data which have not yet appeared in published figures of the Civil Service Commission; (7) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by

deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941 and 1943. Beginning July 1943, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama Railroad Company. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and, until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see items 2, 3, and 4 of footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

EDITORS NOTE:

Beginning with this issue, the tabulation (previously table A-11) providing data on contract construction employment, by States, will be discontinued because of changes in the Bureau's program. (See the BLS Program for 1947-48, p. 409 of this issue.)

TABLE A-12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ³
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
All areas (including outside continental United States)								
1939	\$1,753,151	\$1,688,684	\$357,628	\$586,346	\$744,710	\$14,765	\$6,691	\$43,011
1944 ⁶	8,301,467	8,206,767	6,178,743	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,299
1946: August	508,811	550,734	291,914	95,873	171,947	2,158	1,141	5,778
September	551,286	542,388	286,693	94,329	161,366	2,139	1,106	5,653
October	564,372	555,048	278,795	96,805	179,448	2,194	1,190	5,939
November	524,421	515,284	255,098	96,836	163,350	2,127	1,193	5,817
December	569,003	550,755	259,348	137,277	163,130	2,166	1,190	5,802
1947: January	532,509	522,987	246,330	97,190	179,467	2,369	1,222	5,931
February	492,218	482,962	229,269	94,525	159,168	2,308	1,090	5,858
March	514,403	505,040	244,794	97,002	163,244	2,365	1,140	5,858
April	505,054	495,509	231,598	96,444	167,467	2,440	1,178	5,927
May	512,961	503,651	234,047	95,256	174,348	2,439	1,181	5,690
June	519,555	510,332	243,430	93,506	173,396	2,425	1,149	5,649
July	508,506	498,956	220,406	96,591	181,959	2,483	1,329	5,738
August	473,307	464,029	207,330	90,621	166,078	2,421	1,259	5,598
Continental United States								
1944 ⁶	\$7,628,373	\$7,541,181	\$5,553,522	\$862,271	\$1,125,388	\$18,127	\$8,878	\$60,187
1946: August	531,587	523,242	261,826	95,572	165,844	2,158	1,106	5,081
September	515,735	507,581	258,164	94,031	155,386	2,139	1,072	4,943
October	527,569	518,986	249,624	96,507	172,855	2,194	1,154	5,235
November	488,700	480,294	226,474	96,538	157,282	2,127	1,160	5,119
December	532,354	523,818	230,194	136,878	156,746	2,166	1,155	5,215
1947: January	490,368	481,517	211,379	96,860	173,269	2,369	1,183	5,299
February	450,172	441,602	193,834	94,203	153,565	2,309	1,055	5,206
March	469,854	461,282	207,247	96,679	157,356	2,365	1,105	5,102
April	462,991	454,194	196,756	96,128	161,310	2,440	1,143	5,214
May	468,696	460,075	197,324	94,936	167,815	2,439	1,145	5,037
June	472,168	463,608	203,504	93,185	166,820	2,425	1,114	5,021
July	465,272	456,356	185,148	96,260	174,948	2,483	1,292	5,141
August	433,245	424,594	174,846	90,313	159,435	2,421	1,223	5,007

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-11, for derivation of the employment) by the average

pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-11.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-11.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency¹

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ²			Legislative	Judicial	
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department ⁴			
Employment ⁵									
1939.....	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,009	99,913	5,373	424
1943.....	300,720	15,867	284,853	278,176	144,133	8,273	125,770	6,171	506
1946: August.....	250,511	17,460	242,051	234,758	86,883	7,549	140,326	6,736	557
September.....	257,448	17,460	239,988	232,602	86,307	7,547	138,748	6,825	561
October.....	250,826	17,501	233,325	225,862	81,495	7,495	136,872	6,902	561
November.....	249,811	17,606	232,205	224,742	79,085	7,521	138,136	6,896	567
December.....	252,539	17,582	234,957	227,582	78,383	11,036	138,163	6,806	569
1947: January.....	246,528	17,795	228,733	221,293	75,676	7,819	137,798	6,804	576
February.....	245,769	17,912	227,857	220,206	75,284	7,618	137,304	7,080	571
March.....	244,991	18,012	226,979	219,367	75,304	7,552	136,511	7,039	573
April.....	243,715	17,981	225,734	217,984	75,052	7,466	135,466	7,174	576
May.....	241,053	18,024	223,029	215,210	73,309	7,413	134,488	7,246	573
June.....	237,860	18,512	219,338	211,554	71,175	7,309	133,070	7,215	569
July.....	230,360	17,616	212,726	204,899	67,968	7,093	129,838	7,254	573
August.....	223,728	17,805	205,921	198,099	65,062	7,342	125,695	7,230	592
Pay rolls (in thousands)									
1939.....	\$305,728	\$25,226	\$280,502	\$264,527	\$37,825	\$12,524	\$214,178	\$14,765	\$1,200
1943.....	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,008	20,070	313,432	17,785	1,613
1946: August.....	65,659	3,007	62,652	60,294	21,007	2,262	37,025	2,158	200
September.....	65,619	4,011	61,608	59,277	21,118	2,214	35,945	2,139	192
October.....	69,896	4,242	65,654	63,250	21,978	2,285	38,987	2,194	210
November.....	64,607	4,090	60,517	58,194	20,758	2,261	35,175	2,127	196
December.....	67,555	4,189	63,366	60,993	20,205	3,202	37,586	2,166	207
1947: January.....	69,701	4,326	65,375	62,791	21,003	2,355	39,433	2,369	215
February.....	62,981	4,067	58,914	56,417	19,062	2,268	35,087	2,308	189
March.....	64,909	4,140	60,859	58,295	19,653	2,272	36,370	2,365	199
April.....	66,094	4,233	61,861	59,219	19,443	2,254	37,522	2,440	202
May.....	67,026	4,251	62,775	60,135	19,295	2,231	38,600	2,439	201
June.....	63,389	4,204	59,185	56,564	17,837	2,179	36,548	2,425	196
July.....	65,091	3,382	61,709	59,016	18,632	2,296	38,088	2,483	210
August.....	60,767	3,184	57,583	54,963	17,380	2,207	35,376	2,421	199

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the swollen Christmas mail, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; this adjustment has not yet been made in published figures of the Civil Service Commission; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) certain other revisions have been incorporated in the above data which have not yet appeared in published figures of the Civil Service Commission; (5) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

³ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁴ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see items 1 and 2 of footnote 1.

⁵ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia government.

TABLE A-14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government¹
[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ²					Type of pay				
	Total	Army ³	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls ⁴	Mustering out pay ⁵	Family allowances ⁶	Leave payments ⁷
1939	345	191	124	20	10	\$331,523	\$331,523	-----	-----	-----
1943	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852	-----	\$1,032,334	-----
1946: August	2,745	1,815	765	142	23	559,112	413,575	\$104,937	40,583	\$17
September	2,474	1,731	608	113	22	507,851	377,702	90,570	37,572	2,007
October	2,477	1,738	596	121	22	607,943	378,853	64,343	35,650	129,097
November	2,441	1,717	585	117	22	733,071	345,969	50,617	35,316	301,169
December	2,204	1,512	562	108	22	683,036	320,533	45,315	33,165	284,023
1947: January	1,987	1,319	530	107	22	684,875	307,516	29,967	29,052	318,340
February	1,906	1,254	525	106	21	648,164	294,040	18,722	28,004	307,398
March	1,834	1,199	508	105	22	651,478	284,441	18,292	26,548	322,167
April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	552,071	264,296	17,290	26,085	244,400
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	370,279	264,033	15,022	25,814	65,410
June	1,631	1,021	495	94	21	335,261	262,505	12,265	24,529	35,962
July	1,592	990	490	93	19	338,134	259,172	12,790	23,922	42,250
August	1,575	972	492	92	19	334,551	250,015	10,498	23,579	50,459

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

² Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy proper and Coast Guard include

cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to present officers and enlisted personnel for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel while on terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates¹ (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3 ²	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.2
1939 ³	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.6
1939 ³	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: ⁴												
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.4
1939 ³	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.4
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 ³	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: ⁵												
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.0	1.0
1939 ³	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: ⁶												
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not

covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For the month of June rates are based on reports from 6,900 establishments employing 4,500,000 workers.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries,¹

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
	July 1 1947	June 1947	July 1 1947	June 1947	July 1 1947	June 1947	July 1 1947	June 1947	July 1 1947	June 1947	July 1 1947	June 1947
Manufacturing												
Durable goods	4.7	5.5	4.5	5.1	3.0	3.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
Non-durable goods	4.9	5.4	4.2	4.5	2.9	3.1	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.1	.1
Iron and steel and their products	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.9	2.8	2.8	.4	.4	.6	.6	.2	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.2	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1
Gray-iron castings	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.3	.2
Malleable-iron castings	5.8	7.2	5.0	6.1	4.1	5.3	.5	.6	.2	.1	.2	.1
Steel castings	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.6	.4	.4	1.0	.8	.1	.2
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.9	.2	.3	.9	.8	(*)	.1
Tin cans and other tinware	10.2	7.7	6.0	4.9	3.6	3.9	1.0	.5	1.3	.4	.1	.1
Wire products	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.0	1.9	.3	.4	.7	.6	.3	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	3.0	1.7	4.3	6.6	2.1	2.0	.4	.6	1.8	3.9	(*)	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.8	.3	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.1
Hardware	4.3	5.9	5.1	5.7	3.6	4.4	.6	.5	.8	.7	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	8.0	6.8	5.7	6.7	3.6	4.2	.8	.8	1.1	1.6	.2	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.1	2.7	2.8	.4	.4	2.4	1.8	.1	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	5.4	7.2	5.4	5.4	3.5	3.9	.5	.5	1.3	.9	.1	.1
Fabricated structural-metal products	6.7	6.2	4.2	4.8	2.5	2.9	.5	.5	.9	1.3	.3	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.2	.3	.4	.8	.3	.1	.1
Forgings, iron and steel	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.0	.4	.4	.2	.5	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.3	3.8	3.4	4.4	2.1	2.5	.3	.4	.9	1.4	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	.6	.6	.1	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	4.7	4.9	6.0	6.9	3.0	3.1	.8	.7	2.1	3.0	.1	.1
Communication equipment, except radios	1.1	2.8	1.8	3.9	1.3	2.8	.1	.3	.4	.7	(*)	.1
Machinery, except electrical	3.5	5.2	3.8	4.2	2.3	2.4	.4	.4	1.0	1.3	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.0	2.7	2.3	.4	.4	1.4	2.2	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machine tools	1.9	2.1	3.1	4.0	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	1.3	1.8	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories	2.5	3.2	4.5	5.5	2.0	1.6	.5	.4	1.9	3.4	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	.4	.4	1.0	.9	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9	2.4	2.4	.5	.7	.2	.8	.1	(*)
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	5.7	7.0	6.7	8.8	3.2	3.9	.5	.5	2.9	4.3	.1	.1
Aircraft	3.7	5.7	4.8	8.2	2.9	4.5	.4	.4	1.5	3.2	(*)	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.3	1.6	2.1	.3	.4	1.5	1.7	.1	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	(*)	9.3	(*)	12.4	(*)	4.6	(*)	.9	(*)	6.8	(*)	.1
Automobiles	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.1	3.0	.5	.5	.8	.6	.2	.1
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.1	.4	.5	.5	.4	.1	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.7	2.9	2.9	.5	.6	1.3	1.0	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.6	2.3	2.8	.3	.5	2.0	2.2	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	3.5	5.5	2.8	4.0	2.2	2.5	.4	.5	.1	.8	.1	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	1.2	.8	6.0	5.4	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	3.9	3.6	.1	.1
Lighting equipment	4.3	6.1	7.0	5.0	2.9	4.0	.3	.6	3.8	.4	(*)	(*)
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	4.0	3.7	5.3	5.2	2.6	3.0	.5	.6	2.1	1.4	.1	.2
Lumber and timber basic products	7.5	8.5	5.9	6.7	5.0	5.4	.3	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1
Sawmills	7.7	8.0	5.8	6.1	4.9	4.8	.4	.4	.4	.8	.1	.1
Planing and plywood mills	5.3	6.3	4.6	4.8	3.8	3.8	.2	.4	.5	.5	.1	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.8	5.1	4.5	.7	.6	.8	1.6	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	7.7	7.4	6.4	6.5	5.1	4.6	.7	.6	.5	1.2	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.8	5.1	4.3	5.1	2.8	3.0	.5	.5	.9	1.4	.1	.2
Glass and glass products	2.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	2.4	2.6	.6	.6	1.5	2.5	.2	.2
Cement	6.8	6.0	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.3	.6	.4	.1	.5	.1	.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	6.0	5.8	4.8	5.3	3.5	4.0	.6	.5	.6	.7	.1	.1
Pottery and related products	3.6	5.3	3.5	5.1	2.7	3.6	.3	.6	.4	.8	.1	.1
Textile-mill products	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.0	3.4	3.2	.3	.3	1.0	1.4	.1	.1
Cotton	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.2	.3	.4	1.2	1.4	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.2	.2	.2	1.9	1.0	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.3	2.3	1.9	.3	.3	1.1	1.9	.1	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.5	2.2	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.1	.1
Hosiery, seamless	4.6	4.6	5.5	7.0	3.6	4.0	.1	.2	1.6	2.6	.2	.2
Knitted underwear	4.9	5.8	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.5	.3	.2	.3	.4	(*)	(*)
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	.3	.4	.8	.8	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.9	.2	.2	.7	.6	(*)	(*)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	.1	.1	.3	.2	(*)	(*)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.0	3.8	4.0	.2	.2	.7	.8	(*)	(*)
Leather and leather products	5.5	4.9	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.3	.2	.2	.4	.7	.1	.1
Leather	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	.3	.3	.5	.8	(*)	.1
Boots and shoes	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.6	.2	.2	.4	.7	.1	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries,¹—Continued

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation								Miscellaneous, including military		
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off				
	July 1947	June 1947	July 1947	June 1947	July 1947	June 1947	July 1947	June 1947	July 1947	June 1947	July 1947	June 1947	
Manufacturing—Continued													
Food and kindred products	7.4	9.0	5.4	5.8	3.2	4.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	
Meat products	7.5	9.2	6.1	6.3	3.1	3.8	.6	.7	2.3	1.6	.1	.2	
Grain-mill products	11.5	5.7	4.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	.4	.2	1.1	.4	(*)	.1	
Tobacco manufactures	6.3	4.9	4.6	4.5	3.3	3.2	.3	.3	.9	.9	.1	.1	
Paper and allied products	3.9	5.1	3.3	3.9	2.5	2.8	.4	.4	.3	.5	.1	.2	
Paper and pulp	3.6	4.9	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.3	.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	.3	
Paper boxes	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.0	3.8	.5	.5	.5	1.2	.1	.2	
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	3.6	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	.8	.9	.2	.1	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	3.6	3.7	2.1	3.4	1.5	1.6	.3	.6	.2	1.1	.1	.1	
Rayon and allied products	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.1	
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	2.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.1	.8	.7	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	
Petroleum refining	1.7	3.0	1.1	1.0	.7	.6	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	
Rubber products	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.7	2.4	2.4	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.1	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	.1	.1	.9	.8	.2	.1	
Rubber footwear and related products	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	.2	.2	.3	.5	.1	.1	
Miscellaneous rubber industries	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	3.3	3.1	.4	.5	1.1	1.4	.1	.1	
Miscellaneous industries	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.0	.2	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.1	
Nonmanufacturing													
Metal mining	6.3	7.2	5.9	5.6	4.6	4.4	.5	.5	.6	.4	.2	.3	
Iron-ore	4.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5	
Copper-ore	6.8	8.0	6.2	6.6	5.5	5.5	.5	.6	.1	.4	.1	.1	
Lead- and zinc-ore	5.8	7.9	6.6	6.8	4.2	5.7	.6	.6	1.7	.4	.1	.1	
Coal mining:													
Anthracite mining	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.3	.1	(*)	.5	.5	.1	.1	
Bituminous-coal mining	4.3	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	
Public utilities:													
Telephone	(*)	3.8	(*)	2.5	(*)	2.2	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	
Telegraph	(*)	3.4	(*)	2.5	(*)	2.1	(*)	.1	(*)	.2	(*)	.1	

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing

industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only. For the month of June rates are based on reports as follows: Manufacturing: 6,900 establishments, 4,500,000 workers; Mining: 500 establishments, 240,000 workers.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Less than .05.

⁴ Not available.

TABLE B-3: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees), for Men and Women, in All Manufacturing and Selected Groups¹

Industry group	Men						Women					
	Total accession		Separation				Total accession		Separation			
			Total		Quit				Total		Quit	
	July ² 1947	June 1947	July ² 1947	June 1947	July ² 1947	June 1947	July ² 1947	June 1947	July ² 1947	June 1947	July ² 1947	June 1947
(Per 100 men employees)						(Per 100 women employees)						
All manufacturing.....	4.6	5.4	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.9	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.6	3.7	4.0
Durable goods.....	4.7	5.6	4.4	4.9	2.9	3.1	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.9	3.1	3.4
Nondurable goods.....	4.4	5.0	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.5	3.9	4.1
Iron and steel and their products.....	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.0	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.2	3.3	3.4
Electrical machinery.....	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	6.3	3.0	3.6
Machinery, except electrical.....	3.5	5.2	3.7	4.1	2.2	2.3	3.7	4.8	4.1	4.9	2.8	2.7
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	6.1	7.4	7.0	8.7	3.3	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.4	6.7	2.5	3.3
Automobiles.....	4.9	5.0	4.0	3.9	2.6	2.7	4.9	5.6	4.4	4.2	2.4	2.4
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.4	2.3	2.6	4.8	4.4	5.6	6.2	2.6	3.4
Lumber and timber basic products.....	7.7	8.5	5.9	6.7	5.0	5.4	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.3	4.3
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	8.3	7.4	6.7	6.6	5.2	4.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	4.7	4.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.0	5.2	4.0	5.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	4.7	5.4	7.5	3.3	3.7
Textile-mill products.....	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.8	4.1	3.9
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.3	2.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.2
Leather and leather products.....	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.1	2.7	6.6	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5
Food and kindred products.....	7.2	8.4	5.3	5.4	3.1	3.6	9.5	11.0	7.0	7.5	4.3	5.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.8	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.0	4.0
Paper and allied products.....	3.7	5.1	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	6.0	3.5	4.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.4	3.0	4.2	3.4	4.3	2.0	2.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.7
Rubber products.....	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.8	5.0	5.3	3.5	3.2
Miscellaneous industries.....	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	1.6	4.9	4.5	3.7	4.4	2.3	2.8

¹ These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than that for all employees, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women. Rates for June are based on reports from 6,700 establishments covering 4,200,000 workers.

² Preliminary figures.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products											
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	63.3	\$26.50	38.0	69.8	\$21.78	37.4	58.2	\$27.52	37.2	73.9	\$29.88	35.3	84.5	\$25.93	37.1	69.9			
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	46.4	76.9	33.60	40.2	86.9	30.45	41.2	73.9			
1946: July.....	43.38	39.7	109.3	46.24	39.3	117.7	40.46	40.1	100.9	46.80	38.5	121.6	47.85	36.4	131.4	48.53	40.4	120.3			
August.....	44.99	40.5	111.2	48.02	40.5	118.6	41.89	40.4	103.6	48.78	39.9	122.2	49.84	38.2	130.5	50.90	41.8	121.8			
September.....	45.39	40.3	112.6	48.36	40.3	120.1	42.34	40.3	105.0	49.29	39.7	124.1	50.28	38.0	132.5	52.58	42.3	124.3			
October.....	45.73	40.5	113.0	48.90	40.7	120.2	42.45	40.2	105.6	49.86	40.3	123.9	50.39	38.7	130.3	53.36	42.8	124.8			
November.....	45.79	40.2	113.9	48.62	40.2	121.0	42.87	40.3	106.5	49.91	40.0	124.7	50.82	38.8	131.0	52.78	41.8	126.3			
December.....	46.96	40.9	114.8	49.57	40.8	121.6	44.24	41.1	107.7	49.67	39.8	124.8	48.59	37.0	131.4	53.98	42.6	126.6			
1947: January.....	47.10	40.6	116.1	49.60	40.5	122.4	44.47	40.7	109.4	50.64	40.2	126.1	50.89	38.2	133.2	54.43	42.7	127.5			
February.....	47.29	40.4	117.0	49.74	40.5	122.9	44.67	40.4	110.7	50.33	40.0	125.8	50.67	38.5	131.7	54.04	42.1	128.3			
March.....	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	129.0			
April.....	47.50	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.6	130.0			
May.....	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	132.2			
June.....	49.33	40.2	122.6	53.00	40.6	130.4	45.32	39.8	113.9	55.17	40.4	136.4	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.5			
July.....	49.03	39.8	123.2	52.23	40.0	130.6	45.65	39.6	115.2	53.58	39.2	136.5	55.20	37.2	147.1	55.64	41.6	134.1			
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																					
	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools					
1939: Average.....	\$24.16	36.0	Cents	\$27.97	36.9	Cents	\$21.33	36.4	58.1	\$23.61	38.8	61.1	\$25.96	38.1	68.3	\$23.11	39.1	60.1			
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	65.2			
1946: July.....	49.60	40.6	122.2	46.35	36.7	126.3	41.55	40.1	103.5	43.47	40.9	106.7	49.61	41.9	118.3	43.74	42.3	103.2			
August.....	51.28	40.7	126.0	49.32	38.9	126.9	42.30	40.8	103.6	45.97	42.6	108.6	49.36	41.5	118.8	44.98	43.1	104.3			
September.....	51.50	40.7	126.6	49.28	38.3	128.6	43.67	40.7	107.1	46.22	41.9	111.1	49.80	41.3	120.7	45.83	43.0	106.5			
October.....	52.27	40.9	127.7	50.27	38.9	129.3	45.23	42.3	106.8	44.68	40.8	110.0	48.87	40.9	119.6	46.49	43.0	108.0			
November.....	51.74	40.4	128.2	51.87	39.9	129.8	45.92	43.0	106.7	42.68	39.1	109.7	48.94	40.6	120.5	46.41	42.7	108.6			
December.....	51.35	40.3	127.5	51.72	39.8	130.0	46.17	41.8	110.3	44.79	40.8	110.4	49.28	41.0	120.2	47.50	43.3	109.5			
1947: January.....	52.92	40.9	128.8	50.68	39.0	129.8	49.51	43.9	112.8	44.30	40.0	111.1	50.05	41.3	121.3	47.19	42.7	110.4			
February.....	52.81	40.9	129.0	49.72	38.6	128.5	47.90	42.6	112.4	43.78	39.4	111.7	49.60	41.0	120.8	47.59	42.7	111.3			
March.....	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	111.5			
April.....	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	112.6			
May.....	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	114.1			
June.....	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.4			
July.....	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.1			
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																					
	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing					
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	61.8	\$23.13	38.9	59.3	\$25.80	38.2	67.6	\$25.25	38.1	66.6	\$26.19	37.6	69.7	\$23.92	38.1	62.7			
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.5			
1946: July.....	46.16	42.5	108.7	43.75	41.2	106.6	43.98	39.0	112.8	44.68	39.6	112.9	46.28	39.5	117.2	43.15	38.7	111.4			
August.....	46.91	42.4	110.6	44.88	41.7	106.9	46.00	40.2	113.8	47.16	40.6	116.1	47.81	40.3	118.6	45.53	40.5	112.5			
September.....	47.59	42.5	112.1	45.11	41.2	109.5	45.63	39.4	115.7	47.36	40.2	117.8	49.72	40.8	121.9	45.49	39.6	115.0			
October.....	49.01	42.9	114.1	46.24	41.9	110.5	48.64	41.4	117.4	48.89	41.0	119.2	51.45	41.1	125.2	46.83	40.7	115.0			
November.....	49.03	42.4	115.8	45.65	41.3	110.6	48.06	40.7	118.3	48.64	40.6	119.9	50.83	40.6	125.3	46.10	39.7	116.1			
December.....	50.02	43.3	115.6	46.42	41.7	111.3	49.68	41.4	120.2	49.61	41.3	120.1	48.78	39.9	122.2	48.30	41.1	117.6			
1947: January.....	50.39	43.3	116.4	47.04	41.6	111.9	51.27	42.3	121.9	50.26	41.1	122.4	50.12	40.7	123.1	47.57	40.5	117.6			
February.....	49.54	42.6	116.4	47.45	41.9	113.1	48.51	39.9	121.5</td												

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim ²			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums ³			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average.....	\$27.95	38.5	72.7	Cents			Cents	\$26.04	37.7	60.0	\$29.45	38.4	76.7			Cents			Cents
1941: January.....	31.01	41.8	74.3					29.58	41.9	70.6	36.75	45.0	81.8						
1946: July.....	46.38	39.3	118.5	\$49.59	41.3	120.1	41.59	36.6	113.0	49.72	37.8	131.4	\$48.69	41.5	117.4	\$42.94	38.2	112.5	
August.....	48.69	40.7	119.6	50.23	41.2	121.8	46.41	40.4	114.3	53.94	40.0	134.9	50.65	42.8	118.4	47.06	41.7	113.0	
September.....	48.85	40.6	120.3	52.13	41.1	126.9	45.70	38.9	116.7	54.22	39.5	136.3	50.57	42.3	119.6	45.46	39.8	114.3	
October.....	49.74	41.0	121.4	51.58	41.6	124.0	46.89	39.7	117.6	55.86	40.4	138.3	52.13	43.3	120.4	47.02	41.1	114.4	
November.....	48.06	39.6	121.3	51.45	40.8	126.1	48.87	41.0	118.9	56.22	40.1	140.1	51.50	42.5	121.2	50.16	42.3	118.5	
December.....	51.10	41.7	122.5	53.54	42.8	124.9	48.76	40.8	119.2	58.04	40.9	141.8	52.19	42.9	121.6	50.68	42.8	118.3	
1947: January.....	49.82	40.5	122.9	51.06	41.8	122.1	48.83	40.2	121.1	59.01	41.3	143.0	52.21	42.7	122.4	48.41	39.9	121.8	
February.....	50.40	41.0	123.0	51.21	41.6	123.0	50.46	41.2	122.2	59.78	41.5	144.0	51.99	42.5	122.4	50.95	40.9	124.6	
March.....	51.73	41.7	124.0	53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	53.42	43.0	124.3	50.85	41.0	124.2	
April.....	51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	56.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	125.2	
May.....	53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	127.9	
June.....	54.90	42.0	130.6	54.83	42.2	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.76	40.9	150.5	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	130.5	
July.....	53.64	40.7	131.8	53.08	41.3	127.9	51.37	39.8	130.0	59.01	39.7	148.7	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	131.6	
Iron and steel and their products—Continued			Electrical machinery												Machinery, except electrical				
Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical				
1939: Average.....	\$27.28	41.3	Cents	\$27.09	38.6	Cents	\$27.95	38.7	Cents	\$22.34	38.5	Cents	\$28.74	38.3	Cents	\$29.27	39.3	Cents	
1941: January.....	35.00	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	78.1	
1946: July.....	51.06	41.0	124.4	45.59	39.4	115.8	46.31	38.9	118.9	40.40	39.1	103.4	47.80	41.1	116.4	49.76	40.4	123.2	
August.....	49.86	40.4	123.5	47.49	40.6	116.9	48.28	40.2	120.2	41.54	39.8	104.4	49.71	42.2	118.1	50.99	40.9	124.6	
September.....	53.30	42.3	125.9	48.31	40.8	118.5	49.24	40.5	121.4	42.63	40.0	106.6	50.60	42.2	119.9	51.74	41.1	126.0	
October.....	51.10	40.7	125.6	48.28	40.7	118.6	48.92	40.3	121.3	42.88	40.1	107.0	51.36	42.7	120.3	52.57	41.5	126.6	
November.....	52.89	40.7	130.1	48.33	40.6	119.1	49.12	40.2	122.1	43.42	40.3	107.6	50.48	42.0	120.3	52.06	40.9	127.3	
December.....	53.37	40.5	131.8	49.13	41.1	119.5	49.80	40.7	122.4	44.38	40.9	108.6	51.58	42.7	120.8	52.87	41.4	127.7	
1947: January.....	54.15	41.3	131.2	48.63	40.5	119.9	49.64	40.3	123.1	42.33	39.4	107.4	51.48	42.5	121.3	53.12	41.4	128.3	
February.....	54.33	41.3	131.5	48.13	40.0	120.3	48.98	39.7	123.2	41.72	38.6	108.0	51.59	42.3	122.2	53.22	41.3	129.0	
March.....	55.09	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	129.8	
April.....	54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	130.8	
May.....	56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	133.4	
June.....	57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	136.3	
July.....	56.69	41.0	138.4	51.88	39.7	130.6	53.81	40.0	134.2	45.86	39.4	116.4	50.57	38.7	130.7	56.14	40.9	137.2	
Machinery, except electrical—Continued																			
Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories				
1939: Average.....	\$28.76	30.4	Cents	\$28.67	37.4	Cents	\$32.13	38.3	Cents	\$26.46	37.0	Cents	\$32.25	42.9	Cents	\$31.78	40.9	Cents	
1941: January.....	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	75.8	
1946: July.....	49.49	40.7	121.2	52.86	40.3	131.3	49.73	37.9	131.1	47.55	39.7	119.9	42.44	41.3	126.9	54.63	41.1	133.0	
August.....	51.15	41.6	122.8	51.95	39.0	132.8	51.01	39.1	130.3	48.66	39.9	122.4	54.07	42.0	129.1	56.89	41.8	136.1	
September.....	51.05	41.2	123.8	55.26	40.5	136.5	51.21	39.3	130.2	50.42	40.4	124.7	54.45	41.9	130.0	58.76	42.5	138.0	
October.....	51.91	41.6	124.5	55.38	41.1	136.5	52.28	40.2	130.2	50.34	40.4	124.5	55.61	42.6	130.6	58.70	42.6	137.8	
November.....	51.38	41.1	124.9	55.57	40.5	137.0	52.53	40.3	130.4	49.65	39.8	124.8	55.90	42.3	132.2	58.08	42.1	138.0	
December.....	52.62	41.8	125.7	56.88	41.5	137.1	51.99	40.1	129.7	49.75	39.8	125.1	56.66	42.8	132.2	59.71	43.2	138.1	
1947: January.....	52.78	41.7	126.4	56.08	41.0	136.8	51.96	39.5	131.5	49.84	39.9	125.0	56.17	42.2	132.6	58.43	42.5	137.9	
February.....	52.61	41.5	126.7	56.37	41.1	137.2	51.96	39.8	130.5	51.50	40.6	127.2	56.09	42.3	132.5	58.16	41.8	139.2	
March.....	53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	138.9	
April.....	53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.2	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	140.4	
May.....	54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92			

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers, adding and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers and dryers, domestic ²			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment ²		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.19	39.8	66.0	\$23.98	37.3	64.3	\$30.38	37.2	81.2									
1941: January.....	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6									
1946: July.....	47.42	41.4	114.4	46.49	41.7	111.6	56.29	41.9	134.9	\$44.99	40.7	110.5	\$49.58	43.1	115.6	\$46.77	38.6	121.0
August.....	48.28	41.9	115.2	46.01	41.1	111.9	52.84	39.9	133.8	46.30	41.2	112.4	52.27	42.1	124.8	48.46	39.7	122.2
September.....	49.43	42.6	116.1	47.19	41.7	113.2	57.91	42.6	137.0	47.87	41.7	114.7	51.15	40.4	127.4	49.64	40.1	123.5
October.....	50.26	42.9	117.3	47.89	41.9	114.3	57.34	42.3	136.6	49.60	42.7	116.1	52.63	41.2	128.2	49.71	40.2	123.7
November.....	49.60	41.8	118.6	48.98	42.1	116.5	58.42	41.8	140.6	45.76	39.6	115.5	52.63	40.8	129.1	47.67	38.4	124.1
December.....	52.12	43.5	119.9	47.41	40.6	116.9	56.37	40.7	139.1	48.43	41.5	116.8	54.13	41.7	130.2	47.56	38.1	124.9
1947: January.....	53.15	43.2	122.9	47.56	40.8	116.5	57.14	41.1	139.9	52.31	42.4	122.5	54.02	41.5	130.7	51.59	40.4	126.7
February.....	53.67	43.1	124.5	47.95	40.9	117.1	60.47	42.7	142.7	49.21	40.4	121.8	54.61	41.6	131.5	48.79	38.2	127.6
March.....	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	52.31	42.1	124.1	55.28	42.0	132.1	51.00	40.0	128.1
April.....	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.2
May.....	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.7
June.....	54.88	42.6	128.9	52.19	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	135.6
July.....	55.40	41.9	132.1	52.09	43.8	118.0	63.38	41.5	151.9	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
Transportation equipment, except automobiles																		
Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad ²			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding			
1939: Average.....	\$30.51	38.9	Cents	\$28.33	36.7	77.1	\$26.71	36.0	74.1	\$30.34	41.5	74.5	\$36.58	44.1	83.5	\$31.91	38.0	83.5
1941: January.....	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
1946: July.....	53.70	39.3	136.6	59.18	40.5	146.0	48.21	39.6	121.9	53.01	40.0	132.5	54.72	40.6	134.8	55.20	38.4	143.6
August.....	53.91	39.7	135.9	57.27	39.8	143.9	50.23	41.1	122.3	53.85	40.7	132.3	56.08	41.4	135.4	54.41	38.0	143.1
September.....	52.65	38.8	135.6	57.92	39.6	146.2	49.38	39.9	123.8	53.73	40.6	132.3	56.93	41.9	135.7	50.91	35.7	142.6
October.....	54.32	40.0	135.9	60.63	41.6	145.6	51.75	41.8	123.9	53.81	40.6	132.6	57.31	42.1	136.3	53.96	37.7	143.2
November.....	52.37	38.4	136.4	57.22	39.9	143.3	52.46	41.2	127.2	52.53	39.6	132.6	51.06	37.2	137.3	51.47	35.7	144.1
December.....	55.35	40.6	136.2	59.99	41.5	144.5	52.24	41.5	126.0	53.46	40.4	132.5	56.89	41.9	135.7	57.21	40.0	143.0
1947: January.....	54.48	40.2	135.6	55.64	39.8	139.7	52.17	40.6	128.3	52.59	39.8	132.1	56.15	41.4	135.7	57.05	40.2	142.0
February.....	54.34	39.7	136.7	56.97	40.4	141.1	53.42	41.3	129.2	53.41	40.1	133.2	54.77	40.7	134.4	55.37	38.4	144.2
March.....	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.8
April.....	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.51	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.6
May.....	55.31	40.2	137.6	59.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.3
June.....	55.60	40.1	138.8	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.80	40.6	142.5
July.....	56.15	40.1	140.1	59.27	39.6	149.7	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.35	39.9	137.1	56.19	39.2	143.5	57.03	39.5	144.5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.																		
Automobiles			Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying and rolling, and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum			Clocks and watches						
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts																		
1939: Average.....			Cents	\$32.91	35.4	92.9	\$26.74	38.9	68.7	\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$28.77	39.6	72.9	\$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January.....				37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1946: July.....	\$44.64	38.2	116.9	51.15	37.8	135.4	46.68	40.0	116.6	47.42	39.9	118.9	50.34	40.2	125.2	40.44	39.8	101.7
August.....	49.30	40.6	121.5	53.80	39.2	137.3	48.00	40.8	117.7	47.85	40.2	118.9	51.59	40.8	126.6	42.75	41.1	103.9
September.....	50.95	41.2	123.8	53.37	38.5	138.5	48.55	40.7	119.2	48.65	40.3	120.8	51.39	40.7	126.4	43.68	41.0	106.4
October.....	53.24	42.6	125.0	53.41	38.8	137.6	48.92	40.9	119.5	47.80	40.0	119.6	51.93	40.7	127.5	44.81	41.6	107.8
November.....	52.39	41.2	127.0	53.83	38.6	139.4	49.24	40.9	120.4	48.25	39.8	121.2	52.21	40.6	128.7	45.46	41.6	109.3
December.....	55.23	43.2	127.8	54.98	39.4	139.5	50.40	41.7	121.0	49.75	41.1	121.5	53.69	41.7	128.6	45.39	41.4	109.6
1947: January.....	50.29	40.5	124.0	54.13	38.9	139.0	49.91	41.0	121.7	49.39	40.4	122.7	53.45	41.3	129.3	43.83	39.7	110.3
February.....	50.40	40.1	125.8	54.29	38.8	139.9	50.12	41.0	122.2	50.04	40.6	123.4	53.92	41.5	130.0	44.88	41.0	109.6
March.....	52.43	41.4	126.7	55.45	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April.....	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May.....	54.																	

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufacturers ²			Total: Lumber and timber basic products		Sawmills and logging camps			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$26.36	39.4	Cents 66.0	\$26.03	40.7	64.3	\$25.73	37.1	69.3	\$27.49	39.3	69.9	\$19.06	39.0	48.9	\$18.29	38.4	47.6
1941: January.....	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	51.0
1946: July.....	44.69	42.0	105.7	50.29	43.9	114.6	44.44	38.2	116.3	45.98	39.1	117.6	35.60	39.1	91.0	34.66	38.9	89.2
August.....	45.72	42.7	108.8	52.67	45.2	116.6	45.40	39.0	116.5	46.73	39.7	117.6	38.78	41.8	92.8	37.75	41.4	91.1
September.....	48.93	43.5	112.4	55.48	45.9	121.0	46.10	39.1	117.8	47.32	39.5	119.7	38.73	41.4	93.5	37.69	41.2	91.5
October.....	49.91	43.8	114.6	56.42	46.1	122.2	45.92	39.1	117.5	46.94	39.4	119.2	39.21	41.9	93.6	37.84	41.5	91.3
November.....	49.31	42.6	114.9	55.70	45.2	123.4	47.13	40.0	117.8	48.15	40.0	120.4	37.74	40.6	93.1	36.37	40.2	90.6
December.....	51.76	44.6	115.2	58.27	46.8	124.9	46.74	39.5	118.4	48.34	40.6	121.1	38.79	41.7	93.1	37.05	41.1	90.1
1947: January.....	48.84	42.4	115.7	57.86	46.2	125.4	47.91	39.9	120.0	48.11	40.0	120.4	39.11	40.6	96.2	37.41	40.0	93.5
February.....	48.37	42.1	115.4	57.34	45.6	125.8	48.92	40.4	121.0	47.60	39.2	121.3	41.18	42.1	97.9	39.89	41.8	95.4
March.....	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.50	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	96.5
April.....	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.5	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	97.2
May.....	47.52	40.8	118.0	58.60	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	100.6
June.....	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.07	42.7	105.5	44.17	42.4	104.2
July.....	44.44	39.0	115.4	58.86	45.3	129.7	47.97	36.8	130.6	48.47	38.2	127.6	43.41	42.0	103.3	42.66	41.9	101.9
Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products												Stone, clay, and glass products			
Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			
1939: Average.....	\$22.17	41.1	Cents 54.0	\$19.95	38.5	51.8	\$20.51	38.9	53.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$23.94	37.6	63.7	
1941: January.....	22.51	40.5	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25.02	37.4	66.9	
1946: July.....	38.71	40.0	96.5	38.37	41.0	93.7	38.80	40.6	95.7	\$40.23	41.5	96.4	\$36.15	40.9	88.4	41.80	39.5	105.7
August.....	42.17	42.9	98.2	40.09	41.9	95.7	40.85	41.7	98.2	40.74	42.0	96.6	36.84	41.2	89.4	43.23	40.7	106.3
September.....	42.04	42.2	99.5	40.86	41.8	97.7	41.62	41.6	100.2	42.74	42.8	100.3	38.01	41.5	91.7	44.03	40.5	108.7
October.....	43.49	43.2	100.5	41.73	42.2	99.0	42.42	41.8	101.4	42.66	42.5	100.3	38.24	41.6	91.9	44.46	40.8	109.6
November.....	41.86	41.8	100.4	41.62	41.7	99.9	42.41	41.4	102.4	43.14	41.5	103.5	38.90	41.8	93.1	44.91	40.3	111.4
December.....	44.12	43.4	101.4	42.49	42.2	100.7	43.04	41.6	103.4	45.02	43.2	103.7	38.66	42.0	92.1	45.89	41.0	111.9
1947: January.....	44.11	42.5	103.9	42.41	41.8	101.5	43.35	41.5	104.6	45.02	42.7	105.2	37.55	40.4	92.2	45.58	40.5	112.5
February.....	45.13	42.9	104.9	42.80	41.9	102.2	44.20	42.0	104.9	44.79	42.1	106.0	38.49	40.9	94.0	45.49	40.1	113.3
March.....	45.10	42.8	105.4	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	45.67	42.3	107.7	38.90	40.8	95.3	46.38	40.5	114.4
April.....	45.90	43.3	105.9	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0	46.49	40.5	114.9
May.....	47.65	43.5	109.7	43.45	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9	47.24	40.3	117.3
June.....	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.23	41.7	106.2	45.17	41.4	108.6	46.99	42.0	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4	48.61	40.8	119.1
July.....	46.57	42.7	109.0	43.62	41.2	105.9	44.17	40.9	108.0	45.06	40.8	110.3	41.05	42.0	97.8	48.13	40.1	120.1
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum			
1939: Average.....	\$25.32	35.2	Cents 72.1	-----	-----	-----	\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$20.55	37.8	54.3	\$22.74	37.2	62.5	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	28.02	36.3	77.2	-----	-----	-----	26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5	-----	-----	-----
1946: July.....	41.87	38.0	110.2	\$37.33	40.4	90.2	44.66	41.7	107.2	39.44	39.8	99.1	38.84	36.5	106.8	\$46.40	44.3	104.8
August.....	43.14	39.4	109.5	39.60	42.1	91.7	45.63	42.3	107.9	40.67	40.0	101.2	41.34	38.5	107.9	50.45	47.2	106.9
September.....	45.29	39.5	114.7	38.88	40.5	93.8	47.03	42.9	109.7	41.28	40.3	102.0	41.33	38.2	108.6	50.46	46.6	108.4
October.....	45.71	39.4	116.1	40.29	40.9	96.4	46.02	42.4	108.5	42.25	40.9	102.7	41.89	38.4	109.6	52.04	47.8	108.8
November.....	46.72	39.2	119.4	41.35	41.2	97.7	46.18	42.2	109.5	42.08	40.3	103.5	41.56	37.9	110.0	50.89	46.2	110.2
December.....	47.96	39.9	120.3	42.53	42.0	99.8	46.12	42.4	109.0	42.57	40.7	104.0	42.82	38.6	111.0	51.39	46.8	109.9
1947: January.....	47.78	39.4	121.4	42.36	42.0	99.3	43.79	40.6	107.9	42.22	40.3	104.1	41.97	37.7	112.1	51.49	46.2	111.4
February.....	46.85	38.6	121.6	41.58	41.7	100.0	44.67	41.5	107.7	42.35	40.0	105.6	42.69	37.2	114.9	51.14	45.9	111.4
March.....	48.45	39.6	122.6	40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3	44.26	38.3	115.7	51.95	46.3	112.2
April.....	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	111.6
May.....	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.46	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	113.5
June.....	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8													

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average				\$26.18	36.9	71.4				\$24.43	39.0	62.7	\$16.84	36.6	46.0	\$14.26	36.7	38.9
1941: January				21.29	34.6	70.8				27.26	41.3	66.0	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.60	37.2	41.9
1946: July	\$42.11	44.9	93.2	42.44	41.9	100.4	47.02	36.9	117.9	48.70	42.9	113.6	34.76	39.6	87.7	31.64	39.4	80.3
August	45.27	46.6	96.7	43.68	43.0	101.0	46.63	39.9	116.8	49.56	43.5	113.9	37.00	40.1	92.4	34.81	39.8	87.5
September	45.66	46.9	97.4	42.64	41.6	102.2	45.35	38.0	119.4	49.19	42.9	114.5	37.54	40.0	94.0	35.35	39.8	88.8
October	45.12	46.6	96.6	44.18	42.9	102.6	45.11	38.1	118.5	49.86	42.0	118.7	38.00	40.2	94.8	35.57	39.9	89.2
November	45.69	46.2	98.8	42.76	41.6	103.4	48.45	39.9	121.4	50.18	41.9	119.8	33.38	40.2	95.5	36.14	40.3	89.8
December	46.06	46.7	98.2	44.26	42.4	104.9	50.38	41.6	121.2	50.79	42.7	118.8	39.26	40.9	95.9	36.85	40.9	90.0
1947: January	43.83	44.7	98.3	43.88	42.1	104.5	52.70	43.2	122.0	51.91	43.2	120.2	39.29	40.5	97.0	37.06	40.6	91.4
February	44.90	45.3	98.1	44.18	41.9	105.6	49.46	40.7	121.6	52.73	43.9	120.1	40.32	40.4	99.7	37.56	40.5	92.7
March	45.70	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	97.9
April	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	98.1
May	45.95	44.7	101.7	46.67	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.5	39.86	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	97.4
June	47.33	44.8	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.51	43.0	127.1	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0
July	46.48	43.8	104.2	45.43	42.2	108.2	46.69	37.1	124.9	55.76	43.6	127.1	39.44	38.4	102.7	37.21	38.3	97.3
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves			
1939: Average	\$18.22	39.0	47.4	\$15.78	36.5	42.9	\$16.21	36.4	52.8	\$18.98	35.6	53.6	\$18.15	38.4	46.8	\$17.14	37.0	46.1
1941: January	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1	21.78	37.9	57.6	18.51	33.8	55.0	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.9
1946: July	37.44	41.2	90.9	34.94	40.7	85.8	41.18	40.5	101.7	33.47	37.2	89.9	33.98	42.3	92.3	33.73	38.6	87.0
August	38.67	41.0	94.2	37.42	41.3	90.6	41.88	40.9	102.4	35.96	38.1	94.6	39.20	42.2	92.9	34.35	38.6	88.1
September	38.33	40.5	94.7	37.20	40.4	92.2	42.44	41.1	103.4	36.65	37.7	97.4	39.85	41.9	95.1	35.84	38.6	91.8
October	39.00	40.6	96.1	38.67	41.6	93.1	42.40	40.9	103.7	37.65	38.3	98.2	39.94	41.7	95.7	36.69	39.4	92.2
November	38.09	39.7	96.1	38.69	41.1	94.1	41.67	40.1	103.8	38.26	38.4	99.5	39.99	40.9	96.7	37.14	39.5	93.0
December	39.64	41.0	96.7	39.57	41.8	94.4	42.96	41.3	103.9	39.05	38.8	100.6	39.26	40.2	97.2	36.74	39.2	92.8
1947: January	40.48	41.0	98.7	40.21	41.1	97.5	43.10	41.3	104.5	38.35	38.1	100.7	39.03	40.9	95.4	36.49	38.4	94.4
February	40.59	40.5	100.4	41.45	41.6	99.6	47.44	41.0	115.6	38.40	38.1	100.9	40.89	41.3	98.9	36.68	38.4	94.8
March	40.60	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.7
April	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.9	36.35	35.9	101.0	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	95.2
May	30.60	39.1	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	93.9
June	38.85	38.5	101.0	41.08	40.3	101.5	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.42	35.2	100.5	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1
July	39.55	39.1	101.7	41.25	40.3	101.9	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.27	35.3	102.8	40.95	40.7	98.8	33.90	36.5	93.0
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine			
1939: Average	\$15.05	36.9	41.0	\$20.82	38.6	53.5	\$23.25	36.1	64.4	\$22.73	32.2	70.7						
1941: January	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5						
1946: July	31.00	38.1	81.0	39.66	41.9	94.5	41.03	40.0	102.7	48.38	39.3	123.3	\$36.39	42.2	87.8	\$34.43	40.2	85.6
August	31.79	38.1	83.0	40.92	42.1	97.1	42.10	40.4	104.3	52.93	39.7	135.2	38.23	43.4	89.7	37.17	41.3	90.1
September	32.70	38.1	85.2	40.72	41.4	98.3	43.72	41.3	106.1	53.25	40.9	130.0	39.47	44.0	91.2	37.86	41.4	91.4
October	33.05	38.4	85.5	42.69	42.3	100.8	46.01	41.1	112.2	52.92	40.6	130.2	39.52	43.7	91.8	37.63	40.9	92.2
November	33.31	38.7	85.9	43.54	42.2	103.3	46.83	41.2	113.9	52.83	40.2	130.9	39.68	43.8	92.0	37.94	40.3	94.3
December	34.26	39.3	86.8	45.38	43.6	104.2	47.86	41.8	114.7	53.70	41.3	129.9	40.57	44.4	92.9	39.08	41.4	94.4
1947: January	33.70	38.7	86.9	45.67	43.3	105.5	46.51	40.7	114.5	50.15	39.1	127.7	40.09	43.9	92.8	39.14	41.1	95.1
February	34.22	38.8	88.1	45.75	42.9	106.5	46.51	40.5	114.9	49.60	38.9	127.2	41.74	43.4	97.9	51.00	41.0	96.4
March	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3	47.12	40.8	115.8	49.22	38.0	129.7	41.57	43.2	97.9	40.00	40.6	98.4
April	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	99.2
May	35.18	39.0	90.4	45.62	41.1	110.8	48.30	41.2	117.5	46.81	36.4	128.9	42.12	43.4	98.5	39.11	39.2	99.6
June	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1	41.13	43.0	97.4	38.26	37	

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries
Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.17	34.5	Cents 52.7	\$19.32	33.2	Cents 58.1	\$13.75	34.6	Cents 39.8	\$14.18	35.4	Cents 40.1	\$11.03	35.8	Cents 30.9	\$19.20	33.9	Cents 51.9
1941: January.....	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	55.3
1946: July.....	33.83	36.0	94.1	35.84	36.2	98.5	27.90	36.1	76.9	29.90	36.4	82.2	22.30	34.4	64.8	42.67	35.4	118.0
August.....	36.48	37.0	98.6	38.11	37.5	100.9	28.76	36.8	78.2	31.53	37.5	84.0	23.48	35.7	65.8	47.45	36.4	126.3
September.....	37.25	36.9	101.0	39.14	37.7	102.7	29.62	37.0	79.9	33.13	37.9	87.5	23.55	34.5	68.2	47.82	35.8	130.0
October.....	36.68	36.8	99.7	38.89	37.7	102.4	30.39	37.4	80.9	33.32	37.5	88.9	24.00	34.8	69.0	46.25	35.5	126.6
November.....	36.54	36.6	99.8	41.39	37.8	108.6	32.04	37.6	84.7	34.78	38.6	90.1	26.01	36.6	71.2	43.28	34.9	121.1
December.....	37.23	37.0	100.6	41.78	38.1	108.9	33.22	38.1	86.8	33.68	36.9	91.3	26.72	36.9	72.4	44.14	35.3	122.3
1947: January.....	38.22	36.9	103.7	41.70	37.8	109.5	32.17	37.1	86.9	33.37	36.7	90.8	25.43	34.7	73.1	47.30	35.7	129.7
February.....	38.74	36.9	104.9	41.86	37.8	109.7	32.32	37.2	86.9	33.49	36.6	91.5	25.69	35.8	71.6	48.77	36.2	131.4
March.....	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.99	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	129.3
April.....	35.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	120.0
May.....	35.30	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.75	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	116.8
June.....	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	118.2
July.....	36.50	35.7	102.1	40.28	36.5	110.0	31.01	36.0	86.3	34.62	36.9	93.3	26.18	35.6	73.5	43.57	34.7	125.2
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Corsets and allied garments ¹	Corsets and allied garments ¹			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
	\$17.15	37.5	45.6	\$22.19	33.8	63.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939: Average.....	17.15	37.5	45.6	\$22.19	33.8	63.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946: July.....	32.68	37.8	86.7	47.58	36.7	123.5	\$26.43	34.7	76.4	\$27.64	36.1	77.0	\$34.12	38.2	88.9	\$30.06	37.1	80.6
August.....	32.99	38.5	85.8	49.04	37.2	125.4	28.61	36.4	78.9	27.58	35.5	78.4	35.38	38.7	91.1	31.53	37.6	83.1
September.....	33.72	38.2	88.5	50.81	37.3	129.2	28.36	35.0	81.2	28.31	35.8	79.9	36.36	38.9	93.6	32.48	38.5	84.8
October.....	35.02	38.7	90.7	47.73	36.4	127.3	29.44	36.0	81.9	29.45	36.5	81.7	33.06	36.4	90.3	33.02	39.0	85.2
November.....	35.29	38.4	91.9	39.98	32.3	119.6	30.89	37.0	83.7	29.52	36.1	82.3	35.91	39.4	90.5	33.29	38.6	86.0
December.....	35.39	38.6	91.7	42.91	34.5	119.5	31.83	38.2	83.6	28.88	35.0	82.8	35.85	39.5	90.5	34.78	39.7	86.5
1947: January.....	35.21	37.8	93.0	48.40	36.6	125.6	28.95	35.3	82.1	28.57	34.6	82.5	34.85	38.1	91.0	35.92	39.7	89.1
February.....	35.38	38.8	*91.8	53.73	38.9	131.7	30.60	36.5	84.1	28.51	33.8	84.5	34.91	37.5	92.6	35.13	39.0	88.4
March.....	*35.29	38.7	*92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	31.03	36.5	85.4	28.72	33.8	84.9	34.97	37.2	93.5	34.60	38.2	89.5
April.....	*35.18	38.3	*92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	90.8
May.....	35.33	38.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	90.6
June.....	35.76	38.1	93.9	43.62	32.5	127.1	30.14	35.0	85.6	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.56	37.1	91.8
July.....	34.99	37.5	93.4	49.22	36.2	129.8	31.34	36.1	86.0	29.09	36.4	81.5	36.28	38.4	93.9	36.18	38.4	92.8
Leather and leather products																		
Total: Leather and leather products	Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases			Cents		
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
	\$19.13	36.2	52.8	\$24.43	38.7	63.4	-----	-----	-----	\$17.83	35.7	50.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1939: Average.....	19.13	36.2	52.8	\$24.43	38.7	63.4	-----	-----	-----	19.58	37.0	53.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1941: January.....	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1946: July.....	36.46	38.2	95.4	44.08	40.1	110.2	\$35.86	39.8	90.4	35.38	37.8	92.7	\$32.14	36.5	88.3	\$36.57	37.1	98.3
August.....	36.74	37.8	97.2	45.08	40.3	112.0	37.69	40.2	94.0	35.17	36.9	94.5	32.33	36.7	88.3	38.96	39.5	98.3
September.....	37.49	38.2	98.2	44.60	39.5	112.9	36.48	39.0	93.8	36.18	37.9	95.5	33.68	37.0	91.9	39.56	39.3	100.2
October.....	37.07	37.5	98.7	44.78	39.7	112.9	36.24	38.7	93.6	35.65	36.9	96.0	33.48	36.9	91.5	40.85	40.0	102.0
November.....	37.24	37.1	100.4	45.98	40.2	114.4	35.78	37.4	96.1	35.76	36.3	97.8	32.69	35.7	92.3	40.63	39.7	102.0
December.....	39.83	39.1	101.8	47.71	41.6	115.0	37.32	38.7	97.0	38.65	38.8	99.5	32.16	35.5	91.0	41.70	40.1	103.4
1947: January.....	40.18	39.3	102.3	48.49	41.3	117.4	37.84	38.8	98.0	39.05	39.1	99.5	32.10	35.0	92.2	40.36	38.7	104.0
February.....	40.29	39.5	102.1	49.65	41.6	119.3	37.79	38.8	98.4	38.96	39.2	98.9	31.38	35.1	89.6	41.60	39.9	103.8
March.....																		

**TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries
Continued**

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter 1			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1939: Average-----	\$24.43	40.3	Cents	\$27.85	40.6	Cents	\$22.60	46.7	Cents	\$29.24	46.2	Cents	\$25.80	42.3	Cents	60.5		
1941: January-----	24.69	39.0	60.7	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9	29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.8			
1946: July-----	43.22	43.8	98.6	48.05	43.0	111.5	40.71	47.4	85.6	\$43.48	48.8	89.1	45.67	48.3	92.3	48.63	48.8	99.7
August-----	44.34	43.7	101.5	48.37	43.4	111.6	40.67	46.4	87.5	43.55	48.0	90.8	45.71	47.6	93.5	50.37	49.3	102.4
September-----	43.59	43.0	101.3	41.11	35.9	114.4	41.38	46.7	88.2	43.95	47.6	92.4	46.48	46.8	95.6	52.21	49.1	106.4
October-----	43.85	42.4	103.5	43.06	37.5	114.7	41.39	46.5	89.2	43.41	46.7	92.9	47.54	47.6	96.8	52.45	48.8	107.6
November-----	44.84	42.9	104.6	51.15	44.9	113.7	40.09	44.7	89.5	43.16	46.3	93.3	46.86	46.0	97.6	51.77	48.2	107.5
December-----	46.93	44.4	105.8	51.73	46.4	111.9	42.29	46.9	90.7	44.50	46.5	95.7	48.84	46.6	100.4	54.61	50.3	108.7
1947: January-----	47.31	43.6	108.4	57.20	47.5	120.6	42.24	46.2	91.7	46.32	46.6	99.5	48.79	46.8	100.5	55.18	49.9	110.6
February-----	46.40	42.7	108.8	52.82	44.3	119.2	42.44	45.8	92.6	46.64	46.2	101.0	48.04	46.2	99.7	53.08	48.9	108.7
March-----	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	109.3
April-----	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110.5
May-----	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108.5
June-----	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.78	46.4	102.5	55.82	49.9	111.4
July-----	48.79	43.3	112.7	57.15	44.7	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.5	103.9	57.72	50.5	113.9
Food—Continued																		
	Cereal preparations			Baking 1			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery 2			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
			\$25.70	41.7	62.1	\$23.91	37.6	63.6	\$24.68	42.9	58.5	\$18.64	38.1	49.2	\$24.21	43.6	55.6	
1939: Average-----			26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2	
1941: January-----																		
1946: July-----	\$43.85	41.5	105.8	43.81	44.8	98.0	39.97	39.3	101.8	40.67	37.3	109.1	33.76	38.6	85.4	40.52	44.7	90.2
August-----	46.27	42.7	108.3	44.63	45.0	99.4	39.27	39.1	100.4	40.76	38.3	106.5	35.13	39.7	86.6	40.45	44.2	91.1
September-----	47.15	42.4	111.2	44.60	44.5	100.3	38.35	37.9	101.2	48.87	42.8	114.1	36.14	40.0	87.3	39.87	43.9	90.4
October-----	48.28	42.0	114.9	45.45	43.6	104.2	37.40	37.4	100.1	40.86	40.5	100.9	35.04	39.5	87.4	39.30	42.4	91.8
November-----	47.12	40.7	115.7	46.01	44.0	104.5	40.07	40.8	98.2	49.59	48.6	102.1	36.79	39.8	90.5	39.66	42.4	92.8
December-----	47.81	40.9	117.0	47.55	45.3	105.1	45.62	44.6	102.4	54.35	52.1	104.4	38.19	41.4	90.2	41.37	43.2	94.9
1947: January-----	48.48	40.5	119.6	46.32	43.9	105.6	38.83	38.8	100.1	44.34	40.5	109.5	37.06	39.8	93.0	41.13	42.7	95.9
February-----	49.13	41.5	118.4	45.80	43.2	106.0	41.53	39.5	105.2	47.29	40.5	116.9	37.75	39.9	94.9	40.85	42.3	96.5
March-----	50.03	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97.4
April-----	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98.3
May-----	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98.5
June-----	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.30	45.9	113.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.56	44.1	100.2
July-----	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.21	45.0	110.4	46.57	39.4	118.6	38.42	38.2	100.7	45.98	45.0	101.8
Food—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
			\$16.77	37.0	46.4	\$16.84	35.4	47.6	\$20.88	37.2	56.1	\$14.59	34.7	41.9	\$17.53	34.1	51.4	
1939: Average-----	\$35.01	38.3	91.6															
1941: January-----	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53.7
1946: July-----	54.21	42.0	129.1	38.89	43.2	90.4	33.24	39.1	85.1	36.66	40.1	91.5	31.05	38.6	80.3	20.45	37.1	79.4
August-----	56.36	42.5	132.4	41.12	42.3	97.6	34.16	38.6	88.5	37.93	38.9	97.5	31.50	38.6	81.4	31.28	37.4	83.7
September-----	57.45	42.7	134.4	41.50	43.5	96.0	35.25	39.5	89.3	39.25	40.3	97.4	32.69	39.0	83.4	31.87	38.0	83.9
October-----	56.57	42.5	133.0	40.82	41.7	98.3	36.47	40.3	90.5	41.08	41.6	98.8	33.48	39.6	84.4	32.66	38.7	84.4
November-----	56.68	42.5	133.3	35.28	37.3	95.0	36.66	39.7	92.4	41.74	41.1	101.5	33.27	38.6	85.7	33.58	39.2	85.7
December-----	59.74	43.7	136.7	37.93	38.8	98.2	38.12	40.2	94.7	43.03	40.9	105.3	34.85	39.9	87.1	34.25	39.1	87.7
1947: January-----	57.23	41.9	136.6	36.55	37.6	97.5	36.74	39.2	93.8	41.36	39.7	104.1	33.80	39.0	86.2	33.16	37.6	88.3
February-----	56.88	41.3	137.5	36.82	37.0	99.7	35.44	37.8	93.7	40.76	39.1	104.3	31.98	37.2	85.6	32.03	36.0	88.9
March-----	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.5	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90.3
April-----	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78	36.8	105.4	31.69	36.6	86.0	33.86	37.4	90.7
May-----	61.55	43.8	140.3	39.39	38.3	103.4	34.46	36.3	94.8	38.33	36.1	106.1	32.03	37.4	85.3	29.72	31.6	94.0
June-----	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93.7
July-----	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.98	40.1	99.9	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries			
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes ²			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average.....	\$23.72	40.1	59.2	\$24.92	40.3	62.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
1941: January.....	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.49	37.8	88.6
1946: July.....	43.12	42.8	100.7	46.06	43.8	105.3	\$40.61	42.5	95.6	\$37.42	41.3	91.1	39.93	41.9	95.3	51.70	40.2	128.7	
August.....	44.26	43.4	102.0	47.56	44.4	107.0	41.61	42.7	97.5	37.17	40.9	91.1	41.21	42.6	96.8	53.01	40.8	129.9	
September.....	44.57	43.0	103.7	47.55	43.8	108.5	41.60	42.6	97.6	37.89	40.9	93.1	41.53	42.2	98.5	53.96	41.0	131.5	
October.....	45.61	43.4	105.0	49.05	44.5	110.2	42.15	42.6	98.1	38.98	40.8	96.0	42.02	42.5	99.0	54.28	41.0	132.5	
November.....	46.08	43.3	106.4	49.37	44.4	111.1	43.98	42.6	103.1	38.78	40.1	97.0	42.74	42.4	100.9	55.11	41.0	134.3	
December.....	46.87	43.7	107.1	49.92	44.6	111.9	44.51	43.0	103.5	39.96	40.7	98.3	43.61	43.2	101.2	57.03	41.5	137.4	
1947: January.....	47.05	43.2	108.8	50.18	44.2	113.4	44.68	42.8	104.3	40.52	40.2	100.9	43.58	42.3	103.0	56.60	41.0	138.1	
February.....	47.42	43.2	109.8	50.98	44.3	114.9	44.43	42.6	105.6	39.93	39.9	100.1	43.58	42.0	103.9	56.74	40.1	141.5	
March.....	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	44.69	42.7	106.4	40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19	40.3	144.3	
April.....	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.3	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69	40.1	146.2	
May.....	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55	40.1	148.6	
June.....	49.93	42.9	116.5	54.79	44.5	123.1	46.13	43.0	108.2	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.89	39.9	150.0	
July.....	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	45.27	42.2	108.3	42.93	39.5	109.2	45.39	41.4	109.8	59.53	39.7	150.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																			
Newspapers and periodicals			Printing, book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides				
1939: Average.....	\$37.58	36.1	100.4	\$30.30	38.3	80.4	-----	-----	-----	\$25.59	39.5	64.9	\$28.48	40.5	70.4	\$24.16	39.7	59.2	
1941: January.....	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0	-----	-----	-----	27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	61.9	
1946: July.....	56.62	37.9	145.9	50.03	41.5	121.2	\$51.80	41.8	124.1	44.67	40.7	109.8	46.62	42.2	110.9	38.42	39.7	97.0	
August.....	58.09	38.7	147.5	50.83	41.8	122.0	53.97	43.3	124.6	44.91	40.8	110.2	47.41	42.6	111.4	38.91	39.8	97.9	
September.....	60.04	39.4	149.5	51.50	42.0	123.2	53.99	42.9	125.8	45.41	40.9	111.0	46.52	41.4	112.4	39.05	39.5	98.7	
October.....	60.28	39.3	151.1	51.50	41.7	123.8	55.08	43.4	127.0	45.50	41.3	110.2	47.07	41.6	113.4	39.91	40.2	99.0	
November.....	61.11	39.3	152.8	52.60	41.9	125.9	55.76	42.9	129.9	45.88	41.3	111.2	48.16	41.8	115.4	41.06	40.2	101.9	
December.....	62.95	39.3	156.9	54.98	42.7	129.5	57.55	44.1	130.6	47.14	41.6	113.3	49.17	42.2	116.6	42.01	40.6	103.5	
1947: January.....	62.08	38.9	157.5	54.19	42.0	129.7	57.54	43.5	132.3	47.39	41.5	114.3	49.69	42.1	118.1	41.86	40.4	103.6	
February.....	63.00	38.6	160.7	54.07	40.8	133.6	56.55	42.6	132.6	48.17	41.4	116.5	50.34	42.3	119.2	43.15	41.1	105.2	
March.....	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	104.4	
April.....	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	105.3	
May.....	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	107.2	
June.....	67.16	38.4	171.8	56.56	40.7	140.8	58.70	41.4	141.7	50.59	41.1	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	109.1	
July.....	66.67	38.3	171.1	56.78	40.5	141.7	57.84	40.6	142.2	50.96	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	111.4	
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																			
Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms			Cottonseed oil				
1939: Average.....	\$28.11	39.8	70.7	\$24.52	37.9	64.6	\$31.30	40.0	78.4	\$29.99	38.8	77.3	\$22.68	39.0	61.2	\$13.70	44.3	30.2	
1941: January.....	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33.8	
1946: July.....	47.08	41.0	114.8	41.08	38.6	106.5	52.09	41.5	125.6	47.96	38.9	123.3	42.65	38.6	110.6	29.65	47.0	63.1	
August.....	47.22	40.7	115.9	42.02	39.1	108.9	51.81	41.1	126.0	48.37	39.1	123.7	39.53	38.7	102.3	30.84	46.9	65.7	
September.....	47.30	40.5	116.7	43.55	39.3	110.7	52.61	41.1	128.1	50.98	41.3	123.3	44.05	39.1	112.7	31.93	49.9	64.0	
October.....	47.85	41.0	116.6	42.98	39.2	109.7	52.87	41.4	127.8	50.26	40.7	123.4	45.80	40.4	113.3	33.47	51.9	64.5	
November.....	48.08	40.8	117.9	43.31	39.1	110.7	52.96	41.1	128.8	49.53	39.8	124.3	46.98	40.9	114.8	35.14	52.6	66.8	
December.....	52.93	43.3	122.2	43.76	39.2	111.7	54.15	41.2	131.6	51.68	40.7	127.0	47.38	41.2	115.0	36.49	53.6	68.1	
1947: January.....	53.08	42.8	124.1	44.14	39.5	111.7	54.77	41.3	132.7	53.08	41.0	129.5	48.14	41.5	116.1	35.91	52.2	68.8	
February.....	53.46	43.1	124.0	47.31	39.3	120.5	55.10	41.0	134.2	50.07	39.4	126.9	48.55	41.4	117.2	35.77	51.7	69.2	
March.....	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	70.9	
April.....	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	70.6	
May.....	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	49.2	71.8	
June.....	57.98	43.3	133.8</td																

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$14.71	35.8	Cents 41.2	\$32.62	36.5	Cents 89.4	\$34.97	36.1	Cents 97.4							Cents 27.84	36.9	Cents 75.4
1941: January.....	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0							\$27.84	36.9	75.4
1946: July.....	34.11	42.7	79.8	54.19	40.0	135.5	57.02	39.7	143.7	\$46.65	38.9	119.5	\$48.06	44.5	108.0	50.60	39.2	129.2
August.....	35.09	42.1	83.4	54.36	40.3	134.7	57.10	40.0	142.7	46.77	39.6	117.6	49.61	44.5	111.4	51.03	39.4	129.5
September.....	35.62	42.3	84.2	55.25	40.4	136.8	58.35	40.2	145.3	47.07	39.4	119.1	48.82	43.6	112.0	53.69	40.6	132.3
October.....	33.87	41.0	82.7	54.38	40.4	134.7	57.32	40.2	142.8	46.34	39.2	117.7	49.46	44.2	112.0	51.74	39.4	131.3
November.....	32.97	40.1	82.1	54.50	40.3	135.1	57.11	40.0	142.9	46.64	39.5	117.7	51.10	44.4	115.0	52.93	40.0	132.3
December.....	34.64	42.1	82.4	54.55	40.0	136.2	57.80	40.4	143.4	43.56	36.7	119.1	50.92	44.1	115.6	54.63	41.1	133.1
1947: January.....	33.44	41.3	81.0	55.24	40.2	137.2	57.74	39.9	144.7	48.11	39.5	121.2	51.99	44.6	116.7	54.03	40.6	133.0
February.....	33.44	41.4	80.8	55.39	40.1	138.2	57.75	39.8	145.1	48.88	39.6	123.1	52.59	44.0	119.6	54.06	40.6	133.1
March.....	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	48.95	39.6	123.1	53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	133.0
April.....	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	49.19	39.9	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	139.7
May.....	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	51.93	39.7	130.7	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	141.6
June.....	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	52.87	39.8	132.8	54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	141.9
July.....	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	50.45	37.8	133.5	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.77	38.6	144.6
Rubber products—Continued																		
Miscellaneous industries																		
	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts		
	\$33.36	35.0	Cents 95.7	\$22.80	37.5	Cents 60.7	\$23.34	38.9	Cents 60.5	\$24.48	29.3	Cents 62.4				Cents		Cents
	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	\$35.33	45.7	77.3			
1939: Average.....	56.11	38.0	147.2	42.98	39.6	108.5	44.93	40.8	110.2	42.42	40.5	104.8	49.06	39.9	122.9	\$44.04	40.6	108.6
1941: January.....	55.42	37.4	147.4	44.45	41.2	107.8	46.85	41.8	112.0	43.40	41.0	105.7	49.74	40.2	123.3	46.11	41.3	112.1
1946: July.....	59.89	39.6	150.7	45.27	41.5	109.1	47.01	41.8	112.5	44.25	41.2	107.6	50.43	40.3	124.3	47.73	42.2	113.4
August.....	57.38	38.2	149.2	38.93	37.3	104.3	47.00	41.6	113.0	45.04	41.4	108.8	51.23	40.6	125.2	48.31	42.0	115.1
September.....	58.87	39.0	150.3	43.80	40.4	108.3	46.74	41.4	113.0	45.08	41.1	109.8	51.01	40.1	125.8	50.95	42.8	119.5
October.....	60.46	39.8	151.3	45.93	42.0	109.3	48.68	42.6	114.3	45.85	41.6	110.3	52.20	40.7	126.9	47.65	40.5	118.0
November.....	59.78	39.5	151.1	46.06	41.9	109.9	48.12	42.0	114.6	45.98	41.1	112.0	52.00	40.1	127.3	53.37	42.5	125.9
December.....	59.90	39.3	151.7	45.83	42.0	109.2	48.27	42.1	114.7	46.06	41.0	112.3	51.50	39.7	127.9	53.20	42.3	126.2
1947: January.....	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	126.6	51.42	41.0	125.7
February.....	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.35	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	125.1
March.....	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	128.5
April.....	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	46.96	40.3	116.6	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.25	41.1	127.3
May.....	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.7	119.1	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.28	39.3	117.6	52.84	40.0	135.0	51.57	40.6	126.5
Mining																		
	Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
	\$25.67	27.7	Cents 92.3	\$23.88	27.1	Cents 88.6	\$28.93	40.9	Cents 70.8	\$26.36	35.7	Cents 73.8	\$28.08	41.9	Cents 67.9	\$26.39	38.7	Cents 68.3
	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	25.26	35.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9
1946: July.....	49.53	31.7	156.2	52.27	36.0	145.7	47.70	39.6	120.5	48.10	40.2	119.8	50.47	41.2	122.5	43.60	36.2	120.4
August.....	60.65	37.9	159.8	62.84	42.8	146.6	49.59	40.9	121.2	48.03	40.2	119.4	52.13	42.4	123.1	48.70	39.9	121.9
September.....	60.67	37.7	161.1	61.65	41.8	148.0	49.53	40.6	122.1	48.45	39.8	121.9	51.09	41.9	122.1	49.47	40.3	122.7
October.....	61.82	39.2	159.3	62.49	42.9	146.0	49.63	41.0	121.0	48.06	40.3	119.3	51.66	42.3	122.0	49.23	40.2	122.4
November.....	56.57	35.7	158.2	61.54	41.7	147.7	48.59	39.9	121.9	46.36	38.4	120.7	50.71	41.7	121.7	48.63	39.5	123.2
December.....	65.82	40.9	161.5	69.56	46.7	149.1	52.04	42.2	123.2	47.89	39.7	120.7	55.46	45.1	122.9	53.69	42.3	126.8
1947: January.....	62.40	39.1	159.4	69.54	46.7	149.1	50.65	41.2	122.9	46.18	39.1	118.1	54.38	44.0	123.7	52.43	40.9	128.3
February.....	57.42	35.1	163.7	65.30	43.6	149.1	52.01	42.0	123.8	48.71	40.5	120.3	54.94	44.3	124.1	53.19	41.4	128.6
March.....	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	129.5
April.....	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	129.0
May.....	59.15	37																

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum production			Telephone ²			Telegraph ⁴			Electric light and power			Street railways and busses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	Cents	\$34.09	38.3	87.3	\$31.94	39.1	82.2				\$34.38	39.6	86.9	\$33.13	45.9	Cents
1941: January.....	22.06	38.2	55.0	33.99	37.7	88.5	32.52	39.7	82.4				35.49	39.4	90.3	33.63	45.3	71.4
1946: July.....	45.51	45.4	100.4	52.97	40.4	131.1	44.82	39.7	113.5	\$41.15	45.2	91.0	51.96	41.5	125.8	54.60	48.4	109.7
August.....	47.11	46.5	101.6	53.42	40.9	130.7	44.19	39.3	112.9	41.31	45.4	91.0	52.27	41.6	126.0	55.35	48.6	109.9
September.....	47.97	46.1	104.2	53.19	39.9	133.4	44.10	38.5	114.8	40.98	44.8	91.4	52.78	41.0	129.1	54.50	47.5	111.0
October.....	48.28	46.1	104.7	53.72	41.2	130.8	44.30	39.1	113.7	47.37	44.4	106.7	53.18	41.0	128.4	55.62	47.7	113.0
November.....	47.40	45.4	104.5	54.25	40.4	133.4	44.40	39.3	113.1	46.25	43.5	106.3	53.61	41.6	130.2	54.64	47.3	112.5
December.....	48.07	45.8	105.2	53.15	39.5	134.6	42.98	38.0	113.2	45.94	43.2	106.2	54.58	41.4	133.7	55.26	47.9	114.2
1947: January.....	45.55	43.1	105.8	56.02	41.3	135.5	43.37	38.4	113.2	46.83	43.8	106.9	54.11	41.9	131.3	55.98	47.7	116.5
February.....	45.34	42.8	106.2	55.86	40.3	139.0	43.31	38.0	114.1	51.23	44.0	116.4	55.37	41.6	135.2	56.70	48.0	117.4
March.....	46.41	43.5	106.9	56.25	39.6	142.1	42.51	37.9	112.4	50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	134.1	56.82	47.8	118.4
April.....	48.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	58.90	42.2	134.3	56.94	47.8	119.0
May.....	49.86	45.6	108.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	135.8	56.90	47.6	119.5
June.....	50.92	45.6	111.0	61.46	41.9	147.5	45.58	37.5	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	138.8	57.71	47.4	121.2
July.....	50.75	45.2	111.7	60.01	40.6	148.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	137.4	57.65	46.5	123.7
Trade																		
Year and month	Wholesale			Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$29.85	41.7	Cents	\$21.17	43.0	53.6	\$23.37	43.9	52.5	\$17.80	38.8	45.4	\$21.23	38.8	54.3	\$28.62	44.5	Cents
1941: January.....	30.59	40.6	71.5	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.86	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	66.0
1946: July.....	48.06	41.4	115.5	33.64	41.3	88.8	40.20	42.3	92.1	28.22	37.5	74.2	34.27	37.4	92.6	44.86	43.8	105.8
August.....	48.14	41.7	114.8	33.81	41.3	89.3	40.38	42.7	92.4	28.63	37.6	74.7	34.93	37.5	92.5	44.52	43.5	104.5
September.....	49.54	41.8	117.9	33.76	40.8	90.8	40.08	41.0	94.0	28.57	36.7	75.6	35.26	37.2	95.4	46.59	43.9	108.0
October.....	49.44	41.9	117.2	33.19	40.1	90.7	40.16	41.0	94.3	27.65	35.7	75.7	34.98	36.5	96.0	45.84	43.3	107.4
November.....	49.80	41.6	118.6	33.04	39.7	91.7	40.42	40.3	97.2	27.63	35.5	76.0	34.74	36.4	96.2	47.26	43.6	110.1
December.....	51.20	42.3	120.2	33.73	40.3	91.9	41.19	40.8	98.1	29.33	36.4	76.5	35.52	36.9	96.8	49.39	43.8	115.2
1947: January.....	50.05	41.5	119.7	35.02	39.9	95.3	41.50	40.1	101.2	29.75	35.9	81.1	35.89	36.9	95.7	45.86	42.2	112.5
February.....	50.87	40.8	123.0	35.27	40.1	95.7	42.04	40.4	101.9	29.98	36.1	80.9	35.85	37.3	95.6	45.85	41.9	111.6
March.....	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	115.2
April.....	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	117.0
May.....	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.20	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	119.6
June.....	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.8	32.41	37.1	84.7	37.86	37.2	101.3	50.20	43.2	120.9
July.....	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.2	45.07	41.7	106.1	32.59	37.6	85.3	37.82	37.2	99.9	49.51	42.9	120.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance ²		Service									
	Retail—Continued						Security broker- age	Insur- ance	Hotels ³ (year-round)				Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and build- ing materials					Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earn- ings
1939: Average.....	\$27.07	47.6	Cents	\$26.22	42.7	61.9	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	32.4	\$17.69	42.7	41.7	\$19.96	41.8	49.0	
1941: January.....	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8	
1940: July.....	47.36	46.1	104.6	42.32	42.7	100.1	64.04	50.76	26.63	44.0	60.2	30.37	43.4	69.8	35.58	43.2	82.6	
August.....	47.97	46.3	105.9	42.93	43.0	101.2	62.61	49.87	27.15	43.8	61.4	29.97	43.0	69.3	35.01	42.6	83.2	
September.....	49.15	46.5	107.7	43.60	43.1	102.4	63.50	50.63	26.98	43.5	62.0	30.45	42.9	70.8	35.81	42.9	83.9	
October.....	48.82	46.1	107.9	43.70	43.1	103.3	62.24	51.20	27.27	43.8	62.6	30.52	43.0	70.8	35.81	42.2	85.4	
November.....	48.74	46.1	108.7	43.32	42.3	104.0	62.00	51.24	28.15	43.8	64.2	31.05	42.6	72.9	35.32	41.9	85.4	
December.....	50.61	47.2	109.3	44.78	43.5	103.7	63.78	52.25	28.40	43.7	65.1	32.13	43.5	73.9	36.50	42.8	86.7	
1947: January.....	49.01	45.7	109.2	44.30	43.0	104.3	62.56	52.46	28.62	43.8	64.8	32.46	43.3	74.5	36.20	42.3	87.4	
February.....	49.69	45.7	109.8	45.31	43.0	106.1	63.87	53.04	28.91	44.3	65.4	31.78	42.5	74.8	34.93	41.1	86.1	
March.....	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	87.6	
April.....	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	88.8	
May.....	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	89.4	
June.....	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	64.04	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8	
July.....	50.59	45.4	113.9	46.46	42.5	110.5	63.02	52.14	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.08	42.1	89.2	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of July 1947. The figures shown below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases except security brokerage and insurance; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample (see footnote 1, tables A-5 and A-8).

Manufacturing: 31,600 establishments; 6,705,000 production workers.

Mining: 2,400 establishments; 307,000 production workers.

Public utilities: 6,900 establishments; 688,000 employees.

Wholesale trade: 8,800 establishments; 235,000 employees.

Retail trade: 27,100 establishments; 652,000 employees.

Finance: 3,900 establishments; 176,000 employees.

Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 86,000 employees.

Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 1,300 establishments; 63,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all employees except high-paid executives and officials. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$53.33, 43.2 hours, and 121.2 cents.

Steel barrels, kegs, and drums—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$49.69 and 116.9 cents.

Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$49.81 and 119.4 cents.

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment—February 1947; comparable January data are \$51.05.

Cars, electric—and steam—railroad—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Aluminum manufactures—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$48.34.

Corsets and allied garments—August 1946; comparable July data are \$32.21 and 85.2 cents. February 1947; comparable January data are \$34.41 and 91.5 cents.

Butter—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 47.5 hours and 88.8 cents.

Baking—May 1947; comparable April data are \$43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

Confectionery—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 91.8 cents.

Envelopes—February 1947; comparable January data are \$44.12.

³ Reflects work stoppages in April and May.

These figures relate to nonsupervisory employees. Also excluded are messengers, and approximately 6,000 employees of general and divisional headquarters, and of cable companies. Data relate to all line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

⁴ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁵ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

⁶ Revised.

TABLE C-2: Estimated Adjusted Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime,¹ of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups								
	As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941	
		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100
1941: January	Cents 66.4	Cents 66.4	100.0	Cents 72.2	Cents 72.2	100.0	Cents 60.1	Cents 60.1	100.0
1942: January	76.2	75.1	113.1	83.5	82.6	114.4	67.0	66.8	111.1
October	83.9	80.7	121.5	91.9	88.8	123.0	72.3	71.8	119.5
1943: January	85.9	81.9	123.3	94.1	90.5	125.3	73.3	72.6	120.8
October	91.6	86.3	130.0	99.7	95.0	131.6	78.1	76.8	127.8
1944: January	93.1	87.7	132.1	101.3	96.5	133.7	79.3	78.0	129.8
October	95.6	90.8	136.7	103.8	99.1	137.3	82.9	81.7	135.9
1945: January	97.0	92.0	138.6	105.3	100.5	139.2	84.0	82.7	137.6
October	94.5	94.2	141.9	102.1	101.4	140.4	87.0	86.3	143.6
1946: January	96.6	97.0	146.1	103.3	103.7	143.6	90.3	89.5	148.9
February	96.7	98.2	147.9	103.2	104.7	145.0	91.7	91.1	151.6
March	99.9	100.8	151.8	106.7	107.8	149.3	93.9	93.2	155.1
April	102.3	102.7	154.7	109.6	110.2	152.6	95.4	94.6	157.4
May	104.2	104.7	157.7	112.0	112.7	156.1	96.6	95.9	159.6
June	105.3	105.7	159.2	113.4	114.2	158.2	97.2	96.4	160.4
July	106.4	106.7	160.7	115.0	115.5	160.0	97.7	97.0	161.4
August	107.6	107.9	162.5	115.0	115.6	160.1	100.1	99.5	165.6
September	109.2	109.4	164.8	116.6	117.2	162.3	101.5	100.8	167.7
October	109.3	109.5	164.9	116.3	116.9	161.9	102.1	101.4	168.7
November	110.3	110.5	166.4	117.5	118.1	163.6	103.0	102.2	170.0
December	110.7	110.6	166.6	117.6	117.8	163.2	103.6	102.7	170.9
1947: January	112.2	112.0	168.7	118.6	118.8	164.5	105.5	104.6	174.0
February	113.3	113.1	170.3	119.2	119.4	165.4	107.0	106.2	176.7
March	114.2	113.9	171.5	119.6	119.8	165.9	108.4	107.6	179.0
April	115.1	114.6	172.6	120.5	120.6	167.0	109.0	108.0	179.7
May	117.0	116.7	175.8	123.8	124.3	172.2	109.6	108.5	180.5
June	118.8	118.4	178.3	126.1	126.6	175.3	110.6	109.5	182.2
July	119.7	119.6	180.1	127.1	127.7	176.9	111.7	110.7	184.2

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and half. The method of estimating adjusted hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, September, and November,

therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹

Year and month	Building construction										Special building trades									
	All types, private construction projects					Total building		General contractors			All trades ²			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			
	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings ³	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings ³	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings ³	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings ³	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings ³	Average weekly earnings ³	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings ³	
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	\$31.70	33.1	\$0.958	\$30.56	33.3	\$0.918	\$33.11	32.7	\$1.012	\$32.87	34.6	\$0.949	\$33.05	32.5	\$1.016		
1941: Jan.	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	30.10	32.7	.946	33.42	32.6	1.023	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.062		
1946: July	56.16	38.6	1.454	56.25	38.2	1.473	53.01	37.7	1.408	60.09	38.8	1.547	60.92	39.4	1.548	58.81	37.6	1.565		
Aug.	56.61	38.7	1.462	56.67	38.2	1.482	53.66	37.8	1.419	60.34	38.7	1.558	61.43	39.5	1.555	59.75	37.8	1.581		
Sept.	58.39	39.3	1.485	58.49	38.7	1.510	55.64	38.4	1.450	61.87	39.2	1.580	63.70	40.2	1.584	62.06	38.6	1.609		
Oct.	58.93	39.2	1.505	59.20	38.8	1.526	56.39	38.5	1.463	62.39	39.1	1.596	63.89	40.1	1.593	62.16	38.4	1.620		
Nov.	57.38	37.6	1.527	57.65	37.2	1.549	54.68	36.8	1.485	61.11	37.7	1.622	62.62	38.6	1.620	57.39	35.2	1.629		
Dec.	59.92	38.8	1.545	60.32	38.4	1.560	56.73	38.0	1.495	64.53	40.0	1.655	67.44	40.8	1.655	61.05	36.9	1.653		
1947: Jan.	59.38	37.9	1.568	59.97	37.6	1.594	56.49	37.2	1.518	64.00	38.1	1.680	67.16	39.9	1.681	58.83	35.9	1.637		
Feb.	58.67	37.4	1.569	58.92	36.9	1.598	54.91	36.2	1.516	63.65	37.6	1.691	66.55	39.3	1.694	58.75	36.3	1.619		
Mar.	60.63	38.3	1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.669	66.89	39.2	1.705	60.10	37.1	1.619		
Apr.	60.11	37.4	1.607	60.53	37.1	1.634	56.32	36.2	1.554	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	1.662		
May	61.93	38.1	1.627	62.38	37.7	1.656	58.21	36.9	1.578	67.08	38.5	1.741	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.71	37.2	1.711		
June	62.22	38.2	1.630	62.68	37.7	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.586	67.63	38.7	1.747	67.71	38.9	1.740	63.52	37.4	1.697		
July	61.21	37.3	1.642	61.49	36.8	1.669	57.06	36.0	1.584	67.00	37.8	1.770	67.69	38.1	1.779	62.69	36.3	1.729		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹—Con.

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings ³													
1940: Average.....	\$41.18	34.5	\$1.196	\$29.47	29.8	\$0.988	\$36.60	28.5	\$1.286	\$31.23	33.0	\$0.947	\$28.07	31.8	\$0.883	\$26.53	30.9	\$0.859
1941: Jan.....	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820
1946: July.....	67.94	40.9	1.661	57.38	38.7	1.484	61.75	37.2	1.659	57.07	39.1	1.458	53.11	38.1	1.393	55.28	38.8	1.423
Aug.....	67.58	40.3	1.678	58.36	38.6	1.510	64.60	37.7	1.716	56.82	39.4	1.442	53.30	37.7	1.414	54.21	38.3	1.416
Sept.....	69.66	41.1	1.696	58.53	38.1	1.537	65.21	38.3	1.703	58.68	39.8	1.473	54.06	38.3	1.412	54.88	38.4	1.431
Oct.....	70.59	40.8	1.732	58.70	38.0	1.544	66.43	38.5	1.727	59.95	39.1	1.531	54.33	37.5	1.448	51.85	37.9	1.369
Nov.....	69.63	39.8	1.750	57.56	37.4	1.541	63.13	35.3	1.788	57.64	38.3	1.504	50.95	36.1	1.413	52.10	36.4	1.431
Dec.....	74.76	41.4	1.808	58.36	37.5	1.556	71.04	38.7	1.837	57.85	38.2	1.513	52.84	36.4	1.450	54.94	37.9	1.450
1947: Jan.....	73.85	40.2	1.838	56.49	34.9	1.618	69.81	37.9	1.842	58.20	37.7	1.544	51.49	34.9	1.477	53.98	36.3	1.487
Feb.....	74.65	40.8	1.836	52.41	32.4	1.619	66.84	36.3	1.840	57.69	37.8	1.528	50.59	34.1	1.483	55.00	37.2	1.477
Mar.....	75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	1.550
Apr.....	76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	1.537
May.....	76.33	40.4	1.890	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	1.552
June.....	77.48	40.6	1.909	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	61.40	38.6	1.589	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.594
July.....	76.86	39.9	1.927	63.14	37.3	1.694	71.90	36.9	1.948	59.98	37.9	1.583	58.09	36.3	1.602	59.85	37.5	1.596
Nonbuilding construction																		
Year and month	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other								
	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings ³	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings ³													
1940: Average.....	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
1941: January.....	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
1946: July.....	\$55.68	41.0	\$1.357	\$53.93	41.0	\$1.315	\$56.81	40.7	\$1.396	\$55.12	41.9	\$1.315						
August.....	56.24	41.6	1.353	54.39	40.9	1.331	58.21	42.1	1.382	53.40	40.9	1.305						
September.....	57.90	42.2	1.372	55.71	42.0	1.327	59.86	42.6	1.407	54.46	41.3	1.317						
October.....	57.59	41.0	1.403	54.41	40.9	1.330	59.56	41.0	1.453	55.02	41.3	1.331						
November.....	56.13	39.2	1.433	53.24	39.0	1.366	57.41	39.0	1.470	54.96	39.8	1.381						
December.....	58.02	40.5	1.434	55.19	39.9	1.383	59.11	40.3	1.466	57.44	41.4	1.387						
1947: January.....	56.67	39.0	1.451	52.23	37.3	1.401	57.94	39.1	1.482	56.61	40.5	1.398						
February.....	57.49	39.9	1.441	53.83	39.1	1.378	59.15	40.2	1.472	55.44	39.7	1.395						
March.....	57.82	39.3	1.473	53.72	38.0	1.412	58.98	39.2	1.504	57.83	40.5	1.429						
April.....	58.30	38.9	1.499	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.2	1.542	57.13	39.4	1.451						
May.....	60.01	39.8	1.508	54.26	38.7	1.404	62.50	40.1	1.559	58.60	40.2	1.459						
June.....	60.17	40.1	1.501	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.36	39.7	1.544	60.02	40.8	1.473						
July.....	59.98	39.3	1.527	55.75	38.8	1.437	62.14	39.3	1.582	58.05	39.9	1.456						

¹ Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

² Includes types not shown separately.

³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

⁴ Not available prior to February 1946.

⁵ Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39 = 100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(2)	(2)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(2)	(2)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(2)	(2)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(2)	(2)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(2)	(2)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(2)	(2)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(2)	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	127.9
July 15	141.2	165.7	158.7	(2)	113.3	92.1	133.8	157.9	128.2
August 15	144.1	171.2	161.2	108.7	113.7	91.8	135.0	160.0	129.8
September 15	145.9	174.1	165.9	108.8	114.4	91.7	136.5	165.6	129.9
October 15	148.6	180.0	168.1	(2)	114.4	91.6	136.6	168.5	131.0
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(2)	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	132.5
December 15	153.3	185.9	176.5	(2)	115.5	92.0	138.3	177.1	136.1
1947: January 15	153.3	183.8	179.0	108.8	117.3	91.9	142.1	179.1	137.1
February 15	153.2	182.3	181.5	108.9	117.5	92.2	142.3	180.8	137.4
March 15	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	92.2	142.5	182.3	138.2
April 15	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	139.2
May 15	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	139.0
June 15	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	139.1
July 15	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	139.5

¹ The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost-of-living index," measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services, weighted by quantities bought by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities in 1934-36. The items priced for the index constituted about 70 percent of the expenditures of city families whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

The President's Committee on the Cost of Living estimated that, because of quality deterioration, disappearance of cheaper goods, and other factors, the consumers' price index understated the rise in retail prices of living essentials by 3 to 4 points between January 1941 and September 1944 for large cities and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ point for small cities. Later the Stabilization Director, in December 1946, made an allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ points for large cities and 5 points for large and small cities combined.

These adjustments have not been included by the Bureau in the published indexes. For a more detailed statement concerning these adjustments, see the Monthly Labor Review for March 1947.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² Data not available.

³ Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	Mar. 15, 1947	Feb. 15, 1947	Jan. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946	Sept. 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1946	July 15, 1946	Jan. 1, 1941 ²	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	156.3	153.2	153.3	153.3	152.2	148.6	145.9	144.1	141.2	100.8	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.	(2)	159.1	(2)	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	155.8	(2)	(2)	146.5	(2)	(2)	99.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.	(2)	160.5	159.4	159.7	159.6	155.9	156.2	155.7	154.9	150.9	148.1	146.7	143.2	100.7	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	162.0	158.1	158.7	158.5	157.9	150.4	147.1	148.6	143.3	101.6	98.5
Boston, Mass.	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	150.3	147.4	148.7	148.2	146.1	144.6	141.6	140.0	137.6	99.1	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	155.3	152.4	152.7	151.7	149.6	146.5	144.9	142.2	139.6	101.9	98.5
Chicago, Ill.	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	156.2	152.8	153.0	153.0	152.5	149.5	146.1	144.0	141.1	101.2	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	157.0	153.2	152.6	152.7	152.9	146.5	145.4	143.5	140.2	99.6	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	160.3	159.0	159.2	159.2	155.9	156.1	156.2	154.0	149.5	147.6	147.0	143.8	102.0	100.0
Denver, Colo.	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	154.8	152.2	151.4	152.5	151.9	143.7	142.5	140.1	138.1	100.0	98.6
Detroit, Mich.	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	156.5	153.1	153.0	153.1	152.0	148.8	146.6	145.4	144.2	101.0	98.5
Houston, Tex.	158.4	157.6	158.6	157.1	154.1	153.9	152.3	150.0	144.2	142.8	140.7	136.6	102.0	100.7	
Indianapolis, Ind.	159.5	158.0	(2)	(2)	157.5	(2)	(2)	154.2	(2)	(2)	146.1	(2)	(2)	102.0	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	(2)	163.5	(2)	(2)	163.4	(2)	(2)	158.8	(2)	(2)	150.2	(2)	(2)	101.9	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	150.8	148.7	147.7	147.0	146.8	142.1	141.1	140.4	136.4	98.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	156.9	155.9	155.3	154.5	154.5	148.5	145.5	144.6	142.3	102.5	100.5
Manchester, N. H.	162.1	160.4	(2)	(2)	158.1	(2)	(2)	156.5	(2)	(2)	147.0	(2)	(2)	100.2	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	158.8	(2)	(2)	156.3	(2)	(2)	146.2	(2)	(2)	99.8	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	(2)	156.6	(2)	(2)	154.5	(2)	(2)	150.6	(2)	(2)	142.8	(2)	(2)	99.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	(2)	152.9	151.5	151.4	151.6	149.0	148.3	149.7	148.8	145.9	142.4	139.5	138.0	101.8	99.7
Mobile, Ala.	(2)	159.3	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.6	(2)	(2)	145.2	(2)	(2)	100.4	98.6
New Orleans, La.	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	162.9	(2)	(2)	153.8	(2)	(2)	101.7	99.7
New York, N. Y.	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	157.4	154.2	154.6	155.2	154.3	152.8	149.4	145.7	143.9	101.0	99.0
Norfolk, Va.	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	157.6	(2)	(2)	148.8	(2)	(2)	100.6	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	156.1	151.6	152.3	152.5	150.5	147.8	146.0	143.7	140.0	99.2	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	159.2	156.5	156.0	155.4	153.8	149.4	147.4	145.9	142.8	101.2	98.4
Portland, Maine	(2)	153.3	(2)	(2)	152.5	(2)	(2)	149.2	(2)	(2)	141.4	(2)	(2)	98.5	97.1
Portland, Oreg.	162.1	161.5	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	157.8	(2)	(2)	150.9	(2)	(2)	102.0	100.1
Richmond, Va.	153.8	152.6	(2)	(2)	152.9	(2)	(2)	149.3	(2)	(2)	139.8	(2)	(2)	99.6	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.	(2)	155.6	154.6	155.1	155.8	151.8	151.1	151.2	150.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	139.6	101.0	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.	(2)	159.3	160.5	161.3	160.3	158.4	159.3	160.4	159.1	153.3	150.9	147.9	144.4	101.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	162.5	162.3	162.2	161.8	155.2	153.8	152.7	148.8	101.4	99.3
Scranton, Pa.	(2)	159.9	(2)	(2)	157.3	(2)	(2)	154.0	(2)	(2)	146.4	(2)	(2)	99.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.	(2)	158.3	158.5	159.1	158.2	155.4	155.7	157.2	155.3	151.9	147.9	144.8	142.9	102.1	100.3
Washington, D. C.	(2)	156.0	154.6	154.8	154.7	151.5	152.1	152.0	150.3	147.6	145.0	142.6	140.5	99.9	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Jan. 1, 1941, is the base date for determining allowable "cost of living" wage increases under the "Little Steel" formula and under the wage-price policy of February 1946. Jan. 1, 1941, indexes have been estimated by assum-

ing an even rate of change from Dec. 15, 1940, to the next pricing period.

³ Until June 1947 consumers' price indexes were computed for 34 large cities in March, June, September, and December and in the intervening months for 21 of the 34 cities. Because of budgetary limitations, a new schedule was inaugurated in July 1947. (See statement on p. 410.)

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities

[1935-39 = 100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947
Average.....	193.1	190.5	184.7	185.7	110.0	109.2	119.5	117.7	91.7	91.7	146.6	143.0	184.3	182.6	139.5	139.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	194.5	193.0	(1)	180.4	(2)	(2)	128.4	128.5	78.1	78.3	174.7	174.7	(1)	185.4	(1)	145.5
Baltimore, Md.....	204.6	202.2	(1)	180.5	(2)	(2)	127.9	125.0	114.5	113.0	138.8	134.7	(1)	186.3	(1)	136.4
Birmingham, Ala.....	201.8	197.3	183.6	184.4	(2)	(2)	128.8	120.5	79.6	79.6	165.6	151.2	173.1	171.7	138.5	138.7
Boston, Mass.....	183.5	179.6	174.6	173.5	(2)	(2)	129.0	127.5	105.4	105.5	141.7	139.4	173.1	175.2	135.8	136.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	188.7	187.0	189.4	186.5	(2)	(2)	120.0	118.1	95.4	94.9	142.0	138.7	195.3	190.1	144.5	144.0
Chicago, Ill.....	198.4	193.9	183.9	184.8	(2)	(2)	115.2	112.4	83.5	83.5	148.2	142.4	179.4	175.8	137.2	137.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	194.3	191.1	190.0	185.5	(2)	106.3	116.2	90.8	90.8	140.4	140.4	183.6	179.3	140.5	140.3	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	199.7	198.3	(1)	183.5	(2)	(2)	122.3	122.3	104.9	104.9	139.0	139.0	(1)	170.2	(1)	138.0
Denver, Colo.....	191.6	191.9	182.5	183.7	(2)	(2)	101.0	99.5	68.5	68.5	138.3	135.1	200.5	200.9	136.5	136.7
Detroit, Mich.....	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.1	(2)	115.4	124.0	122.3	84.1	83.7	154.2	151.6	192.4	190.3	151.0	149.8
Houston, Tex.....	198.7	196.2	190.4	188.5	(2)	(2)	94.3	94.4	81.9	81.9	128.0	128.0	184.0	184.2	139.2	139.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	191.7	188.7	176.2	176.4	116.8	(2)	125.8	123.1	86.6	86.6	148.7	144.5	176.5	176.6	143.4	142.6
Jacksonville, Fla.....	201.8	199.1	(1)	177.0	(2)	(2)	130.5	130.5	92.8	92.8	163.2	163.2	(1)	170.6	(1)	151.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	181.3	180.0	168.5	169.0	113.0	(2)	112.6	109.4	66.5	66.3	154.8	148.8	171.5	171.4	138.3	138.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	193.8	193.8	177.5	177.1	113.7	(2)	94.5	94.5	89.3	89.3	119.3	119.3	178.8	176.1	139.6	138.3
Manchester, N. H.....	192.6	190.3	179.1	176.1	(2)	108.6	132.4	131.5	94.6	94.6	151.3	150.0	188.1	187.4	137.2	135.6
Memphis, Tenn.....	210.1	205.1	(1)	195.1	(2)	(2)	122.4	116.2	77.0	77.0	147.6	137.9	(1)	159.0	(1)	131.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	193.4	190.8	(1)	184.3	(2)	109.2	124.0	122.6	98.3	98.3	141.6	139.3	(1)	180.0	(1)	135.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	182.5	182.6	(1)	188.1	(2)	(2)	120.2	114.9	77.0	78.9	148.4	138.5	(1)	178.9	(1)	137.5
Mobile, Ala.....	198.6	196.9	(1)	182.1	(2)	(2)	120.1	118.2	84.2	84.1	148.3	145.1	(1)	170.3	(1)	131.5
New Orleans, La.....	207.2	203.7	(1)	188.9	(2)	(2)	108.4	107.3	75.1	75.1	143.9	141.7	(1)	174.1	(1)	139.1
New York, N. Y.....	191.7	187.9	191.6	201.2	104.1	(2)	117.5	116.9	94.1	94.0	153.6	152.0	174.4	173.2	140.6	140.1
Norfolk, Va.....	199.5	198.0	(1)	175.1	(2)	(2)	125.3	125.3	94.9	94.9	149.3	149.3	(1)	182.9	(1)	143.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	188.9	187.1	181.8	182.3	110.5	(2)	124.3	122.7	97.8	97.8	144.5	141.7	182.2	180.2	138.5	138.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	199.9	196.9	207.8	209.1	(2)	(2)	127.0	120.8	103.4	103.3	167.7	150.7	183.6	179.4	136.6	136.5
Portland, Maine.....	188.4	185.3	(1)	178.6	(2)	(2)	127.5	127.5	96.2	96.1	143.1	143.1	(1)	178.9	(1)	136.2
Portland, Oreg.....	202.7	199.7	178.4	179.9	(2)	(2)	120.4	122.8	89.9	89.9	157.8	163.0	175.2	176.2	141.4	141.4
Richmond, Va.....	188.4	185.8	183.2	183.8	(2)	104.6	120.2	117.8	96.7	96.7	134.5	130.6	192.2	190.2	132.1	131.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	200.9	196.8	(1)	177.9	(2)	106.3	122.3	116.6	94.1	94.1	147.3	136.5	(1)	158.7	(1)	132.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	200.4	196.9	(1)	176.6	(2)	(2)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	118.2	118.2	(1)	155.1	(1)	148.1
Savannah, Ga.....	207.4	209.4	177.9	172.6	115.6	(2)	123.2	128.2	91.2	91.2	150.1	150.1	187.3	189.2	143.7	142.7
Scranton, Pa.....	196.1	194.9	(1)	190.4	(2)	(2)	127.2	126.6	91.8	91.8	148.9	147.9	(1)	177.5	(1)	133.9
Seattle, Wash.....	197.1	193.3	(1)	178.2	(2)	(2)	112.4	112.4	86.8	86.8	133.8	133.8	(1)	184.8	(1)	143.1
Washington, D. C.....	190.2	190.9	(1)	205.1	(2)	(2)	120.0	118.9	94.4	94.4	137.0	135.2	(1)	189.8	(1)	143.7

¹ Until June 1947, prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services were obtained in 34 large cities in March, June, September, and December and in the intervening months for a shorter list of goods and

services in 21 of the 34 cities. Because of budgetary limitations a new schedule was inaugurated in July 1947. (See statement on p. 410.)

² Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats					Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets	
			Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb	Chickens			Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried				
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2					129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4	
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8					127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0	
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1					131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3	
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3					84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6	
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	96.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	130.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
July	165.7	126.1	173.7	175.2	150.3	171.6	178.2	235.2	179.1	161.0	188.4	202.1	130.9	175.9	126.0	137.9	138.5
August	171.2	135.4	186.6	180.3	182.4	189.5	175.2	237.6	180.1	173.6	178.3	185.8	140.7	183.0	126.6	180.3	140.3
September	174.1	137.3	188.5	180.3	182.4	187.6	192.8	237.8	186.6	193.3	176.4	181.1	148.7	185.6	162.0	151.4	141.5
October	180.0	138.5	190.7	174.6	182.4	187.4	225.3	249.7	202.4	214.6	176.5	178.8	154.6	198.7	166.5	147.9	167.5
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
December	185.9	141.7	197.8	187.6	193.3	198.8	189.4	267.6	200.9	201.1	185.0	180.6	172.6	268.0	176.2	207.3	175.3
1947: January	183.8	143.4	199.0	190.9	190.8	205.3	185.8	271.3	190.1	181.7	187.9	184.1	173.6	269.2	178.3	201.9	176.2
February	182.3	144.1	196.7	190.0	191.6	204.3	176.5	258.7	183.2	169.9	191.7	189.3	172.6	269.9	182.8	201.3	178.1
March	189.5	148.1	207.6	195.1	217.2	209.7	178.3	266.0	187.5	174.7	199.6	199.4	172.9	271.3	186.9	219.1	178.6
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	179.3
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	179.3
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	179.7
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first four days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 61 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income

workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1943 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 799, "Retail Prices of Food—1942 and 1943," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 15. Mimeograph tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods by City

[1935-39=100]

City	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	Mar. 1947	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1946	Nov. 1946	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	July 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	189.5	182.3	183.8	185.9	187.7	180.0	174.1	171.2	165.7	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	199.6	187.5	187.5	188.7	192.0	177.5	173.4	174.1	161.5	92.5
Baltimore, Md.	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	199.3	189.7	191.4	192.3	195.1	186.1	180.1	178.0	170.5	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	202.9	193.5	196.0	198.4	203.5	183.0	176.6	180.8	166.6	90.7
Boston, Mass.	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	180.0	172.7	177.6	178.1	177.8	174.4	168.0	165.2	161.9	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	184.0	178.5	180.0	180.7	179.5	175.9	168.9	164.3	158.7	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	179.7	173.3	175.9	175.8	175.4	168.4	164.7	162.8	157.9	94.5
Butte, Mont.	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	184.5	175.1	174.9	180.2	180.8	175.6	170.0	163.6	154.4	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	195.6	190.0	188.6	192.7	192.1	184.8	180.0	174.6	171.8	-----
Charleston, S. C.	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	189.2	181.5	180.5	184.2	188.2	173.0	170.4	173.2	161.9	95.1
Chicago, Ill.	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	190.8	183.2	184.5	187.0	189.4	183.4	176.2	174.0	168.4	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	191.3	182.8	182.4	184.0	187.0	171.3	169.3	168.6	161.6	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	190.7	198.3	194.3	196.0	195.1	186.9	189.1	191.4	193.1	183.1	179.3	178.6	171.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	177.0	170.0	171.6	174.0	179.4	171.6	161.9	160.3	153.1	88.1
Dallas, Texas	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	191.4	186.5	186.3	187.1	188.7	177.0	173.0	168.6	162.7	91.7
Denver, Colo.	191.6	191.9	192.4	191.4	185.7	185.0	190.6	192.7	171.4	170.1	166.3	161.8	92.7	-----
Detroit, Mich.	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	183.0	175.1	176.5	179.2	181.8	173.9	168.4	168.5	166.9	90.6
Fall River, Mass.	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	186.8	178.2	180.9	177.2	182.6	175.6	168.4	164.7	158.2	95.4
Houston, Tex.	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	196.3	190.6	192.5	180.9	190.0	174.7	173.5	168.8	160.4	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	187.8	179.9	180.0	184.3	187.3	175.9	172.4	170.8	159.9	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	203.3	199.0	199.1	200.8	203.4	195.8	189.0	188.0	169.1	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	198.8	189.3	190.3	194.8	199.1	182.5	180.7	181.5	170.6	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	182.3	176.5	175.4	175.8	178.0	166.6	165.3	164.3	154.4	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	225.2	213.9	216.4	220.4	226.5	201.5	197.8	203.7	186.4	-----
Little Rock, Ark.	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	190.8	182.9	182.4	184.8	186.3	172.3	168.6	167.8	159.3	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	193.3	193.3	196.7	195.7	195.5	194.1	194.3	195.1	198.1	182.8	176.5	175.1	171.2	94.6
Louisville, Ky.	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	183.9	176.6	177.7	178.6	184.9	167.4	163.7	163.1	155.2	92.1
Manchester, N. H.	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.0	186.8	177.5	183.6	186.7	185.6	176.9	170.0	168.7	161.5	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	205.1	198.6	200.2	206.0	207.3	191.0	185.3	187.5	174.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	186.9	180.1	178.0	179.7	184.1	174.8	170.3	168.3	167.4	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	181.3	174.6	174.0	180.2	181.7	177.6	167.9	163.3	160.9	95.0
Mobile, Ala.	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	199.6	188.7	189.2	191.0	193.8	182.8	176.4	175.5	163.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.	186.1	184.1	181.1	183.3	185.3	176.5	178.5	180.4	181.7	179.5	170.9	170.0	164.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	181.4	174.1	177.3	179.1	179.0	173.9	166.8	163.7	160.6	93.7
New Orleans, La.	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	204.3	199.1	199.7	202.4	207.4	196.0	190.7	188.8	186.0	97.6
New York, N. Y.	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	189.5	182.1	183.5	186.1	188.6	186.7	178.8	171.0	168.9	95.8
Norfolk, Va.	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	199.8	191.6	191.3	195.0	197.0	189.3	177.4	176.6	164.5	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	183.2	178.3	178.2	182.9	184.1	178.2	171.0	167.8	161.4	92.3
Pearl, Ill.	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	197.2	183.9	187.1	186.2	190.3	188.9	183.8	183.5	172.2	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	188.9	187.1	183.4	183.4	185.8	177.2	179.7	181.8	181.6	176.2	169.2	160.8	159.0	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	192.0	185.6	185.2	187.7	188.5	179.3	176.9	174.0	167.6	92.5
Portland, Maine	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	184.8	174.3	179.8	180.5	178.9	173.5	167.0	166.5	160.8	95.9
Portland, Oreg.	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	198.1	191.2	192.8	196.0	194.8	183.7	184.5	182.1	175.8	96.1
Providence, R. I.	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	189.8	180.5	183.8	184.0	186.7	184.1	175.9	173.4	165.3	93.7
Richmond, Va.	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	188.2	181.2	181.5	186.5	188.2	175.9	167.4	164.1	154.0	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	180.3	174.3	177.4	176.8	176.9	172.5	165.7	165.5	160.6	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	198.9	188.4	187.4	189.3	191.8	183.6	174.5	175.5	169.7	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	179.1	172.3	173.1	177.7	180.1	176.2	164.6	161.6	159.0	94.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	186.8	184.1	183.9	190.6	191.9	180.6	175.4	171.8	166.4	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	199.5	195.4	200.6	204.6	205.2	191.4	186.5	180.6	172.1	93.8
Savannah, Ga.	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	213.1	203.1	203.8	205.8	209.4	192.2	190.9	187.2	180.1	96.7
Scranton, Pa.	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	188.9	182.6	180.9	185.2	185.6	182.5	174.0	171.2	168.4	92.1
Seattle, Wash.	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	194.3	187.4	189.6	195.9	194.6	186.1	175.6	170.0	167.1	94.5
Springfield, Ill.	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	202.3	194.5	193.4	191.6	194.9	181.7	179.8	181.1	174.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	190.3	181.3	183.7	186.1	186.8	180.6	174.7	169.9	164.8	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	196.6	190.1	193.3	195.5	198.5	189.2	186.6	183.2	174.8	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	199.2	189.6	192.6	195.3	200.0	184.3	179.2	177.4	164.6	-----

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price July 1947	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	March 1947	February 1947	January 1947	December 1946	November 1946	October 1946	September 1946	August 1946	July 1946	August 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat 5 pounds	48.5	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	171.9	164.2	161.4	158.9	157.4	155.5	149.1	147.7	135.3	82.1
Macaroni 1 pound	19.7	136.4	135.7	135.7	134.1	133.2	132.9	132.1	131.5	129.5	128.8	124.5	115.4	110.8	94.8
Corn flakes 11 ounces	13.3	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	129.4	128.2	127.4	126.4	124.9	123.6	122.7	118.2	111.3	92.7
Corn meal 1 pound	9.3	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	175.4	176.3	178.1	176.0	175.3	168.7	163.1	156.3	151.5	90.7
Rolled oats 1 20 ounces	14.1	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	122.1	122.0	122.1	121.7	121.6	120.7	120.2	119.2	118.9	(*)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white 1 pound	12.5	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	141.7	137.0	136.3	135.2	135.5	136.0	136.6	135.7	125.6	93.2
Bread, whole-wheat do	13.8	150.3	150.0	147.8	146.8	142.0	136.9	136.9	137.0	135.4	136.0	137.1	135.3	127.1	95.9
Bread, rye do	14.7	154.0	153.8	153.4	153.2	147.4	141.6	140.4	139.9	138.6	140.1	138.2	137.4	131.7	97.1
Vanilla cookies do	40.4	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	169.0	167.1	168.1	166.1	161.3	146.3	147.4	147.0	133.8	(*)
Soda crackers do	24.6	146.5	146.7	146.7	146.8	146.7	146.3	146.4	145.7	143.8	132.1	128.6	122.4	111.6	93.2
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak do	80.0	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	201.7	194.6	195.4	190.3	194.2	180.8	186.7	186.7	180.9	102.7
Rib roast do	63.4	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	196.5	192.5	194.4	192.0	194.2	175.2	181.2	181.2	173.6	97.4
Chuck roast do	52.3	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	206.7	201.0	207.7	206.3	209.8	191.7	195.3	195.3	193.3	97.1
Liver 1 do	63.5	173.1	169.5	159.3	154.5	150.7	146.1	145.1	143.7	145.8	136.1	139.5	139.5	128.4	(*)
Hamburger 1 do	44.9	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	130.5	130.0	133.2	134.1	139.5	123.7	129.6	129.6	132.6	(*)
Veal:															
Cutlets do	83.7	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	195.4	188.7	182.5	174.9	176.5	162.2	167.2	167.2	161.8	101.1
Pork:															
Chops do	74.6	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	219.0	191.7	182.1	175.2	201.8	185.0	185.0	185.0	155.5	90.8
Bacon, sliced do	74.5	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	202.1	180.8	187.7	197.3	199.6	165.7	165.7	165.7	134.3	80.9
Ham, sliced 1 do	94.8	158.9	156.1	150.1	151.1	155.7	140.2	139.2	142.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	108.7	(*)	
Ham, whole do	67.9	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	241.2	210.1	215.1	222.1	229.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	165.0	92.7
Salt pork do	39.3	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	211.5	185.4	202.8	240.9	252.5	203.0	203.0	203.0	144.1	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg do	66.1	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	217.8	213.7	216.3	208.7	218.9	197.3	196.8	199.3	177.4	95.7
Rib chops do	78.0	222.6	218.1	202.0	198.1	199.5	193.0	192.5	187.1	190.1	176.3	176.6	178.0	164.0	101.6
Poultry: Roasting chickens do	54.9	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	178.3	176.5	185.8	189.4	188.9	225.3	192.8	175.2	178.2	94.6
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) do	(*)	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	248.2	242.1	262.6	262.6	264.7	263.2	247.9	243.6	240.9	98.8
Salmon, pink 16-ounce can	41.6	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	280.2	279.5	267.9	253.7	237.6	183.9	183.3	195.0	193.8	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter 1 pound	76.6	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	227.7	209.3	218.4	251.4	243.4	264.6	227.8	209.8	221.2	84.0
Cheese do	56.3	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	233.7	234.9	242.9	251.6	266.3	249.8	230.9	219.8	196.1	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered) quart	19.0	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	158.4	159.5	165.5	166.7	164.6	164.6	159.0	158.4	155.3	97.1
Milk, fresh (store) do	18.0	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	161.6	163.9	170.3	171.4	169.8	167.8	160.8	160.0	158.0	96.3
Milk, evaporated 1 1/4-ounce can	12.5	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	193.5	193.9	195.1	195.2	193.6	185.1	177.7	175.7	161.8	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh dozen	70.4	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	174.7	169.9	181.7	201.1	214.6	193.3	173.6	161.0	90.7	
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples 1 pound	13.6	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	258.0	246.5	239.5	237.8	228.9	218.7	213.7	231.4	268.3	81.6
Bananas do	14.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	246.4	244.8	243.1	240.4	226.7	182.6	182.9	187.1	197.8	97.3
Oranges dozen	42.9	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	152.9	133.6	133.2	150.2	172.5	202.3	202.3	195.3	203.4	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green 1 pound	15.0	138.3	164.3	192.7	202.5	327.2	233.1	172.1	184.0	209.1	166.8	160.5	160.0	168.4	61.7
Cabbage do	6.4	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	172.4	172.8	164.8	140.9	133.4	134.3	141.2	138.2	127.3	103.2
Carrots bunch	9.7	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	171.0	167.9	196.6	178.8	176.0	175.8	166.3	160.9	171.6	84.9
Lettuce head	12.0	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	154.3	187.8	165.8	153.6	160.4	139.8	148.0	139.9	141.1	97.6
Onions 1 pound	7.6	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	124.8	121.7	119.4	115.6	110.0	113.0	114.0	125.5	169.7	86.8
Potatoes 15 pounds	90.5	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	189.2	178.3	177.8	171.2	169.8	177.5	188.4	212.7	91.9	
Spinach 1 pound	12.0	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	206.8	189.8	193.9	161.0	146.4	149.6	164.6	181.5	166.4	118.4
Sweet potatoes do	11.6	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	200.1	203.2	202.7	196.7	183.5	178.9	186.0	235.6	263.2	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches No. 2 1/2 can	32.4	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.7	167.4	167.6	167.0	165.2	160.0	156.1	150.9	153.4	92.3	
Pineapple do	(*)	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	150.9	150.4	150.8	148.4	145.6	135.4	133.2	124.4	125.3	96.0
Grapefruit juice 1 No. 2 can	10.6	77.8	78.5	79.0	80.1	80.7	82.5	86.6	97.2	108.6	112.1	112.5	110.6	108.9	(*)
Canned vegetables:															
Beans, green 1 do	16.6	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.2	114.2	110.8	109.7	109.4	109.0	103.8	101.2	99.1	96.7	(*)
Corn do	18.3	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.5	145.4	145.0	143.9	139.0	129.9	123.9	119.9	119.8	88.6
Peas do	15.5	118.7	120.0	123.2	122.8	122.6	121.3	120.9	119.0	115.8	112.7	110.4	107.0	99.8	
Tomatoes do	19.9	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	232.8	233.6	236.3							

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	60.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	110.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	50.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
August.....	120.1	161.0	149.0	138.9	124.0	94.4	114.0	132.7	98.4	112.6	102.0	145.7	111.9	123.9	121.9	111.6
September.....	124.0	154.3	131.9	141.6	125.7	94.3	114.2	133.8	98.4	113.6	102.1	141.4	115.0	117.2	117.2	112.2
October.....	134.1	165.3	157.9	142.4	128.6	94.2	125.8	134.8	99.9	115.3	104.0	148.7	118.2	129.6	127.1	115.8
November.....	130.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
December.....	140.9	168.1	160.1	176.7	134.7	96.1	134.7	157.8	125.7	120.2	108.9	153.2	136.2	135.7	134.8	124.7
1947: January.....	141.5	165.0	156.2	175.1	136.6	97.7	138.0	169.7	128.1	123.3	110.3	152.1	138.8	136.7	136.1	127.6
February.....	144.5	170.4	162.0	173.8	138.0	97.9	137.9	174.8	129.3	124.6	110.9	154.9	142.1	139.7	138.6	128.5
March.....	149.5	182.6	167.6	174.6	139.6	100.7	139.9	177.5	132.2	125.8	115.3	163.2	145.9	143.3	142.1	131.1
April.....	147.7	177.0	162.4	166.4	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	131.8
May.....	147.1	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	131.9
June.....	147.6	177.0	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	131.4
July.....	150.6	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	133.4
August.....	153.6	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.5	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	136.0

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index", in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is

useful only to indicate week to week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for sub-groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100]

[Not directly comparable with monthly data; see note below]

Week ended	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
July 5, 1947	148.0	179.5	164.6	171.7	138.4	105.1	141.6	175.2	121.5	131.0	115.4	162.6	142.5	142.8	141.2	132.1
July 12	148.3	178.2	165.8	173.3	138.3	105.8	141.6	175.4	117.5	131.0	114.6	162.0	142.2	143.7	141.8	132.1
July 19	150.3	182.4	168.0	172.7	138.4	107.1	142.9	174.8	117.9	131.4	115.7	165.2	144.4	145.1	143.3	132.9
July 26	150.6	182.0	167.1	173.6	138.6	108.9	143.6	174.8	117.9	131.3	116.4	166.0	145.3	145.0	143.7	133.7
Aug. 2	151.3	180.8	168.0	174.5	139.0	109.7	146.1	176.6	116.9	131.4	116.8	165.6	147.2	146.0	144.8	134.7
Aug. 9	152.2	181.2	171.1	176.5	139.5	110.7	146.7	178.0	116.9	131.8	116.0	166.4	147.1	147.2	145.9	135.2
Aug. 16	152.7	181.4	172.3	177.8	139.7	111.0	146.7	178.9	117.2	132.0	115.5	166.8	147.2	147.8	146.5	135.4
Aug. 23	153.5	181.4	172.3	182.3	140.1	114.1	147.0	179.1	117.4	131.9	115.6	167.7	149.5	148.3	147.4	136.6
Aug. 30	154.0	181.7	172.1	183.3	140.1	114.2	149.8	179.3	117.6	131.9	115.9	167.9	149.9	148.9	147.9	137.3
Sept. 6	154.9	182.4	174.1	183.2	140.3	114.4	150.4	180.1	118.5	131.9	117.2	168.5	150.2	150.1	148.9	137.9
Sept. 13	157.4	187.3	180.9	185.2	140.4	114.4	150.4	179.4	120.4	132.1	117.9	171.9	150.4	152.5	150.9	138.1
Sept. 20	158.1	189.8	182.3	185.5	140.7	115.0	150.3	180.9	122.2	131.9	115.1	173.6	150.9	152.7	151.1	138.0
Sept. 27	156.2	184.7	177.6	186.2	140.8	115.0	150.4	182.0	123.6	131.9	114.9	171.1	151.3	150.9	150.0	138.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD TO CITY WORKERS AVERAGE FOR LARGE CITIES

1935-39=100



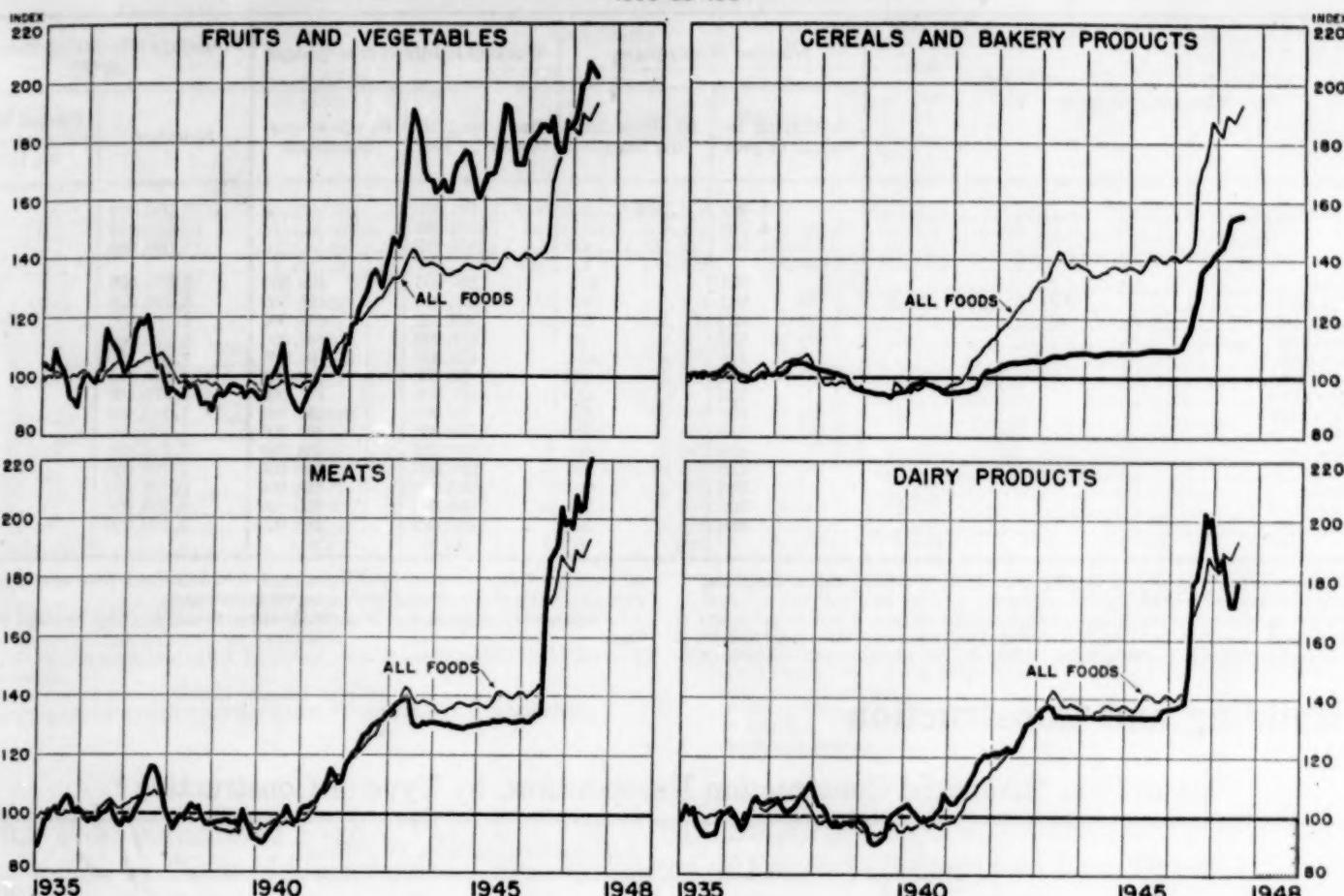
TABLE D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1947									1946					1939
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.	
All commodities.....	153.6	150.6	147.6	147.1	147.7	149.5	144.5	141.5	140.9	139.7	134.1	124.0	129.1	75.0	
Farm products.....	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	182.6	170.4	165.0	168.1	160.8	165.3	154.3	161.0	61.0	
Grains.....	208.8	202.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	203.3	171.1	162.6	163.0	165.4	174.2	170.6	169.0	51.5	
Livestock and poultry.....	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	190.2	216.0	201.5	189.6	194.7	197.4	174.6	150.4	177.6	66.0	
Other farm products.....	182.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	155.8	150.5	149.7	152.5	153.3	156.1	151.1	147.8	60.1	
Foods.....	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	167.6	162.0	158.2	160.1	165.4	157.9	131.9	140.0	67.2	
Dairy products.....	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	157.6	161.8	164.6	180.0	182.9	185.5	169.1	161.8	67.9	
Cereal products.....	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	150.4	141.3	139.9	139.5	136.1	128.5	127.4	124.7	71.9	
Fruits and vegetables.....	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	141.5	134.2	131.6	134.5	139.5	122.5	115.5	120.4	58.5	
Meats.....	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	207.3	199.5	183.4	188.2	202.8	191.4	131.3	198.1	73.7	
Other foods.....	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	152.8	146.0	141.1	139.0	141.4	136.2	115.5	114.9	60.3	
Hides and leather products.....	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	166.4	174.6	173.8	175.1	176.7	172.5	142.4	141.6	138.9	92.7	
Shoes.....	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	171.5	171.5	170.6	169.9	162.9	145.2	144.8	140.1	100.8	
Hides and skins.....	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.1	178.1	192.2	191.4	198.5	216.5	221.0	153.0	151.5	155.8	77.2	
Leather.....	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	158.0	183.7	181.1	181.6	185.0	178.1	138.5	138.5	133.3	84.0	
Other leather products.....	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	137.7	137.1	140.3	123.6	123.5	118.6	115.8	115.8	97.1	
Textile products.....	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	139.6	138.0	136.6	134.7	131.6	128.6	125.7	124.0	67.8	
Clothing.....	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.4	129.8	127.9	125.5	122.9	122.8	81.5	
Cotton goods.....	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.0	194.7	196.6	193.7	184.6	181.6	174.7	172.9	166.6	160.0	65.5	
Hosiery and underwear.....	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.0	99.3	96.9	93.3	88.8	87.7	87.7	87.7	61.5	
Rayon.....	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	33.8	33.8	32.0	30.2	30.2	30.2	28.5	
Silk.....	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	73.2	80.2	101.2	103.2	115.0	125.7	126.5	134.8	44.3	
Woolen and worsted goods.....	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	127.5	121.9	120.8	119.0	117.7	116.6	113.9	112.8	75.5	
Other textile products.....	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	175.1	170.1	169.9	168.1	161.3	130.6	126.7	121.7	63.7	
Fuel and lighting materials.....	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	100.7	97.9	97.7	96.1	94.5	94.2	94.3	94.4	72.6	
Anthracite.....	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	114.9	114.8	114.7	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.4	72.1	
Bituminous coal.....	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	143.6	143.3	142.6	138.9	137.4	137.2	137.0	136.7	96.0	
Coke.....	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	155.2	155.1	152.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	104.2	
Electricity.....	(*)	(*)	64.4	64.1	64.3	65.7	64.9	65.8	65.2	64.2	64.1	64.7	63.9	75.8	
Gas.....	(*)	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.0	84.9	84.3	80.8	83.1	84.4	80.8	80.6	79.5	86.7	
Petroleum and products.....	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	81.7	76.6	76.5	75.8	73.4	73.1	73.0	72.8	51.7	
Metals and metal products.....	148.9	143.8	142.6	141.4	140.3	139.9	137.9	138.0	134.7	130.2	125.8	114.2	114.0	93.2	
Agricultural implements.....	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	116.6	116.8	117.6	117.5	117.1	112.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	93.5	
Farm machinery.....	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.2	118.0	118.2	119.0	119.0	118.6	113.8	109.9	109.8	109.7	94.7	
Iron and steel.....	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	126.9	125.0	123.9	117.4	114.0	113.7	113.5	113.3	95.1	
Motor vehicles.....	156.3	150.3	149.4	149.3	148.8	149.2	149.3	151.3	151.0	148.2	143.6	(*)	(*)	92.5	
Nonferrous metals.....	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	139.0	131.3	130.5	129.3	118.4	101.8	101.4	101.4	74.6	
Plumbing and heating.....	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	107.2	107.2	106.3	106.3	79.3	
Building materials.....	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	177.5	174.8	169.7	157.8	145.5	134.8	133.8	132.7	89.6	
Brick and tile.....	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	132.4	132.3	130.0	129.1	127.8	126.0	126.0	126.0	90.5	
Cement.....	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	112.3	109.9	108.3	106.9	107.0	106.5	106.5	105.8	91.3	
Lumber.....	276.7	260.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	269.3	263.6	249.9	227.2	192.1	178.9	178.2	177.6	90.1	
Paint and paint materials.....	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	176.1	173.9	171.2	155.4	151.3	119.2	116.7	113.9	82.1	
Plumbing and heating.....	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	107.2	107.2	107.2	106.3	79.3	
Structural steel.....	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	107.3	
Other building materials.....	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	143.5	141.5	139.0	131.8	125.3	122.5	121.4	120.9	89.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	132.2	129.3	128.1	125.7	118.9	99.9	98.4	98.4	74.2	
Chemicals.....	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	114.5	113.8	112.7	111.8	106.9	98.8	98.6	98.4	83.8	
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	136.6	137.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	182.7	182.5	181.7	181.2	152.8	111.5	110.3	110.1	77.1	
Fertilizer materials.....	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	101.8	99.2	99.9	95.1	96.3	91.9	90.2	94.4	65.5	
Mixed fertilizers.....	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	95.5	93.6	91.1	90.5	90.0	87.7	73.1	
Oils and fats.....	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	231.5	214.3	210.6	203.0	191.0	111.1	103.3	102.5	40.6	
Housefurnishing goods.....	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	125.8	124.6	123.3	120.2	118.2	115.3	113.6	112.6	85.6	
Furnishings.....	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	131.4	129.6	128.4	126.3	124.4	121.3	119.4	118.5	90.0	
Furniture.....	120.9	121.1	120.9	120.3	120.0	120.0	119.5	118.2	113.9	111.8	109.2	107.5	106.6	81.1	
Miscellaneous.....	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	115.3	110.9	110.3	106.9	106.5	104.0	102.1	102.0	73.3	
Automobile tires and tubes.....	60.8	60.8	62.5	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	60.5	
Cattle feed.....	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	238.4	178.6	181.7	193.8	210.8	217.2	201.8	221.1	68.4	
Paper and pulp.....	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	145.1	143.4	141.9	136.4	127.7	124.6	121.9	119.6	80.0	
Rubber, crude.....	33.7	34.6													

RETAIL PRICES FOR GROUPS OF FOOD AVERAGE FOR LARGE CITIES

1935-39=100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1946: July	563	910	228,000	408,000	3,970,000	.58
August	560	965	227,000	425,000	3,900,000	.56
September	499	853	356,000	499,000	4,890,000	.77
October	516	848	307,000	467,000	6,220,000	.85
November	344	677	435,000	707,000	4,980,000	.77
December	168	402	76,400	500,000	3,130,000	.46
1947: January ²	320	475	105,000	165,000	1,375,000	.2
February ²	290	475	75,000	150,000	1,240,000	.2
March ²	330	525	100,000	165,000	1,100,000	.2
April ²	460	625	600,000	650,000	7,750,000	1.1
May ²	425	650	200,000	625,000	5,700,000	.8
June ²	350	600	475,000	625,000	3,750,000	.6
July ²	300	500	500,000	650,000	4,200,000	.5
August ²	325	500	120,000	250,000	2,500,000	.5

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-days idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or

secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates. Figures for early months of 1947 revised but not final.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Estimated Construction Expenditures, by Type of Construction¹

Type of construction	Estimated expenditures (in millions)												1946	1939	
	1947									1946					
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total construction	\$1,470	\$1,439	\$1,349	\$1,246	\$1,115	\$1,028	\$954	\$913	\$966	\$1,054	\$1,151	\$1,243	\$1,237	\$11,694	\$6,836
New construction ⁴	1,262	1,238	1,161	1,070	955	876	826	795	839	905	987	1,070	1,066	9,890	6,062
Private construction	950	935	876	811	722	662	648	634	666	711	745	788	800	7,739	3,619
Residential building (nonfarm)	475	460	429	387	342	306	285	284	300	320	335	347	356	3,183	2,114
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	276	267	259	254	245	240	247	260	275	296	308	318	315	3,350	785
Industrial	141	140	139	140	141	142	146	152	159	166	171	171	167	1,689	254
Commercial	75	73	70	70	61	55	57	62	69	80	86	93	95	1,114	287
All other	53	52	47	44	43	43	44	46	47	50	51	54	53	547	244
Farm construction	65	75	60	50	40	30	20	10	10	10	20	40	50	350	226
Public utilities	134	133	128	120	95	86	96	80	81	85	82	83	79	856	494
Public construction	312	303	285	259	233	214	178	161	173	194	242	282	266	2,151	2,443
Residential building	9	9	9	6	9	16	24	33	39	51	68	66	54	387	65
Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities)	48	45	44	42	41	41	36	32	33	23	27	32	35	319	835
Industrial facilities ⁶	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	5	5	7	9	9	84	23
All other	46	43	42	40	38	37	33	29	28	18	20	23	26	235	812
Military and naval facilities	24	24	19	15	15	15	12	12	12	16	17	20	16	188	125
Highways	140	135	128	117	95	75	48	34	37	57	76	99	93	706	835
Other public	91	90	85	79	73	67	58	50	52	47	54	65	68	551	583
Federal ⁷	44	44	40	36	30	29	25	23	24	23	27	32	32	270	330
State and local ⁸	47	46	45	43	43	38	33	27	28	24	27	33	36	281	253
Minor building repairs	208	201	188	176	162	152	128	118	127	149	164	173	171	1,804	774
Residential (nonfarm) ⁹	73	70	65	60	54	47	36	33	32	35	43	47	47	521	290
Nonresidential (nonfarm) ⁹	70	68	65	62	58	55	52	50	55	60	63	66	69	753	180
Farm construction ¹⁰	65	63	58	54	50	50	40	35	40	54	58	60	55	530	304

¹ Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time in continental United States. These figures should be differentiated from data on value of construction reported in the tables on urban building and Federal construction.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. New construction includes expenditures for major additions and alterations.

⁵ Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁶ Expenditures for facilities to produce atomic bombs are excluded.

⁷ Mainly river, harbor, flood control, reclamation, and power projects.

⁸ Includes water supply, sewage disposal, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

⁹ Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

¹⁰ Covers maintenance and repairs.

TABLE F-2: Valuation of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed Construction, by Type of Project¹

Period	All types of projects	Airports ²	Valuation (in thousands)							
			Buildings ³		Conservation and development		Electrification ⁴	Highways, streets, and roads	Water and sewage	All other types ⁵
			Residential	Nonresidential	Reclamation	River, harbor and flood control				
1936	\$1,533,439	(4)	7 \$63,465	8 \$497,929	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$14,878	\$511,685	\$154,807	\$100,965
1939	1,586,604	4,753	231,071	438,151	115,612	109,811	29,775	355,701	118,131	183,509
1942	7,775,497	579,176	549,472	5,580,917	150,708	67,087	32,538	347,988	152,343	315,268
1946	1,450,237	14,859	435,453	114,203	169,253	131,152	4,541	535,784	13,231	31,761
1946: August	143,221	282	56,495	1,784	975	29,661	0	52,211	68	1,745
September	97,757	358	36,475	6,120	671	932	0	52,666	418	117
October	94,873	261	1,147	2,769	32,900	2,027	80	55,480	169	31
November	45,833	2,012	294	8,702	5,263	635	233	28,593	0	101
December	54,100	122	294	7,898	572	1,908	3,200	39,966	0	50
1947: January	86,642	2,159	388	35,903	2,447	19,231	475	25,561	20	458
February	58,508	237	2,595	10,442	5,188	4,220	589	34,529	172	536
March	92,913	340	5,197	8,942	13,803	21,082	414	42,388	46	701
April	122,646	387	7,035	16,512	7,892	16,912	312	72,218	753	625
May	120,696	1,348	5,968	14,486	4,443	27,148	182	64,242	2,217	662
June	159,906	3,167	19,423	29,554	11,690	36,530	667	56,358	1,371	1,146
July ⁶	70,396	1,224	409	5,938	1,763	2,025	283	57,845	40	869
August ¹⁰	118,626	1,300	4,176	27,631	16,198	3,210	171	65,742	24	174

¹ Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with Jan. 1941. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.

² Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.

³ Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

⁴ Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Commission.

⁵ Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.

⁶ Included in "All other types."

⁷ Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.

⁸ See footnote 7.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Estimated Permit Valuation¹ of Urban Building Construction Scheduled to be Started, by Class of Construction, and by Source of Funds² (Federal and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)											
	All building construction			New residential building ³			New nonresidential building			Additions, alterations, and repairs		
	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal
1942	\$2,704,239	\$1,066,092	\$1,638,147	\$915,079	\$313,336	\$600,222,908	\$1,287,600	\$278,472	\$241,351	\$37,121		
1946	4,728,081	4,290,600	437,481	2,501,160	\$2,147,254	\$54,788	299,118	1,457,142	1,415,071	42,071	769,779	728,275
1946: July	413,758	348,475	65,283	237,781	183,537	9,060	45,184	110,030	105,362	4,668	65,947	59,576
August	424,653	350,754	73,899	263,847	194,962	25,390	43,495	92,199	92,188	11	68,607	63,604
September	347,022	316,304	30,718	193,498	173,775	0	19,723	94,671	89,707	4,964	58,853	52,822
October	337,351	324,509	12,842	193,991	184,198	8,441	1,352	85,259	83,986	1,273	58,101	56,325
November	272,745	263,253	9,492	149,863	149,581	0	282	81,507	73,091	8,416	41,375	40,581
December	229,809	221,059	8,750	109,101	109,101	0	0	78,514	70,792	7,722	42,194	41,166
1947: January	265,583	249,886	15,697	132,444	125,180	7,264	0	83,506	76,522	6,984	49,633	48,184
February	277,060	269,286	7,774	139,793	139,793	0	0	86,376	79,562	6,814	50,891	49,931
March	382,344	372,565	9,779	207,967	206,381	1,586	0	109,887	102,830	7,057	64,490	63,354
April	440,289	429,276	11,013	241,815	239,866	0	1,949	123,558	115,920	7,638	74,916	73,490
May	427,406	418,614	8,792	227,947	227,947	0	0	126,734	120,201	6,533	72,725	70,466
June	486,854	460,321	26,533	261,072	254,555	3,857	2,660	140,168	129,585	10,583	85,614	76,181
July ⁴	535,647	529,577	6,070	272,997	272,669	0	328	168,799	166,618	2,181	93,851	90,290
First 7 months of 1946	3,116,501	2,814,721	301,780	1,590,860	1,335,637	20,957	234,266	1,024,992	1,005,307	19,685	500,649	473,777
First 7 months of 1947 ⁵	2,815,814	2,729,526	85,658	1,484,035	1,466,391	12,707	4,937	839,028	791,238	47,790	492,121	471,897

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85% of the urban population of the United States; estimates of Federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other

Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of incorporated civil divisions.

³ Includes value of dormitories, hotels, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F-4.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: Estimated Number and Valuation¹ of New Family Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,² by Type of Dwelling and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Period	Number of new family dwelling units								Valuation (in thousands)							
	All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multifamily ⁴
			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multifamily ⁴			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multifamily ⁴				
1942	280,838	95,946	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	\$895,511	\$295,933	\$598,578	\$478,605	\$42,629	\$77,284				
1946	528,755	98,737	430,018	358,126	24,271	47,621	2,445,773	331,887	2,113,886	1,830,395	102,754	180,737				
1946: July	52,178	14,212	37,906	31,170	1,980	4,816	230,008	48,720	181,288	157,833	8,218	15,237				
August	55,106	16,446	38,600	32,921	1,943	3,796	257,755	64,285	123,470	168,555	8,654	16,261				
September	42,563	7,519	35,044	29,335	2,050	3,659	191,455	18,777	172,678	150,795	8,960	12,923				
October	37,401	1,334	36,067	29,576	1,899	4,592	193,385	9,792	183,593	156,482	8,200	18,821				
November	28,661	122	28,539	23,747	1,594	3,198	149,579	282	149,297	126,948	7,397	14,952				
December	21,369	0	21,369	17,469	977	2,923	108,284	0	108,284	92,385	4,447	11,452				
1947: January	25,383	1,084	24,290	20,537	1,496	2,266	131,771	7,264	124,507	108,433	6,342	9,732				
February	27,074	0	27,074	22,156	1,615	3,303	138,443	0	138,443	118,613	6,375	13,455				
March	37,649	491	37,158	30,615	2,448	4,095	206,511	1,586	204,925	176,084	10,763	18,078				
April	42,862	328	42,534	35,214	3,142	4,178	240,390	1,949	238,441	202,847	13,478	22,116				
May	41,138	0	41,138	33,670	3,085	4,383	224,951	0	224,951	189,254	14,068	21,629				
June	46,999	1,005	45,994	34,627	3,478	7,889	259,350	6,517	252,833	198,400	13,984	40,449				
July *	47,153	36	47,117	36,943	3,053	7,121	271,188	315	270,873	221,040	14,260	35,564				
First 7 months of 1946 *	343,655	73,316	270,339	225,078	15,808	29,453	1,545,315	238,751	1,306,564	1,135,230	65,006	106,328				
First 7 months of 1947 *	268,288	2,944	265,314	213,762	18,317	33,235	1,472,604	17,631	1,454,973	1,214,671	79,279	161,023				

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

⁴ Includes multifamily dwelling units with stores.

² See table F-3, footnote 2.

³ Revised.

³ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE F-5: Estimated Permit Valuation¹ of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas² by Type and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands of dollars)													
	New nonresidential buildings		Industrial buildings ³		Commercial buildings ⁴		Community buildings ⁵		Government buildings ⁶		Public works and utility buildings ⁷		All other buildings ⁸	
	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal
1946	1,457,142	1,415,071	396,923	395,250	669,498	669,498	190,008	167,327	12,042	3,624	101,241	92,032	87,340	
1946: July	110,030	105,362	32,009	32,009	44,777	44,777	19,870	15,271	357	288	5,864	5,864	7,153	
August	92,199	92,188	21,779	21,779	38,851	38,851	15,453	15,453	212	201	7,489	7,489	8,415	
September	94,671	89,707	33,262	33,110	30,939	30,939	15,276	10,464	492	492	6,447	6,447	8,255	
October	85,259	83,986	21,123	21,123	35,264	35,264	14,049	12,793	170	153	6,422	6,422	8,231	
November	81,507	73,091	20,944	20,944	23,267	23,267	16,168	7,752	321	321	14,585	14,585	6,222	
December	78,514	70,792	22,665	22,665	24,328	24,328	15,643	12,336	157	157	11,383	6,968	4,338	
1947: January	83,506	76,522	22,889	22,889	31,439	31,439	16,323	9,339	257	257	7,719	7,719	4,879	
February	86,376	79,562	20,080	20,080	30,785	30,785	17,727	11,033	659	659	10,136	10,136	6,989	
March	109,887	102,830	26,813	26,813	38,780	38,780	26,310	19,322	388	388	10,665	10,665	6,931	
April	123,558	115,920	22,907	22,907	45,458	45,458	24,461	21,598	7,399	2,624	13,883	13,883	9,450	
May	126,734	120,201	25,366	25,366	47,863	47,863	28,155	24,015	3,246	853	12,157	12,157	9,947	
June	140,168	129,585	28,119	28,119	54,882	54,882	32,233	28,000	7,545	1,195	8,295	8,295	9,094	
July	168,799	166,618	25,763	25,763	72,685	72,685	37,483	36,637	2,770	1,435	18,228	18,228	11,870	
First 7 months of 1946	1,024,993	1,005,307	277,150	275,629	516,849	516,849	113,509	108,529	10,690	2,300	54,916	50,121	51,879	
First 7 months of 1947 *	839,028	791,238	171,937	171,937	321,892	321,892	182,692	149,944	22,264	7,222	81,083	81,083	59,160	

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of incorporated civil divisions.

⁴ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) building in all urban areas are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies.

⁵ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

³ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.

⁶ Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

⁷ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁸ Preliminary.

TABLE F-6: Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Started and Completed in Nonfarm Areas¹

Period	New family dwelling units started					New family dwelling units completed				
	Total	Permanent ²			Temporary ³	Total	Permanent ²			Temporary ⁴
		Total	Private	Public			Total	Private	Public	
1946: Total	776,200	670,500	662,500	8,000	105,700	476,400	437,800	437,800	(*)	38,600
January	42,500	37,500	36,900	600	5,100	-----	15,900	15,900	0	-----
February	49,300	42,400	42,400	0	6,900	-----	17,300	17,300	0	-----
March	70,400	62,000	62,000	0	8,400	-----	18,700	18,700	0	-----
April	79,900	67,000	67,000	0	12,900	-----	21,000	21,000	0	-----
May	83,400	67,100	67,100	0	16,300	-----	25,100	25,100	0	-----
June	79,800	64,100	62,800	1,300	15,700	-----	30,600	30,600	0	-----
July	78,500	62,600	61,300	1,300	15,900	-----	36,700	36,700	0	-----
August	81,300	65,400	61,900	3,500	15,900	-----	43,400	43,400	0	-----
September	65,800	57,600	57,600	0	8,200	-----	49,700	49,700	0	-----
October	58,200	57,800	56,500	1,300	400	-----	55,500	55,500	0	-----
November	47,800	47,700	47,700	0	100	-----	61,200	61,200	0	-----
December	39,300	39,300	39,300	0	(*)	-----	62,700	62,700	(*)	-----
1947: January	40,100	40,100	39,000	1,100	0	78,600	62,600	62,600	0	16,000
February	44,100	44,100	44,100	0	0	75,800	60,300	60,300	(*)	15,500
March	58,400	58,400	58,400	0	0	72,700	57,700	57,700	0	15,000
April	68,700	68,700	68,700	0	0	65,900	59,500	59,400	100	6,400
May	72,700	72,500	72,500	0	200	62,500	59,900	59,900	0	2,600
June	79,200	77,200	77,000	200	2,000	66,800	63,000	62,800	200	3,800
July	80,100	80,100	80,100	0	(*)	68,500	65,700	65,400	300	2,800
August ⁷	83,600	83,200	83,000	200	400	71,200	70,300	70,300	0	900

¹ Estimates of equivalent living accommodations provided by the conversion of family units, dormitories, and trailers previously shown in this table have been discontinued because of the paucity of data.

² Covers both conventional and prefabricated units.

³ Starts data for 1946, cover only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites. Starts data for 1947, cover new temporary housing projects outside of the Federal temporary re-use program.

⁴ Covers only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

⁵ Monthly data not available.

⁶ Less than 50 units.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Dwelling Units Started in 29 Leading Industrial Areas¹

Industrial area ²	Number of dwelling units started												
	1947						1946						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
Atlanta	630	595	487	415	345	365	435	460	590	655	565	675	775
Boston	765	875	587	830	530	245	325	450	495	355	385	655	550
Buffalo	690	425	345	240	205	155	170	170	280	200	345	240	580
Chicago	2,010	1,703	1,342	1,190	700	230	1,105	1,485	1,410	1,225	2,005	2,300	2,220
Cleveland	720	615	493	610	400	300	410	515	770	735	670	555	460
Columbus	340	248	250	275	185	180	140	205	370	225	285	320	170
Dallas	780	748	842	540	505	335	245	425	425	675	375	540	520
Denver	280	312	354	270	270	275	380	330	565	525	635	680	735
Detroit	1,845	1,528	1,615	1,505	810	615	780	1,195	1,195	1,355	1,500	1,425	1,455
Fort Worth	465	474	457	400	455	210	180	250	330	340	395	335	340
Hartford	260	272	258	160	65	65	110	110	95	120	140	140	130
Indianapolis	405	299	260	230	130	160	150	1165	270	260	405	270	240
Knoxville	240	201	166	125	95	95	120	055	315	210	220	225	295
Los Angeles	4,500	4,643	5,096	5,040	5,675	3,855	4,630	95	3,995	4,980	5,135	4,255	4,390
Memphis	460	331	508	380	415	225	220	420	355	270	365	465	380
Milwaukee	545	517	387	120	105	195	220	360	425	305	475	310	545
Minneapolis-St. Paul	725	587	418	195	210	210	410	495	580	585	715	600	780
New York-Newark-Jersey City ⁴	3,035	2,454	1,900	2,495	1,810	2,865	2,030	270	3,640	4,305	4,545	3,440	3,905
Philadelphia-Camden	1,515	1,481	896	805	375	350	385	855	775	730	1,005	1,200	1,315
Pittsburgh	1,200	775	849	455	185	280	370	380	720	530	500	495	495
Sacramento	285	266	330	315	325	350	175	280	265	365	365	300	330
San Francisco	1,240	1,266	1,664	1,790	1,505	1,570	945	365	985	1,610	1,520	1,405	1,960
Seattle-Tacoma	(*)	(*)	(*)	670	410	375	430	360	700	850	900	755	860
Springfield-Holyoke	200	185	135	65	40	30	85	85	70	100	120	115	135
St. Louis	665	692	671	495	405	310	325	330	490	660	630	700	495
Syracuse	145	140	124	50	10	5	15	110	95	125	135	140	45
Toledo	130	104	95	105	60	40	45	65	110	135	115	(*)	(*)
Washington, D. C.	2,220	589	1,296	1,230	966	719	705	870	1,230	800	1,020	785	1,065
Worcester	195	224	208	120	30	15	55	90	85	155	150	195	195
Youngstown ⁵	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60	70	55	100	65	170	100	145	120

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F-7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Dwelling Units Started in 29 Leading Industrial Areas —Continued

Industrial area *	Average construction cost per dwelling unit started †												
	1947						1946						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
Atlanta	\$6,300	\$5,900	\$5,600	\$5,400	\$5,900	\$5,500	\$5,100	\$5,000	\$5,100	\$5,100	\$5,200	\$5,600	\$4,100
Boston	8,100	7,100	7,200	6,800	6,000	7,700	7,400	7,300	6,700	8,500	7,400	7,500	7,500
Buffalo	6,900	7,700	8,600	8,000	7,900	6,900	6,900	6,800	7,300	7,200	7,200	6,000	6,100
Chicago	8,800	8,800	8,500	8,700	8,700	8,500	7,700	7,800	8,700	8,100	7,700	7,800	7,600
Cleveland	9,500	9,600	9,300	9,200	8,800	8,800	9,100	9,100	8,400	8,400	8,300	8,000	10,500
Columbus	7,500	7,700	8,000	7,900	8,600	7,700	7,900	7,700	7,300	7,000	6,300	7,000	7,000
Dallas	5,900	5,800	5,600	5,700	5,600	5,900	6,400	6,500	6,100	6,000	6,800	6,600	6,300
Denver	5,800	4,900	5,700	5,600	5,400	5,700	5,800	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,400
Detroit	8,200	8,000	8,600	8,500	9,400	9,800	7,300	7,700	8,400	7,600	6,900	6,300	6,400
Fort Worth	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,500	4,300	4,000	5,900	4,200	3,200	3,000	3,200	3,500	4,500
Hartford	7,600	7,600	7,600	8,100	9,000	8,400	7,400	7,200	7,400	7,000	7,300	7,100	7,100
Indianapolis	6,200	6,000	6,200	5,600	6,700	5,900	5,300	5,400	4,900	5,300	5,600	6,500	5,800
Knoxville	4,300	4,600	4,300	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,300	4,700	4,700	4,400	3,900	3,700	4,300
Los Angeles	6,900	6,600	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,600	6,900	6,600	6,200
Memphis	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,900	4,300	4,500	4,900	4,500	4,400	4,600	4,400	5,300
Milwaukee	8,000	7,500	7,700	8,600	7,800	7,300	8,100	7,100	7,800	7,500	6,100	7,500	8,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200	7,600	9,000	7,900	8,000	7,600	7,200	7,200	7,100	7,600
New York-Newark-Jersey City *	7,600	7,900	9,100	7,400	7,400	7,000	8,100	7,400	7,600	7,700	7,900	7,300	6,900
Philadelphia-Camden	7,000	7,000	6,900	6,700	6,700	7,100	7,300	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,700
Pittsburgh	7,600	7,300	6,500	7,300	7,100	7,300	7,400	7,600	7,100	6,300	5,900	6,300	5,300
Sacramento	4,900	5,700	5,400	3,900	4,000	4,800	4,400	4,700	4,700	5,100	5,400	5,800	4,800
San Francisco	7,600	7,600	7,500	8,100	8,000	7,900	7,700	7,600	7,400	6,600	6,700	7,800	7,300
Seattle-Tacoma	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,100	6,600	5,200	6,300	6,900	5,400	5,800	6,000	6,000	5,900
Springfield-Holyoke	6,400	6,600	7,000	6,700	6,900	6,600	7,100	6,400	6,300	6,500	5,000	6,400	6,100
St. Louis	6,700	6,900	6,800	6,900	6,600	6,600	6,800	8,900	6,700	5,400	6,000	7,100	4,600
Syracuse	7,500	7,900	8,400	8,300	7,900	9,700	9,200	9,000	6,900	5,900	6,800	6,100	6,500
Toledo	8,200	6,600	8,100	7,900	8,200	7,300	8,000	7,100	6,700	6,900	7,500	(*)	(*)
Washington, D. C.	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,300	8,100	7,600	7,500	7,700	6,600	6,600	7,900	7,600	6,700
Worcester	5,800	5,500	5,800	6,600	5,700	7,900	5,800	6,400	7,200	6,000	6,400	5,300	7,600
Youngstown *	(*)	(*)	(*)	7,900	8,200	7,300	6,900	6,000	8,800	6,900	6,700	7,000	7,000

* Covers all privately financed new family dwelling units. Excludes trailers, dormitories, barracks, converted units, and all federally financed residential buildings.

† Industrial areas cover entire counties or groups of counties surrounding the central city or cities.

‡ Based on contractors' estimates. Represents the cost of labor and materials, and all subcontracted work. Excludes land and development costs.

§ Includes permanent units financed by the New York City Housing Authority.

¶ Youngstown area no longer being surveyed.

** Data not available.
Source: These data were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its housing statistics program. Data on private residential building started are based on reports from building-permit issuing offices and from building contractors and others in nonpermit issuing as well as in permit issuing places in the areas shown. Building permit data are corrected for lapsed permits and lag between issuance of permits and the start of construction, by follow-up of construction jobs for which permits have been issued.

TABLE F-8: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New¹ Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds

Year and month	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ² (in thousands)		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas			
1925 ³	937,000	752,000	185,000	907,000	752,000	185,000	—	—	—	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	—
1933 ⁴	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	—	—	—	285,446	285,446	—
1941 ⁵	715,200	439,582	275,618	619,460	369,465	249,995	95,740	70,117	25,623	2,852,778	2,530,765	\$322,013
1944 ⁶	160,400	114,875	54,525	138,779	93,173	45,606	30,621	21,702	8,919	560,715	483,231	77,484
1946	776,200	493,963	282,237	662,526	395,642	266,884	113,674	98,321	15,353	4,103,251	3,713,776	389,475
1946: July	78,500	50,202	28,298	61,346	35,994	25,352	17,154	14,208	2,946	398,644	335,249	63,395
August	81,300	52,506	28,794	61,902	36,060	25,842	19,398	16,446	2,952	412,378	338,779	73,599
September	65,800	41,159	24,641	57,592	33,640	23,952	8,208	7,519	689	344,438	323,770	20,668
October	58,200	34,638	23,562	56,402	33,304	23,188	1,708	1,334	374	327,920	317,304	10,616
November	47,800	28,733	19,067	47,678	28,611	19,067	122	122	0	276,179	275,897	282
December	39,300	23,662	15,638	39,268	23,662	15,606	32	0	32	231,943	231,870	73
1947: January	40,100	24,611	15,489	38,998	23,527	15,471	1,102	1,084	18	235,105	227,682	7,423
February	44,100	25,774	18,326	44,100	25,774	18,326	0	0	0	244,755	244,755	0
March	59,000	33,674	25,326	58,425	33,183	25,242	575	491	84	328,720	326,456	2,264
April	69,500	38,858	30,642	68,724	38,530	30,194	776	328	448	303,234	388,155	5,079
May	72,700	39,376	33,324	72,544	39,376	33,168	156	0	156	418,008	416,875	1,133
June	79,400	43,005	36,295	76,988	42,000	34,888	2,412	1,005	1,407	464,105	446,600	17,505
July	80,100	43,962	36,138	80,064	43,926	36,138	36	36	0	468,315	468,000	315

¹ Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. Includes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their reerection at new sites.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction

costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to war-time limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Publications Staff*

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This Issue in Brief . . .

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE AFL AND CIO (p. 527) comprehensively covers the 1947 conventions of the Nation's two largest parent labor organizations, which partially overlapped each other in time. The AFL convention was punctuated by vigorous debate on internal issues. The highlight of the CIO convention was the address of the United States Secretary of State, George C. Marshall. Both conventions spent much time reviewing international affairs. Emphasis on international matters was a new development in convention deliberations. Nevertheless, the domestic scene was also thoroughly analyzed, particularly with respect to the enactment and operation of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, opposition to which pervaded both meetings. Concern with the economic future also occupied a considerable portion of the time of each convention.

The importance of construction activity as an indicator of economic trends is emphasized in A REVIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITUATION (p. 539). Expenditures for all types of construction will probably exceed 13 billion dollars in 1947. The present rising rate of activity is stimulated by a sizable backlog of demand. A high rate of construction activity depends in a large measure on stabilization of prices and incomes and continued high-level employment as well as upon availability of materials and labor supply.

Labor supply problems of foreign countries is the theme of three brief articles. All deal with postwar efforts to repair war-damaged economies. COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERA-

TION MANPOWER REPORT (p. 567) indicates that the principal manpower deficit of many of the "Marshall Plan" countries is for skilled labor. In England, according to BRITISH CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER (p. 568), power was granted the Government to direct certain categories of workers into essential employment. In SOVIET UNION: INDUSTRIAL TRAINING (p. 569) is described a program of trade schools for youths and on-the-job training of skilled workers. Several million workers have been trained. Voluntary enrollment of youths in schools had to be supplemented by forced recruitment, and the Soviet press has charged the training program for skilled workers with poor instruction, inefficient utilization of trained enrollees, and high turn-over rates.

About 3 out of every 10 factory workers during the past 2 years were paid on an incentive basis. Method of production, according to INCENTIVE PAY IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY, 1945-46 (p. 535), is important in determining method of payment. For example, in apparel manufacturing, where control over output is exercised by the worker rather than by the machine, incentive wage payments are most prevalent. In contrast, such industries as industrial chemicals and tool and die jobbing shops use incentive plans least frequently. Two-thirds of the apparel and two-fifths of the textile group workers were on incentive pay plans. All but 2 or 3 percent of the tool and die jobbing and chemical workers were on a time basis. Job for job, incentive pay workers usually earned more money. So far as factory workers were concerned, this advantage ranged up to 40 percent.

In the August 1947 issue, the Review published a final statement of the activities of the now-abolished U. S. Conciliation Service. In this issue, with POLICIES OF FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE (p. 564), the basic directive of the successor agency is outlined. The Service will rely on such local mediation facilities as exist for settlement of controversies primarily in intra-state commerce or local in scope. The Service will not as a rule intercede in disputes arising out of existing collective agreements.

The Labor Month in Review

THE TWO MAJOR LABOR FEDERATIONS, meeting in annual conventions during October, manifested a substantial unity of thought on many labor issues.

Opposition to the Labor Management Relations Act stimulated unity of political thinking. The AFL authorized establishment of a new organization, "Labor's Educational and Political League," to work actively along its traditional political policy of "rewarding its friends and defeating its enemies." The CIO indicated its intention of acting vigorously through its "Political Action Committee." On the other hand, organic unity of the two federations was again deferred, as each reiterated its former position. In response to a CIO invitation for tripartite political action with the railroad brotherhoods, the AFL insisted on merger of AFL and CIO as a prior condition.

Both organizations endorsed the European recovery program. The AFL unanimously approved a resolution supporting the Marshall Plan and denounced Russian policies in the United Nations as obstructionist. Addressing the CIO convention, Secretary of State Marshall was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The CIO's support of the Government's foreign economic policy was phrased in general terms, but Mr. Murray made it clear that the resolution favoring "a sound program of postwar rehabilitation" was an endorsement of the Marshall Plan.

The increasing cost of living was a subject of much concern to both conventions. Each denounced high prices and what were termed "extortionate" profits. The CIO demanded the reestablishment of price control. Neither organization took a stand on the question of wage increases but left the decisions in that matter to their affiliated unions.

The proceedings of the AFL convention were marked by internal contests. John L. Lewis refused to sign a non-Communist affidavit. Under the Labor Management Relations Act, this would

have deprived more than a quarter of a million members of AFL federal locals of the services of the National Labor Relations Board. Thereupon the convention voted overwhelmingly to amend the constitution to make the president and secretary-treasurer the sole "officers" of the AFL. In a move that was generally construed as a shift of power within the CIO, R. J. Thomas, of the United Auto Workers, was replaced as a CIO vice president by O. A. Knight, of the Oil Workers.

Equally significant was the convention of the UAW-CIO. President Walter Reuther, who previously did not have the support of the majority of the union executive board, was overwhelmingly reelected to office, and supporters of his policies were elected to fill all other national offices. In addition, his proponents won 14 of the 18 executive board posts. Because the UAW has nearly 900,000 members (one of the largest unions in the world), the results of the election are generally expected to have political effects on both the domestic and foreign labor scene. The CIO is an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and R. J. Thomas, whom Mr. Reuther eliminated from office in the UAW, is a vice president of the WFTU.

October 31 was the deadline for meeting the requirement of filing financial and organizational statements and non-Communist affidavits under the Labor Management Relations Act. In the first part of November the National Labor Relations Board dismissed a number of pending cases for failure to comply with the requirements of the new law and began screening some 1,900 additional cases which were pending. Over 19,000 non-Communist affidavits had been filed with the Board by the end of October. Unions which had complied with the requirement for filing organizational and financial reports with the Labor Department numbered 2,995 by October 22.

Unemployment at Postwar Low

Unemployment in October dropped to a seasonal low of 1.7 million—the lowest since just after the end of the war, even though the civilian labor force is about 7 million greater than it was in the fall of 1945, and nearly 2 million greater than in October 1946. Veterans have been absorbed into employment at a rapid rate (1.8 million in the past year); and the rate of unemployment among veterans is not far above the rate for nonveterans and steadily approaching it.

With unemployment down nearly to 3 percent of the labor force, manpower is available to meet the demand at current levels of capacity and output, and is, on the whole, well distributed in relation to requirements. In no major industry or area is there significant loss of production for lack of manpower. High wages and high living costs have attracted workers in a labor force notable for its elasticity and mobility.

Such manpower problems as have arisen are those characteristic of a dynamic economy operating at high levels. Seasonal changes in the volume or locale of production have created temporary surpluses in some areas and scarcities in others. Supplies of skilled workers, or even of unskilled, are not always immediately available to meet shifts in the pattern or the level of demand. Relatively undesirable jobs are not easily filled and are subject to high turn-over.

In some labor market areas the available supplies of labor have been reduced to a point below which general stringencies might be expected to appear. Of the 110 labor market areas classified by the U. S. Employment Service, about one-fourth are in this category, largely concentrated in the North Central manufacturing regions. Some of these are small cities where the heavy demands of one or two large employers have created serious recruitment problems; others are large, diversified industrial areas. On the other hand, about one-fourth of the areas, mostly in the Northeast and Southeast, are classified as having substantial labor surpluses, with unemployment rates about twice the national average.

Prices Rise Again

During October, while farm and food prices were reacting from the September spurt, other prices continued their upward trend. Though the general wholesale price level was no higher at the end of the month than at the beginning, prices of products other than farm and food products rose by nearly 2 percent. All commodity groups were affected, especially hides and leathers, fuels, and fats and oils. In some cases the increases were in response to specific cost or market situations; but the strength of prices has been reinforced by continued high purchasing power and the strength of demand generally.

The more-than-seasonal increase in meat supplies, coupled with consumer resistance to high prices, brought meat prices at wholesale down to the lowest point since the midyear. Grains advanced erratically and late in October reached the highest level ever recorded. The underlying strength of grain prices was supported by unfavorable growing conditions for winter wheat and continued Government buying for foreign account. Higher prices of some basic materials, notably scrap steel, lumber, fats and oils, hides and wool, along with increased freight rates, contributed to the steady advance in industrial prices during October.

The cost of living continues to rise, according to all indications. Special surveys in 18 cities in late summer and early fall reveal increases in food prices ranging from 2 percent to 8 percent in 2 months. Rents also continued to increase. With small but steady increases in many other cost-of-living items, and with few declines to offset them, consumers' prices in October appeared to be at a new all-time high, perhaps 5 percent higher than when the current rise began in June.

Wage Prospects

Although it took no stand on the question of wages at its convention early in October, the AFL has since indicated that its unions would make new demands for wage increases. Pointing to the increase in living costs, the AFL publication *Labor's Monthly Survey*, for September-October stated that unions must seek "upward wage adjustments." It asserted that new wage increases need not mean more price increases in view of the high level of profits.

In early November, two southern locals of the CIO Textile Workers Union received wage increases of 9 percent, averting a threatened strike in two of the larger mills. As in similar situations in the past, the 9 percent may become a pattern to be adopted in most of the textile mills in the Southeastern States.

Hours and earnings statistics for September indicate that wage rate increases during the month were comparatively minor. An increase of a little over a dollar a week brought average weekly earnings in manufacturing to \$50.42. This was due largely to a widespread increase in hours resulting from seasonally expanded operations.

Annual Conventions of the AFL and CIO

Domestic Economic Issues,
International Affairs, and Union Problems
Dominate the 1947 Meetings

BORIS STERN and NELSON M. BORTZ¹

Sixty-sixth AFL Convention

THE KEYNOTE to the proceedings and major actions of the sixty-sixth American Federation of Labor convention held in San Francisco, October 6-17, 1947, was supplied by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Other significant issues which preoccupied the more than 700 delegates, representing 7,577,716 workers, were problems of international peace, particularly the menace of communism in Europe and its effect on the United States, domestic economic problems, and jurisdictional matters affecting the internal structure of the AFL.

As approved by the convention, the 1948 policy of the American Federation of Labor will be to meet the challenge of the Taft-Hartley Law in two ways: (1) All national and international unions, as well as all local and federal trade-unions directly affiliated with the AFL will be free to comply, if they so choose, with the non-Communist affidavits and the other requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act to enable them to participate in elections or to initiate proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board on unfair labor practices; (2) the AFL will use all peaceful and legal means at its disposal, including political action, to repeal the law and to defeat in the forthcoming 1948 elections all members of Congress who voted for the law. Similar action is to be taken also with regard to antilabor legislation enacted in the several States.

Non-Communist Affidavits

This issue arose when the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Robert N. Denham, ruled on August 19 that all officers of a national or international union and all officers of the parent organization with which the union is affiliated must file a non-Communist affidavit before the Board can (1) process a petition of a local union for an election; (2) issue an unfair labor practice complaint requested by the local; or (3) entertain a petition from the local for a union shop referendum.

All 15 members of the AFL executive council were covered by Mr. Denham's ruling. When John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and a member of the executive council, declared that he would not sign the affidavit, the executive council decided to submit the whole problem for a decision by the convention. Meanwhile, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an AFL affiliate, having complied with all of the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Law, petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to overrule the August 19 ruling of its General Counsel on the ground that one person not directly connected with their organization had blocked their rights to use the services of the NLRB. On October 7, by a 4-1 decision, the Board reversed Mr. Denham's interpretation, by deciding that top officers of the AFL and CIO were not required to sign.²

The Board's decision, made on the second day

¹ Of the Bureau's Industrial Relations Branch.

² See NLRB Ruling on Non-Communist Affidavit, p. 565 of this issue.

of the convention, removed some of the pressure on the AFL, insofar as the national and international unions were concerned. It did not, however, solve the problem for the 1,390 local trade and federal labor unions which are directly chartered by the AFL in practically the same manner as any local union is chartered by its national or international organization. Since the members of the executive council are the top officers of these local trade and federal labor unions, they are required, even under the October 7 interpretation of the NLRB, to sign the non-Communist affidavit before any of these local unions can process a case before the Board.

After several special sessions the executive council submitted to the delegates, on October 13, a supplemental report recommending a change in the constitution by inserting a definition as to who constituted the "officers" of the AFL. The change recommended was to designate the president and secretary-treasurer as the only two officers of the AFL and to refer to members of the executive council as the first, second, third, etc., members of the executive council instead of first, second, third, etc., vice presidents of the AFL.

On October 14, the committee on laws, with one dissenting vote (UMWA) recommended that the report of the executive council be adopted and the constitution changed accordingly. In the debate that followed, the miners, led by John L. Lewis (president) and Thomas Kennedy (secretary-treasurer), supported by a few other unions, took the position that to change the AFL constitution, in order to comply with a provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, was not only degrading to the entire AFL membership, but was also seriously weakening its entire policy of fighting for a complete repeal of the law.

Mr. Lewis' interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act is made clear in the following quotation from his speech:

The signing of the affidavit isn't the only thing that an organization has to do to conform to this act. This act is a trap, a pitfall for the organizations of labor and I am surprised that those who have been attempting to analyze it haven't looked down the road just a few months or a year to find out some of the things that are inherent in this act. This act was passed to oppress labor, to make difficult its current enterprises for collective bargaining, to make more difficult the securing of new members for this labor movement,

without which our movement will become so possessed of inertia that there is no action and no growth, and in a labor movement where there is no growth there is no security for its existence, because deterioration sets in and unions, like men, retrograde.

The position of the majority of the executive council who favored the constitutional change was most clearly presented by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, who said, among other things:

This proposition before the convention has one purpose, and one purpose only. It is to give the federal labor unions the opportunity to exercise their option under this law and to qualify by signing the non-Communist affidavit and meeting the other requirements of the law if they so desire. * * * The purpose of this amendment, in addition, is to preserve the freedom of action of members of the executive council to follow the dictates of their own organizations. The reason for this is that 13 members of the executive council are in a dual capacity in this American Federation of Labor. While they are members of the executive council they are also officers of international unions. Two members of the executive council are not in that position. Their obligation is to the American Federation of Labor as a whole. Under present circumstances every international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has the option and the right to sign this affidavit and bring their members into a position where they can defend themselves under the law, or to refuse to sign this affidavit. That right is possessed at this moment by the president of the United Mine Workers of America, by the president of the Teamsters, by the president of the Boilermakers, by the president of the Plumbers, by the president of the Electrical Workers, by the presidents and officers of every international union in the American Federation of Labor. Unless this amendment passes, that right is denied to the federal labor unions. So as an officer of this Federation, I feel it is my obligation to the federal labor unions to ask that this convention give the same right to the federal labor unions that they at this moment possess themselves.

Mr. Meany further explained that the AFL received more revenue from the quarter of a million members in the federal unions, than was paid in by 75 percent of the international unions represented at the convention. In the year ending August 1946, the total income from per capita tax of the AFL was \$2,149,000. Of that amount, \$1,015,000, or 47 percent of the per capita tax income of the AFL, came from the federal unions. In the year ending August 1947, the per capita tax income of the AFL from all sources was \$2,682,488.68, of which \$1,176,891 came from the federal labor unions—or 44 percent.

After more than 3 hours of debate, the proposal was finally adopted with more than the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment.

Program to Combat the Taft-Hartley Law

Simultaneously with the constitutional amendment pertaining to the officers of the AFL, the executive council submitted a comprehensive program of action for the repeal of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. This law, as reported by the executive council, "seeks to weaken, render impotent, and destroy labor unions. It does so by striking a vital blow at free collective bargaining and substituting a process of government domination over employer-employee relationships. The negotiation of closed-shop agreements is forbidden and the regulations, limitations, and prescribed methods which must be followed regarding union membership are all designed to make it impossible for labor unions to live and function effectively."

The report further states that the revision and reconstruction of the National Labor Relations Board has created confusion and uncertainty. "The Taft-Hartley Act is a strike and strife provoking act. It should be properly classified as such. It will serve to prevent the workers from agreeing to incorporate a no-strike pledge in written contracts. It means the end of sound labor-management relations and the substitution therefor of distrust, suspicion, and class hatred."

As a means of combating the law and its dangers to the labor movement, the executive council urged the delegates to pledge themselves (1) to use every legal recourse available to test the constitutional validity of the law in its entirety and particularly of its more questionable sections; (2) to work for the repeal of the law as the AFL primary objective; (3) to organize, unite, and concentrate all efforts to bring about the defeat of every member of Congress who voted in favor of the law; (4) to set aside national election day as a holiday to give all workers the fullest opportunity to participate in the elections; and (5) to omit all no-strike provisions in collective bargaining contracts as a protection against possible suits for damages and other litigations under the law.

To implement this program and "to meet the pressing needs of the American Federation of Labor," the executive council submitted another

amendment to the constitution raising the per capita tax for all members of affiliated national and international unions to 3 cents per month. Heretofore the tax was 2 cents per member per month for the first 200,000 members of a union and 1½ cents for the membership in excess of 200,000. The per capita tax of the local trade and federal labor unions was also increased 1 cent a month, from 36 to 37 cents. On the basis of the 1947 distribution of the membership among small and large unions, this increase in the per capita tax has been estimated to add slightly over \$1,000,000 to the annual revenue of the federation.

In addition, the executive council was authorized when available funds prove insufficient to meet the needs of the AFL to levy an assessment of 1 cent per member per week for a period "not exceeding 26 consecutive weeks," instead of "not exceeding 10 weeks." A maximum assessment of 26 cents per member per year would yield additional revenue of nearly \$2,000,000.

Labor's Education and Political League

The executive council recommended and the delegates unanimously authorized the immediate formation within the AFL of a new organization to be known as Labor's Education and Political League, with the responsibility of educating workers to protect their interests on the political front and to meet adequately the challenge of "reactionary antilabor lobbies and combinations" and the wave of antilabor laws in Congress and in the States. The duties of the LEPL will be (1) to acquaint the workers of the United States with the economic and political policies of the AFL; and (2) to prepare and disseminate information concerning the attitude of candidates for nomination and/or election to Federal offices, with particular reference to their attitude toward the political and economic policies of the AFL.

The LEPL was authorized to devise means for the raising of necessary funds to conduct its affairs, to hire its own staff, and to take such other actions deemed advisable to further its objectives. The executive council was instructed to convene at the earliest possible opportunity the presidents of all affiliated national and international unions for the purpose of completing the structure, outlining the procedure, and thus giving early and effective realization to the political activities of

the AFL. Such a meeting has been slated to take place early in December 1947.

Jurisdictional Disputes

Two major jurisdictional disputes between unions affiliated with the AFL caused considerable tension among the delegates, largely because of their threat to the unity within the ranks of the AFL. One of these was the Hollywood film dispute between the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and a group of other unions, particularly the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The dispute resulted in a strike of approximately 4,500 workers which has continued since September 1946, in spite of the several attempts by the executive council and by special committees appointed by the council to settle the issues involved. It was also investigated by a special subcommittee of the House Labor Committee (U. S. Congress).

The executive council report stressed the importance of having the issue solved within the confines of the AFL without outside interference, but also emphasized the importance of having the issue settled as rapidly as possible. No action, however, was taken by the convention. The resolutions committee recommended that the case be resubmitted to the executive council with instructions to bring about a speedy adjustment between the unions involved.

The second jurisdictional dispute involved a number of unions affiliated with the Metal and Building Trades Departments of the AFL and District No. 50 of the United Mine Workers of America. The issues were presented to the convention in the form of a majority and minority report. The vigorous debate that ensued involved the presidents of the Metal and Building Trades Departments and a number of unions affiliated with these departments, on the one hand, and the leaders of the United Mine Workers, on the other hand. The majority report not only called for conferences between the United Mine Workers and those unions of the Metal Trades Department involved in the jurisdictional dispute with District No. 50, but also reaffirmed the original jurisdiction of the Building Trades Department, thus considerably extending the area covered by the original resolution on this issue. The minority report criticized this departure from the normal AFL procedure, particularly since the executive

council had not been given an opportunity to pass upon the issues involved. For a time it appeared as if a serious rift in the AFL structure were inescapable. However, a motion to refer both the majority and the minority reports to the executive council was made by President Hutcheson of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and it was unanimously adopted.

International Affairs

With the possible exception of the Taft-Hartley Act, no single problem received such serious treatment by the convention as that of international peace. Practically every important guest speaker dealt with the seriousness of the European situation and particularly with the impending threat of communism in Europe, unless quick relief is forthcoming through the rapid application of the Marshall Plan. The convention heard reports from Joseph Keenan, who has served as labor advisor to General Clay in Europe, and from James Killen, chief, Labor Division, SCAP, at General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan. The delegates also heard reports from the AFL special representatives in Europe, Irving Brown and Major Henry Rutz, and an address by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, chairman of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. The committee on international relations submitted a comprehensive program of action, affecting the functions of the United Nations and United States relations with Russia, to be followed by the United States Government, and wholeheartedly approved the quick adoption of the Marshall Plan. It also recommended continued and enlarged efforts by the American Federation of Labor to help rebuild the free trade-union movements in Europe and in Japan.

On the Marshall Plan, the declaration unanimously adopted read in part as follows:

The cost to the American people in assisting the 16 nations of Western Europe to rehabilitate their economies will be small as compared to the alternative of an unaided Europe falling under totalitarian domination with the ultimate possibility of war.

The convention condemned the Soviet Union for having paralyzed every attempt to develop the United Nations into an effective instrument of world peace. In so doing the AFL drew this distinction: "We distinguish between the Russian people and the war-breeding dictatorship which

runs their country and denies them all rights and liberties and frantically seeks to extend its slave system to more nations." It also reaffirmed the policy of the AFL of all-out war against Communists and their fellow travelers who "would use the free trade-union movement as a vehicle to destroy it."

Other Convention Actions

More than 200 separate resolutions were submitted to the delegates covering a large variety of social and economic problems on the domestic front and the international field. Political action, labor unity, the high cost of living, housing, social insurance, Palestine, displaced persons, income taxes, minimum wage legislation, the anti-poll tax and FEPC, the status of Government employees, and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill constitute but a few of the topics covered by resolutions either handled by the convention or referred to the incoming executive council for final action.

Elections and Convention City

Probably of greater interest than the elections themselves was the complete absence from the hall of the convention of the entire miners' delegation. President John L. Lewis had previously indicated that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the executive council. Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor, was elected in his place and became the thirteenth member of the executive council. Reelected to their respective offices were William Green, president; George Meany, secretary-treasurer; Wm. L. Hutcheson (Carpenters and Joiners), first member of the executive council; Matthew Woll (Photo-Engravers), second member; Jos. N. Weber (Musicians), third member; George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks), fourth member; Daniel Tobin (Teamsters), fifth member; Harry C. Bates (Bricklayers and Masons), sixth member; W. D. Mahon (Street Railways), seventh member; Wm. Birthright (Barbers), eighth member; Wm. C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), ninth member; David Dubinsky (Ladies' Garment Workers), tenth member; Charles J. McGowan (Boilermakers)—recently appointed by the executive council to replace G. M. Bugnizet, who resigned—eleventh member; and Herman Winter (Bakery Workers)—

recently appointed to replace Felix H. Knight—twelfth member.

Cincinnati was designated as the convention city for 1948. This being a presidential election year, the convention will meet on the third Monday in November, as required by the AFL constitution.

Ninth CIO Convention

THE NINTH constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met in Boston October 13-17, 1947. Home-front problems occupied most of the time of the slightly more than 600 delegates in attendance, representing approximately 6 million members. Protests against rising living costs, monopoly prices and large profits, coupled with attacks on recent Federal and State labor legislation, were recurrent and bitter. Demands were voiced for safeguarding the health and living standards of workers through expanded social insurance benefits, rationing, better housing, and a more equitable tax policy. Looking abroad, the delegates showed by their actions that they were acutely aware of the complicated economic and political situations which had come into sharper focus since they had last met at Atlantic City in November 1946.

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, in addressing the convention, stressed that wages alone were not responsible for price increases which have occurred since VJ-day, and more particularly since June 1946 when price control was virtually abandoned. Wages, Secretary Schwellenbach pointed out, have lagged behind prices and profits during the past 15 months. Senator Claude Pepper urged widespread political action by organized labor as a means of securing adequate representation in the legislative halls of the Nation. A convention highlight came on the third day when Secretary of State George C. Marshall described in serious but not gloomy terms the problems confronting the United States in its attempt to attain "world stability" which, Secretary Marshall declared, was a condition "absolutely necessary to world peace."

The work and policy declarations of the CIO were reflected in some 40 resolutions adopted by the convention. These resolutions, often lengthy and replete with analyses of social and economic conditions, covered many subjects. They ranged from perennial resolutions in favor of organizing

the unorganized and political action to the need for labor unity, a Missouri Valley Authority, and endorsement of the majority report of the United Nations Commission on Palestine. All resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Labor Legislation

The Taft-Hartley Act was repeatedly and sharply attacked and engendered bitter antagonism among the convention delegates. The formal resolution adopted on the act characterized it as "infamous * * * a triumph of repression * * * legal monstrosity" and declared that the CIO "cannot and will not acquiesce in a law which makes it a crime to exercise rights of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly." Continuing, the resolution called for an "unceasing campaign" to secure its repeal. The entire CIO membership was urged to work "in the political field in complete unity with all labor organizations and other progressive groups to insure the political repudiation" of all those responsible for its passage.

The question of whether CIO unions should or should not file the anti-Communist affidavits, prerequisite to the use of the services of the National Labor Relations Board, did not directly come before the convention for action. President Murray, however, referred to the issue and indicated that every CIO union was free to pursue its own policy. As for himself, Mr. Murray declared that he "had some personal convictions that ran very deep" and that he was "determined to neither sign nor file."

The delegates were unanimous in declaring that they would not permit the new labor law "to become an instrument for destroying existing contract conditions." CIO unions, it was stressed, would adhere to their obligations and would insist that "employers do the same." The collective bargaining contract, the convention emphasized, "is and must remain the workers' bulwark against insecurity and exploitation."

State "antilabor" laws were also sharply scrutinized in another resolution which declared that "much of the legislative performance in the States during the past year is an ominous step forward on the road to fascism." The convention called for enactment of anti-injunction laws in all States where such measures are not now on the statute books. Existing laws must be strengthened, the

CIO asserted, "to guarantee that they will be effective in the protection of fair play and justice and the rights of free speech and assembly." Civil rights, the delegates voted, must also be strengthened and safeguarded. Racial discrimination, the poll tax, lynching, "witch hunts," and loyalty oaths for Government workers must be eliminated.

"Immediate amendment" of the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour and coverage of agricultural and other presently excluded low-paid groups of workers was demanded. Strong support was expressed for the establishment, by appropriate legislation, of a "Labor Extension Service" in the U. S. Department of Labor. The CIO director of education and research pointed out that during the past summer about 10,000 CIO members attended workers' schools but that a federally financed program was urgently needed to provide educational opportunities for American workers on a Nation-wide scale. As to the Department of Labor itself, the convention urged "a program for consolidation of all Government activities dealing with the immediate interests of workers into an enlarged Department of Labor including, under a unified administration, the Federal Security Agency."

Economic and Social Program

Dissatisfaction over domestic economic difficulties was expressed in many speeches and resolutions. An immediate session of Congress was demanded to reestablish price control on all commodities and rationing for food, clothing, and other necessities of life. In this connection a tax program "to recapture speculative and excess profits" and alleviate the tax burdens of the lowest income groups was likewise proposed. Extension of Federal rent controls was recommended, together with a large-scale program for the construction of rental housing. Monopoly controls, the CIO insisted, must be broken. Emphasis again was placed upon the constructive role which "industry councils" composed of representatives of labor, management, and Government should play in developing "a sound approach to peacetime prosperity, full employment and production, and democratic participation of the people in the operation of the national economy." The convention's "full employ-

ment" resolution stressed, in addition to adequate guarantees of "the right to work," expansion of employment opportunities, adoption of a national health insurance program, and greater educational facilities. Relief from "tragically inadequate" salaries of white-collar, professional, and technical employees was demanded.

International Affairs

The United States Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, addressed the convention October 15. He said, in part:

Everyone agrees, I think, that labor plays a vital part in the functioning of the modern State. If labor can be confused or embittered, if labor can be made to lose faith in the community of which it forms a part, then the core of any national society is threatened. The enemies of democracy know this; and it explains the efforts they make to undermine the confidence of the labor element in the stability of our institutions and the soundness of our traditions. * * *

There is a danger that the individual man, whose well-being is the chief concern of all democratic policies, foreign or domestic, is being lost sight of in the welter of ideological generalities and slogans which fill the air. Generalities are frequently accepted as gospel truth without even a superficial examination of the validity of their basic tenets. Often they are intended to obscure the basic issue, which as I see it today, is simply whether or not men are to be left free to organize their social, political and economic existence in accordance with their desires; or whether they are to have their lives arranged and dictated for them by small groups of men who have arrogated to themselves this arbitrary power. * * *

No section of the American population has a more vital stake in the preservation of free institutions in the world than has American labor. For, among the first victims of any dictatorial regime, and notably of the police state, is the right of labor to organize itself for the protection of its interests. * * *

The basic problem of world recovery is production. * * * The productivity of American farms and factories is of tremendous concern to the entire world. For that and other reasons we occupy a very special position in the world which carries with it a heavy responsibility which cannot be avoided, even if we might wish to do so. Therefore we must face the facts. The United States stands in the midst of a highly critical world period. The situation involves dangers which affect every American alike. It would be a great folly to assume that we can stand aloof or that we can straddle the issue. * * *

We are proceeding in a determined campaign which has for its purpose world stability, a condition absolutely necessary to world peace. It is a difficult business. It requires patience and a constant effort

to understand the other fellow's point of view. But it definitely requires cool calculation and great determination. Hasty judgments and short range thinking need to be avoided.

Later in the same day the convention, after more than an hour's discussion, unanimously adopted a lengthy resolution dealing with "foreign policy and the world emergency." This resolution declared:

The CIO is an American institution with a single national allegiance and that allegiance to our own country, the United States of America, its form of government and basic democratic institutions under the Constitution of the United States. As such we base our interest upon the interests of our people and our country. The guiding principle of the CIO and of the American people is complete opposition to any form of oppression—in favor of the Four Freedoms—Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, and Freedom of Speech—for everyone—everywhere.

It continued by outlining five "principles by which the policies of our Government and other governments shall be guided and judged." These principles included—

1. Positive measures to protect the peace, including progressive universal disarmament, international control of atomic energy, and the outlawing of atomic weapons and bacterial warfare.
2. Complete demilitarization and utter destruction of all vestiges of fascism in Germany and Japan together with elimination of cartels.
3. Support of sound programs for postwar rehabilitation including "prompt action to provide food and other economic aid" to alleviate the distress of European peoples.
4. Restoration of "unity of purpose and action among the three great wartime allies—the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union—within the United Nations."
5. Continuation of President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy" in the Western Hemisphere.

Political Action

Renewed efforts for greater "political action" were enthusiastically pledged. Jack Kroll, chairman of CIO-PAC, announced that his 11-man committee had set as its objective "one million volunteer block workers" to form the vanguard of PAC's "citizens' army." Both Kroll and Murray reminded the delegates that some unions had not given complete support to the Political Action Committee's work. A "tremendous task" lies ahead, Murray warned, as he called upon "every officer, every agent, every local union officer

attached to every international union" to work unceasingly to attain the objectives set forth in the convention's resolution. These objectives include intensive campaigns to get workers to register and vote, to build an organization that will reach "into each and every ward, precinct, block, and home," and to rally voters around the CIO as the spokesman for "free, independent, unbossed political action." In attaining these goals Murray declared that the "stakes are too big for people to be divided" and asserted that the CIO hoped to work with the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods "on the local, community, State, or national level."

Labor Unity

In his opening remarks to the delegates President Murray suggested that the AFL, CIO, and the railroad brotherhoods "formulate an immediate joint program for political action," and stated: "Time grows short, * * * we must act for mutual defense before it is too late." Subsequently, and without any floor discussion, the convention went on record to the effect that "a united labor movement is necessary and obtainable" and that the "CIO is prepared to enter into mutual agreements with other trade-unions to bar any cross-raiding and to respect one another's organizational status." During the final session, after his reelection, Murray again voiced a plea for labor unity but also emphasized that he would not

consent to the partition or sacrifice of a single CIO union.

Elections

Philip Murray was reelected for his eighth term as CIO president (John L. Lewis headed the CIO from its formal establishment in 1938 to 1940, when he resigned the post); and James B. Carey was also reelected as secretary-treasurer. The only change in the CIO's top official family (consisting of president, secretary-treasurer, and nine vice-presidents) was the election of O. A. Knight, head of the Oil Workers International Union, to succeed R. J. Thomas, a vice president of the United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers. The full list of vice presidents follows: L. S. Buckmaster, president, United Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union; Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers; John Green, president, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization (United Steelworkers); Emil Rieve, president, Textile Workers Union; Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers International Union.

Incentive Pay in American Industry 1945-46

JOSEPH M. SHERMAN¹

ABOUT 30 PERCENT of the plant workers in manufacturing industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1945 and 1946 were paid on an incentive basis. Comparison with previous studies indicates that there has been little change in the extent of incentive payment in recent years. Among the major industry groups studied in 1945 and 1946, incentive methods were most widespread in the manufacture of apparel. In this industry a relatively high proportion of time is spent in handling as contrasted with machine operation. Consequently, control over output is exercised predominantly by the worker rather than the machine. This factor, together with the comparatively small danger of spoilage in most operations, makes the use of incentive payments highly advantageous.

Incentive systems were least common in industries such as industrial chemicals and tool and die jobbing shops. In the former, the speed of production is set to a large degree by the requirements of the manufacturing process and cannot be controlled by the worker, and in the latter, output is on a unit rather than a mass production basis and a high degree of precision is emphasized.

Information for the present summary was obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a comprehensive series of industry wage studies during 1945 and 1946. Altogether, 56 manufacturing industries, including 34,000 establishments

with about 5½ million workers, and 8 nonmanufacturing industries, including 21,000 establishments with about 1½ million employees, were surveyed.² Together they are believed to provide a fairly representative sample of wage-payment practices in manufacturing as a whole, although the studies, which were made primarily to provide data on wages in individual industries, do not include such important industries as basic iron and steel, printing, rubber, and lumber.³ Because of the limited number of industries studied, no generalizations are drawn for non-manufacturing as a whole.

Prevalence of Incentive Methods

Two-thirds of the workers in the apparel group were paid on an incentive basis and 85 percent of the apparel establishments were predominantly incentive (table 1).⁴ Incentive workers were numerically important in all apparel industries, varying from over two-fifths of the plant labor force in the manufacture of women's suits and coats and of knit underwear to four-fifths in work shirt manufacture (table 2).

The textile group, with nearly two-fifths of its workers on incentive systems, ranked next to apparel in the extent of incentive pay. Full-fashioned and seamless hosiery plants used such methods more extensively than any other textile industry studied. About 1 in 3 workers in the cotton, wool, and rayon textile industries were on

² Data were obtained in the Bureau's studies for about 46 percent of the plants, employing 58 percent of the workers, in these manufacturing industries and from about one-third of the establishments, with two-fifths of the workers, in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed.

³ It should be borne in mind that the proportion of establishments studied varied among segments of the same industry and among industries. Larger proportions of large establishments and of establishments in large cities and in certain regions were included in order to permit presentation of separate wage data by region, city, and size of establishment. The effect of this varying coverage on the proportion of incentive workers was offset by weighting, so that each industry and each industry segment was given only its appropriate influence on the data; however, the proportion of establishments that are predominantly on an incentive basis has not been adjusted to compensate for differences in coverage.

⁴ The proportion of the labor force paid on an incentive basis was lower than the proportion of apparel establishments with incentive systems, since some workers, such as cutters and those in maintenance jobs, were paid on a time basis. However, because incentive pay is more common among larger establishments, the proportion of workers on incentive pay exceeds the proportion of establishments with incentive systems. Establishments paying at least a fourth of their plant workers under a piece-rate or bonus system were considered as predominantly incentive, but, in determining the proportion of workers paid on an incentive basis, workers in all establishments were included regardless of their predominant method of wage payment.

¹ Formerly of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

incentive. In contrast, textile dyeing and finishing, with its small plants and with processes more closely allied to the chemical industries than to textile manufacture, paid only about a fifth of its workers under incentive systems.

About a fourth of the labor force in the metalworking industries, considered as a group, was paid on an incentive basis. Among these industries, copper alloying, rolling, and drawing ranked

highest in prevalence of incentive methods, paying two-thirds of its workers in this manner. At the other extreme, tool and die jobbing shops paid all but 2 percent of their workers on a time basis.

In the chemical industries, where speed of production is typically set by the requirements of the process rather than by the worker, time work was comparatively more important than in the other major industry groups shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Extent and type of incentive plans for plant workers in selected manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry groups, 1945-46*

Item	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing					Power laundries
	Total plants studied ¹	Apparel	Chemicals	Metalworking	Textiles	Auto- mobile repair shops	Bitumi- nous coal (under- ground)	Cloth- ing stores	Depart- ment stores	Limited- price variety stores	
Percent of all employees studied paid on an incentive basis	30	65	7	25	39	37	22	34	28	3	14
Percent of establishments—											
With incentive systems for plant workers	34	85	6	17	70	58	61	72	64	6	14
Predominantly piece rate	29	82	2	11	67	51	60	15	9	(2)	10
Individual	28	81	2	10	66	51	58	15	9	(2)	8
Group	1	1	(2)	1	1	(2)	2	(2)			2
Predominantly bonus	5	3	4	6	3	7	1	57	55	6	4
Individual	3	2	2	4	2	7	1	56	55	6	3
Group	2	1	2	2	1	(2)		1	(2)	(2)	1
With no incentive system	66	15	94	83	30	42	39	28	36	94	86
Information not available	(2)			(2)	(2)		(2)			(2)	(2)
All establishments studied	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of establishments studied	15,636	2,261	999	6,647	1,448	1,399	492	759	355	1,441	1,621

¹ Includes other manufacturing industries not shown separately.

² Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

Only 3 percent of the plant workers in industrial chemical production were paid on an incentive basis. Soap and glycerin manufacture had the highest proportion of incentive workers (18 percent) in this industry group.

The extent of incentive payment varied widely among the remaining manufacturing industries studied. Whereas about three-fourths of the workers in the manufacture of cigars were paid in this manner, all but 6 percent of the labor force of the cigarette industry, with its widespread use of automatic machinery, were time workers. Similarly, a third of the workers making corrugated and fiber boxes were on incentive, while the machine-paced pulp and paper industry reported less than a tenth of its workers on incentive work.

In New England chemical, textile, and apparel plants, incentive plans were somewhat less common than in most other regions. Among metal-

working and other manufacturing industries, incentive payments were most common in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Great Lakes States and least common in the Southwest, Mountain, and Pacific regions.⁵

Among nonmanufacturing industries, about one-third of the employees of clothing stores and department stores and nearly two-fifths of those in automobile repair shops were on incentive. About one-fifth of the underground bituminous coal miners were paid incentive rates, but none

⁵ The regions used in this study include the following: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—*Extent of incentive plans for plant workers in selected manufacturing industries, 1945-46*

Industry	Number of plants studied	Percentage of—	
		Plants with incentive systems	Workers on incentive pay
All manufacturing industries studied.....	15,636	34	30
<i>Apparel</i>			
Knit outerwear.....	253	64	67
Knit underwear.....	161	94	44
Men's and boys' dress shirts and nightwear.....	220	88	74
Overalls and industrial garments.....	132	86	70
Women's and misses' dresses.....	976	92	69
Women's and misses' suits and coats.....	305	67	44
Work pants, cotton.....	155	89	67
Work shirts.....	59	88	80
<i>Chemicals</i>			
Drugs and medicines.....	258	7	11
Industrial chemicals.....	255	4	3
Paints and varnishes.....	291	4	6
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	121	6	9
Soap and glycerin.....	74	18	18
<i>Metalworking</i> ¹			
Aircraft engines and engine parts.....	201	23	20
Communication equipment.....	115	15	16
Copper alloying, rolling, and drawing.....	37	59	66
Electric generating and distribution equipment.....	267	28	(2)
Electroplating, plating, and polishing.....	252	9	7
Fabricated structural steel.....	324	4	7
Foundries, ferrous.....	646	28	29
Foundries, nonferrous.....	350	20	20
Iron and steel forgings.....	168	57	34
Machine tool accessories.....	156	13	19
Machine tools.....	181	21	29
Machinery.....	2,034	14	23
Oil burners, hot-water and steam-heating apparatus.....	68	41	25
Power boilers and associated products.....	271	5	6
Radios, radio equipment (except tubes), and phonographs.....	277	18	24
Sheet metal.....	385	5	10
Small arms.....	72	40	36
Stoves and ranges.....	164	52	39
Tanks.....	10	10	3
Tool and die jobbing shops.....	623	3	2
<i>Textiles</i>			
Cotton textiles.....	346	75	35
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	187	98	73
Hosiery, seamless.....	206	95	68
Rayon and silk textiles.....	237	65	35
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	193	19	22
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	279	65	34
<i>Other manufacturing industries</i>			
Bakeries.....	1,320	1	(3)
Chewing and smoking tobacco.....	31	39	21
Cigarettes.....	18	28	6
Cigars.....	198	98	73
Corrugated and fiber boxes.....	171	43	33
Fiber cans and tubes.....	52	27	23
Folding paper boxes.....	188	16	21
Footwear (except house slippers and rubber footwear).....	347	89	69
Jewelry, costume.....	94	17	22
Jewelry, precious.....	123	8	14
Paperboard.....	111	12	9
Pulp and paper.....	208	6	9
Set-up boxes.....	286	24	19
Structural clay products.....	331	34	26
Wood furniture, other than upholstered.....	514	25	19
Wood furniture, upholstered.....	289	43	33

¹ Includes data for automobiles.² Information not presented because of sample limitations.³ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

of the surface soft coal mines studied provided incentive pay. Few incentive workers were reported in the electric light and power and warehousing industries.

Regional variations in methods of wage payment were minor in automobile repair shops and clothing and department stores, compared with those in power laundries. In the latter industry, incentive methods of pay were most common in the Middle Atlantic and Border States. In variety stores incentive pay was important only in New England.

Incentive systems, especially individual piece-rate plans, rarely apply to all workers in an establishment. They cover workers engaged in direct production; maintenance, custodial, supervisory, and other workers whose output cannot readily be measured are usually paid on a time basis. Exceptions to this rule are found largely in establishments with group or other bonus systems, in which a certain proportion of the incentive pay of direct production workers is set aside for the indirect workers. Among production workers, those whose work must conform to exact specifications or whose output is not standardized are generally paid on a time basis, as are those whose work is machine-paced. In contrast, workers who control their own output and whose production can be measured and identified are frequently paid on an incentive basis, unless emphasis on speed can result in costly material losses. In retail trade, incentive systems are limited largely to clerks.

Nature of Incentive Plans

Among the manufacturing industries piece-rate plans, nearly all based on individual output, predominated. Such plans were reported by five-sixths of the plants with incentive systems. In the apparel and textile industries, 19 out of 20 incentive plans provided for individual piece rates. In contrast, nearly half of the comparatively small number of incentive plans in the chemical industry group provided group bonus payments for above-standard production since frequently the output of individual workers cannot be readily identified or measured.

In retail trade, incentive plans were mainly of the individual bonus type, with commissions paid in addition to salary, although some retail clerks are paid on a straight commission basis. PM's ("push money") paid during special sales, or other commissions for selling slow-moving items, may constitute additional payment. Individual piece-rate plans were the predominant type of incentive reported in power laundries, underground soft coal mines, and automobile repair shops. In the latter establishments, workers typically receive a certain percentage of the labor charge on the repair work that they perform.

Earnings Vary With Method of Wage Payment

Generally, incentive workers receive higher earnings than do time workers in comparable jobs, although the size of differential is not consistent from industry to industry. The earnings advantage of incentive workers ranged from less than 5 percent to at least 40 percent in the individual

manufacturing industries studied in 1945-46; in many of the industries the difference was between 15 and 25 percent.

Among the four major manufacturing industry groups presented in table 1, the largest differential appeared in the apparel industries where incentive workers earned from a fifth to two-fifths more than time workers. In the metalworking industries, incentive workers most commonly received from a fourth to a fifth more than time workers, whereas in the textile industries the differentials were typically between a sixth and a tenth. The chemical industries, in which incentive pay is relatively unimportant, showed no consistent pattern of differences between time and incentive earnings, although in several of these industries the difference was small. Among the nonmanufacturing industries in which incentive pay was most important—automobile repair shops and clothing and department stores—the differential amounted to about a third.

A Review of the Construction Situation

H. E. RILEY¹

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES again became an important factor in the economy during the past 2 years. In 1946, construction expenditures constituted almost 6 percent of gross national product, about double the proportion in 1944-45. In exceptionally active building years such expenditures have made up 10 percent of gross national product, and hence the industry has contributed greatly in maintaining full employment.

By contrast, the tapering off of construction expenditures and new housing activity in the late nineteen twenties gave prior warning of the collapse to come. When defense preparation was started in 1939, the construction was primarily to house heavy production. Construction of all types (including minor repairs for which building permits are usually issued) reached an unprecedented volume of over 14 billion dollars in 1942. Thereafter, war plant requirements were satisfied and other types of construction were curbed owing to shortages of materials and manpower; expenditures dropped precipitately to 8.4 billion dollars in 1943 and to less than 5 billion dollars in 1944. The residential builders were especially hard hit and many no doubt went out of business permanently. With postwar resumption of activity, the urgent need for housing stimulated extraordinary residential building expansion. The materials distribution system, although cumbersome and expensive, is admirably designed to supply the needs of small

operators. It has apparently helped a great many new builders to start work quickly.

Recent Trends

Currently, the volume of construction activity is at high levels despite some adverse factors. (See table 1.) During the first 9 months of 1947 construction expenditures, including those for minor building repairs, are estimated to have totaled about 10.5 billion dollars, as against 8.2 billion dollars in the same period of 1946. In comparison with 11.7 billion dollars spent on all types of construction in 1946, it appears that 1947 expenditures will exceed 13 billion dollars, and may even exceed the 1942 record. Reports from the field reveal an increasing rate of activity throughout the country.

Changes in dollar figures, of course, do not reliably reflect changes in the physical volume of work done. On the average, building materials prices rose about 60 percent from 1942 to 1947; hourly earnings of construction workers increased by about 42 percent in the same period. Taking into account increases in price levels, but disregarding possible changes in productivity, the 1947 volume of construction work done will be considerably lower than in 1942. New construction expenditures, adjusted to a 1939 dollar base, amounted to slightly over 10 billion dollars in 1942² and for 1947 probably will total about 7 billion dollars. If productivity has increased over the past 5 years, the physical volume in 1947 will be higher than the expenditures of 7 billion dollars indicate. From scanty statistical evidence, it appears likely that productivity actually changed little between 1942 and 1947 (except for a temporary decline which undoubtedly occurred during 1946 when materials were in extremely short supply).

Without correction for the productivity factor, the deflated expenditures figures cannot provide a reliable measure of changes in physical volume of construction over extended periods. Any reasonable assumption regarding the long-time rate of improvement in labor utilization, however, leads

¹ The deflated figures used in this discussion are derived by the application of a composite construction cost index developed by the Construction Division of the Department of Commerce. See *Construction and Construction Materials*, United States Department of Commerce, September 1946 (pp. 35-40).

² Chief of the Bureau's Construction Statistics Division.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated expenditures for new construction, by quarters, 1946 and 1947, and by years, 1939–46*¹

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)								
	1947				1946				
	Total, first 9 months ²	Third quarter ²	Second quarter	First quarter	Total for year	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter
Total construction	\$10,482	\$4,258	\$3,391	\$2,833	\$11,694	\$3,448	\$3,605	\$2,758	\$1,883
New construction	9,022	3,661	2,901	2,460	9,890	2,962	3,104	2,300	1,524
Private construction	6,904	2,761	2,195	1,948	7,739	2,244	2,376	1,862	1,257
Residential building (nonfarm)	3,268	1,364	1,035	869	3,183	1,002	1,027	722	432
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ³	2,323	802	739	782	3,350	922	953	843	632
Industrial	1,300	420	423	457	1,689	508	475	385	321
Commercial	604	230	186	188	1,114	259	318	325	212
Other nonresidential	419	152	130	137	587	155	160	133	99
Farm construction	360	195	120	40	350	79	160	90	30
Public utilities	953	395	301	257	856	250	236	207	163
Public construction	2,118	900	706	512	2,151	718	728	438	267
Residential building	154	27	31	96	387	185	128	56	18
Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities) ⁴	362	137	124	101	319	82	97	71	60
Military and naval facilities	148	67	45	36	188	53	48	43	44
Highways	809	403	287	119	706	232	265	149	60
Conservation and development	271	123	88	60	240	76	81	50	33
All other public	374	143	131	100	311	90	109	69	43
Minor building repairs ⁵	1,460	597	490	373	1,804	486	501	458	359

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)						
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
	\$5,696	\$4,837	\$8,411	\$14,130	\$11,260	\$7,661	\$6,836
Total construction	4,609	4,073	7,734	13,353	10,308	6,807	6,062
New construction	2,561	1,746	1,669	2,908	5,238	4,199	3,619
Private construction	684	535	650	1,315	2,765	2,355	2,114
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,014	350	232	635	1,486	1,028	785
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ³	642	208	156	346	801	442	254
Industrial	199	55	32	150	400	342	287
Commercial	173	87	44	139	285	244	244
Other nonresidential	191	213	292	271	303	236	226
Farm construction	672	648	495	687	684	580	494
Public utilities	2,048	2,327	6,065	10,445	5,070	2,608	2,443
Public construction	70	190	700	545	430	200	65
Residential building	652	638	1,800	3,634	1,540	519	835
Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities) ⁴	690	837	2,550	5,016	1,620	385	125
Military and naval facilities	342	360	450	675	1,850	875	835
Highways	130	163	285	350	354	310	310
Conservation and development	164	139	280	225	276	319	273
All other public	1,687	764	677	777	952	854	774
Minor building repairs ⁵							

¹ Represents the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time in continental United States. Includes expenditures for major additions and alterations. Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

² Preliminary.

³ Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁴ Expenditures for facilities to produce atomic bombs are excluded.

⁵ Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

to the conclusion that the current rate of physical construction activity is substantially below that of 1927, the prewar peak year.

Residential Building: Housing construction increased rapidly after World War II ended. Compared with 208,100 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started in 1945, 670,500 were put under construction in 1946 as shown in table 2. Housing activity failed to recover as rapidly as expected after the winter lull, and by March it appeared doubtful that the 1947 record would even exceed that for 1946. Some continued material and labor shortages, buyer resistance to rising prices, and possibly builders' uncertainty

regarding future prospects appeared to be holding volume below the levels that might be expected otherwise. The number of units started in March was below the total reported for March 1946; improvement followed and by August 85,700 new permanent units were started—18,600 more than were put under construction in the peak 1946 month of May. In September, the total was 88,200. It became quite evident that the volume of new permanent family dwelling units started in 1947 would exceed the earlier forecast of 725,000. Expenditures on private nonfarm residential construction should aggregate about 4.5 billion dollars compared with slightly over 3 billion dollars in 1946.

An important feature of the current housing situation is the increasing nonfarm activity in the rural areas and the suburban regions surrounding the large metropolitan centers. Well over two-fifths of all nonfarm housing units started during the second quarter were located in suburban and outlying areas, in contrast to about one-third in 1939 and one-fifth in the 1920's.

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of new permanent family dwelling units started,¹ January 1946—September 1947

Year and month	New family dwelling units	Year and month	New family dwelling units
1946: Total.....	670,500	1947: First 9 months.....	616,000
January.....	37,500	January.....	40,100
February.....	42,400	February.....	44,100
March.....	62,000	March.....	59,400
April.....	67,000	April.....	68,700
May.....	67,100	May.....	72,500
June.....	64,100	June.....	77,200
July.....	62,600	July.....	80,100
August.....	65,400	August.....	85,700
September.....	57,600	September.....	88,200
October.....	57,800		
November.....	47,700		
December.....	39,300		

¹ These estimates are based on building permits issued, on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places, and on reports of Federal construction contract awards. Data from building permits have been adjusted for lapse in building permits and lag between permit issuance and start of construction. The data exclude conversions, whether publicly or privately financed, conversions not being regarded as new units; dormitory accommodations, as these are not family dwelling units; trailers, which are not viewed as construction work, but as manufactured units; and military barracks.

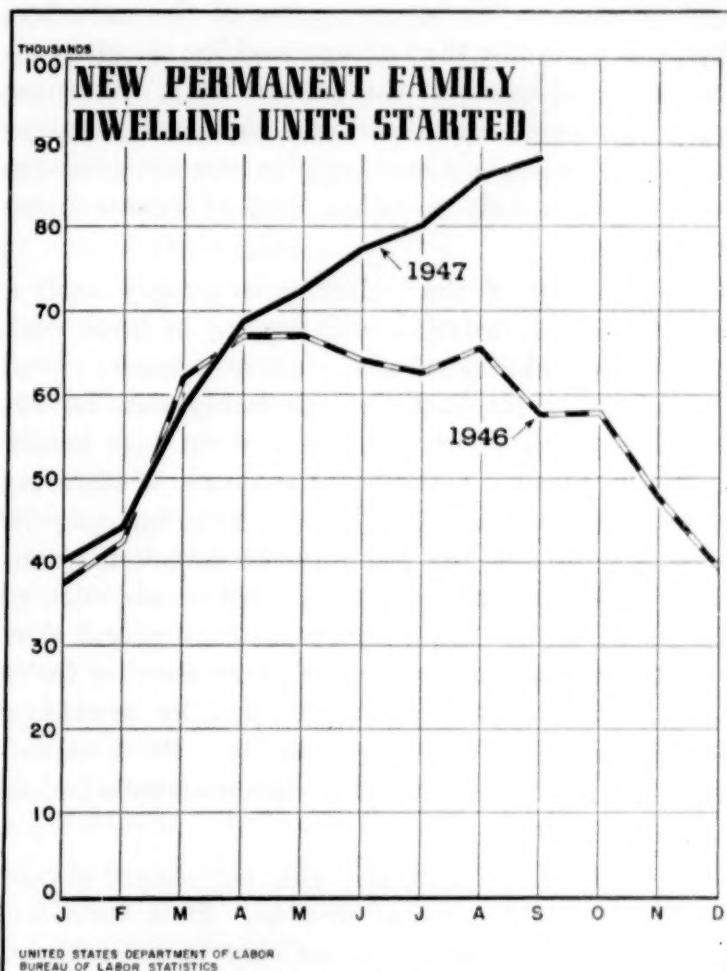
² Preliminary.

Nonresidential Activity: The firm trend in current housing activity is not typical of all other branches of construction. A decline in volume of industrial construction since the first of the year is especially noticeable. From a total of 159 million dollars in January, expenditures on private industrial projects dropped each month, to 139 million dollars in July, and remained practically level through September. In September 1946, despite materials and labor shortages and Government enforced restrictions, 167 million dollars were spent on industrial construction. Expenditures on commercial building projects also declined from January through April, but started to rise in May. Nevertheless, the total was lower in September 1947 than in September 1946.

Public construction—representing about one-fifth of total construction expenditures—rose this year from a low of 161 million dollars in February to 312 million dollars in September, 30 million dollars higher than the 1946 peak. Highway work accounted for the largest part of the increase.

Employment and Construction Volume: Employment trends in construction coincide generally

with changes in the volume of expenditures. It is estimated that the number employed by construction contractors exceeded 1.9 million in September 1947, as against 1.7 million in August 1946 and 949,500 in January 1945, the lowest postwar month.³ Both expenditures and contract employment are substantially below the peaks of



1942, when the Federal Government spent nearly 8.5 billion dollars on industrial and military facilities. Total expenditures in 1946 were about 17 percent below the 1942 aggregate; the monthly average of contract employment was 31 percent under the 1942 average. Deflating 1942 and 1946 expenditures to take account of price changes, however, the drop in construction activity between the 2 years was around 40 percent. If the 1942 employment levels are at all indicative of the size of the potential labor supply, the industry should be able to sustain a substantially higher dollar volume than now appears likely for this year, without encountering any general labor shortages.

³ These figures exclude self-employed workers on force account, and certain off-site workers. Altogether, employment in all construction activity totaled about 2.3 million in September 1947. See article on Comparative Employment Levels: Construction Projects, p. 562, this issue.

Future Prospects

The future of the construction industry will of course be affected by a variety of factors, some of which will influence different segments of the industry in different ways. General business conditions, the supply of materials, the availability of labor, and many less prominent considerations will determine the future course of the industry. There is no doubt that a huge backlog of construction demand exists at the present time. If prices and incomes are stabilized and high-level employment continues, this backlog plus new construction needs will sustain a rising rate of construction activity.

The ability of the industry to supply such a volume of construction will depend in large part on the availability of materials and labor. Production of most materials probably can be expanded substantially over the current high levels. Lumber output is limited by the supply of standing trees, but a variety of substitute materials may be used if lumber is not available in sufficient quantity. Production of most other materials, such as structural steel, clay products, plumbing and electrical fixtures, can be expanded further by fuller utilization of existing facilities and by providing additional manufacturing capacity. Such expansion has begun in several of the materials industries.

Past experience indicates that the supply of construction labor is quite flexible. If a sustained high rate of construction activity is in prospect, many qualified building laborers in other industries no doubt will be drawn back into construction work. However, a further substantial expansion in activity, especially if it occurs very quickly, will create some problems with respect to manning the highly skilled crafts. The current volume of apprentice training in the building trades probably will do little more than supply replacements for over-age workers as they retire. Recognizing this problem, labor and industry representatives are already seeking methods of speeding up the training process. A shorter, more intensive training probably can overcome shortages of skilled workers. Another factor to be considered in looking to the future is technological change which may reduce skilled labor requirements. Prefabrication, by standardizing parts and introducing production line techniques, would have this effect.

Prospects for Residential Construction: Consideration of the several branches of the construction industry discloses some of the factors which determine future prospects. New construction may be divided into three broad categories: Residential, private nonresidential including utilities, and public works. In residential construction, most indicators point to a high rate of activity for some years to come. In addition to a long-standing deficit the need has been increased by the low building rates during the war and by the very high rate during and following the war. Although the marriage rate will drop in the next year or two, a large unsatisfied demand for new housing will still remain, especially if current income levels are maintained. The volume of housing activity will also be augmented substantially if current local planning for slum clearance results in publicly financed or assisted rebuilding programs.

The opportunity and need for a greater volume of housing construction is clear. Much of the existing demand will vanish, however, if the country experiences a period of business depression. At current costs, a decline in income levels may create a more than proportionate drop in construction. These costs have risen steeply within the past 2 years. Although the rise is not excessive as compared with other price movements, its effects differ markedly from those of most other price increases. The buyer of a home usually undertakes an obligation to pay most of the cost out of future income, spread over a period extending as long as 20 years or even longer. If the price level and money income drop, the fixed money obligation assumed by the buyer may become intolerable. As a result, a large volume of foreclosed property may be thrown on the market, driving selling prices down more rapidly than construction costs. Under these circumstances, homebuilding, and other construction too, for that matter, are likely to decline more than other lines of activity.

Commercial and Industrial Construction Prospects: Commercial and industrial construction, leading components of the private nonresidential category, are influenced to a major extent by future income prospects. In this field, the primary stimulus is not so much current prices as the businessman's anticipation of future price movements. During 1946, for example, business income pros-

pects were bright enough to induce an unprecedented volume of expenditures for new commercial and industrial facilities. During the first 9 months of 1947, however, expenditures were, in general, below 1946 levels, which probably indicates increased concern over future earnings prospects. The manufacturer, particularly, must take a long look into the future in deciding whether or not further expansion will be profitable. Most industrial facilities cannot be brought into production in less than 18 months from the start of construction. At current high construction costs, industry is no doubt being doubly cautious about undertaking plant expansion.

Nevertheless, a huge potential long-run need exists for new commercial and industrial facilities. With a return of normal competitive conditions many manufacturers will find it necessary to modernize existing plants or build new ones in order to meet the competition of more modernly housed and equipped firms. A large future volume of new home construction will create a need for an accompanying volume of new shops, restaurants, and theaters, especially if the current trend toward large, integrated suburban housing developments continues.

Public Construction: Although there is a large backlog of public works, for both Federal and local governments, the rate at which these projects are put under construction in the future will be affected largely by factors other than income. If construction costs continue to rise public construc-

tion may be retarded, as it has been during the past 2 years, by legal and budgetary obstacles. A large proportion of the publicly financed projects normally require special legislation. Unfortunately, there is usually a considerable time lag between the legislative authorization and appropriation for a project and the award of the contract. In the current situation the lowest bids have generally been higher than the amount provided. As a result many projects have been postponed or reduced in size. In other instances, projects have been delayed or canceled because contractors were unwilling to submit fixed-price bids, fearing that rapidly rising costs would cause losses before completion of the contract.

Future prospects for public construction also depend upon governmental policy and planning for full employment. The extensive use of federally financed construction projects to relieve unemployment during the 1930's demonstrated the possibilities in this direction. Emergency construction programs of this type furnish employment not only for workers at the construction site, but also in the production and distribution of the large volume of materials used. Ideally, public construction should be held to a minimum during periods of normal full employment in order to create a reserve of useful projects to be undertaken when private business activity slackens. At present, however, the need for new public facilities, postponed by the war, is so great that the volume of work is likely to increase despite some shortages of materials and labor.

Working Conditions of Private Duty and Staff Nurses

LILY MARY DAVID¹

OF REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL NURSES, about a third serve as general staff nurses in hospitals or other institutions. Data on their hours, earnings, and working conditions indicate in a measure the immediate prospects of student nurses upon completion of their education, since a large majority of graduate nurses begin their careers in this capacity. Private duty nurses constitute approximately a fourth of the total active in the profession.

Some of the major facts as to the economic status of private duty and general staff nurses and their opinions regarding their work were obtained in a recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.²

Earnings of private duty nurses in October 1946 averaged \$153 compared with \$161 for general staff nurses providing their own living quarters. Three out of 5 private duty nurses reported their hourly rate in October 1946 to be \$1.00 (1 in 5 reported rates in excess of \$1.00). The average general staff nurse worked 35 hours more, during

¹ Of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

² The present analysis is based on replies from 2,838 private duty and 2,324 general staff nurses to the mail questionnaires sent out early in 1947 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the National Nursing Council and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. These represent about 5 percent of all private duty nurses and about 3 percent of all institutional general staff nurses in the United States. Data on hours and earnings were reported as of October 1946.

For a description of this survey and for further details on other groups of nurses, see *The Economic Status of Nurses*, *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1947 (p. 20), and *Working Conditions of Public Health Nurses*, *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1947 (p. 302). The final report on the study will be available within the next few months.

October 1946, than the average private duty nurse, the respective aggregates for the month being 202 hours and 167 hours. The great majority in both positions were on a 7½- or an 8-hour day. Private duty nurses seldom, if ever, work on split shifts, whereas 1 out of 4 general staff nurses is assigned to a divided work schedule.

Two-fifths of the time of the average general staff nurse is spent on such duties as bathing and feeding patients, giving back rubs, taking temperatures, checking linens and other supplies, and clerical work (other than nurses' notes).

General staff nurses typically receive at least 2 weeks of paid vacation annually and are allowed 2 weeks of sick leave. A comparatively small proportion are covered by retirement pensions.

Private duty nurses are less dissatisfied with their working conditions than general staff nurses. In both groups, lack of provision for retirement and security against unemployment, the quality and quantity of nonprofessional help, and rates of pay are leading sources of discontent.

Personal Characteristics

The average age of the general staff nurse, as indicated by the BLS survey, was 29 years. She had an average of 5 to 6 years of experience beyond her nursing training; 1 in 4 had less than 3 years, and a group of corresponding size had at least 12 years' experience. With 4 out of 5 reporting no nursing education beyond their basic course, they had less graduate training than nurses in supervisory positions in hospitals.

Private duty nurses were somewhat older on the average, and had longer periods of experience as a group than either the general staff nurses or all nurses. Their average age was 37, and their average experience was 11 years; a fourth had less than 5 years' experience, and a corresponding group 20 or more years. Graduate training was about as common as among general staff nurses.

A larger proportion of private duty than of other nurses were married. Moreover, of those who were married, a higher percentage had dependents. Seventeen percent of the private duty nurses participating in the study were married and had at least 1 dependent, and 35 percent were married but had no dependents. The corresponding proportions for all other nurses were 10 and 15 percent.

Opinions

Generalization with respect to the view of their status taken by general staff and private duty nurses is difficult because of the relatively high proportion of private duty nurses who did not express definite opinions regarding various aspects of their jobs. On the basis of the data in table 1, however, it seems clear that general staff nurses were more dissatisfied than private duty nurses; one-fourth of the general staff compared with one-eighth of the private duty nurses were dissatisfied with their jobs as a whole. The latter, in turn, were more dissatisfied than were public health, industrial, or office nurses.³

Comments as to reasons for choosing the private duty field in preference to general staff work referred both to the greater personal freedom possible in private duty and to better rates of pay and living conditions. Many nurses stated they had chosen private duty because it permitted them to suit their working hours to their family life and to work part time. The following comments are representative:

Am a housewife on a farm. Because of shortage of help on the farm I cannot leave my husband much as his work is so much harder with me away. However, at night when I am wanted badly I do night duty—last year doing 82 nights and 18 this year to date.

³ In order to avoid overstatement of dissatisfaction, the percentages in table 1 have been computed in terms of the total number of nurses who expressed an opinion regarding any aspect of their job rather than in terms of those who offered an opinion regarding the specific item in question. As reference to the table indicates, the number who expressed definite opinions of satisfaction and dissatisfaction varied markedly among the different items about which opinions were asked.

TABLE 1.—*Opinions of private duty and institutional general staff nurses regarding their work*

Subject	Percent of private duty nurses expressing—			Percent of institutional general staff nurses expressing—		
	Dissatisfaction	Satisfaction	No opinion ¹	Dissatisfaction	Satisfaction	No opinion ¹
Hourly rate of pay	31	57	12	50	34	16
Fees paid registry for placement	15	47	38	(2)	(2)	(1)
Length of workday and week	23	51	26	30	57	13
Requirement of night-shift work	9	27	64	19	38	43
Locker and rest room facilities	36	18	46	(2)	(2)	(1)
Number and arduousness of duties	6	31	63	26	50	24
Timing of duties or evenness of work load	7	23	70	33	49	18
Proportion of time on professional duties	14	28	58	28	45	27
Opportunity to exercise professional judgment	12	51	37	27	55	18
Nonprofessional help, quantity and quality of	32	12	56	50	31	19
Quality of supervision	16	27	57	27	54	19
Opportunities for promotion	15	6	79	49	21	30
Methods of determining promotions and pay increases	18	9	73	49	24	27
Procedure for settling grievances and suggesting changes in procedures	24	15	61	43	33	24
Educational opportunities	13	22	65	(2)	(2)	(1)
Retirement and employment security	48	3	49	51	22	27
Pride or gratification in service to ill and to community	7	55	38	13	58	29
Professional and social contacts and status	14	48	38	25	48	27
The job as a whole	13	60	27	24	58	18
Total number of replies	2,429			2,324		

¹ Includes those to whom the item did not apply as well as those who expressed no opinion.

* Information not available. Opinions of all institutional nurses with re-

spect to these and other aspects of their work are presented in the July issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

I left general staff nursing last July because I had

remarried and I thought occasional private duty would work out better with my home duties.

I am working now to hasten the day when we can have a home of our own and children I have always enjoyed general staff duty but the pay is poor and the working hours are split and arranged with no concern for the nurses' personal wishes—so I am doing private duty at a hospital near where I live, thereby eliminating travel expenses. Also I work 7 a. m.-3 p. m. shift only, as this suits best regarding my home life.

I only work at private duty nursing because there is no better paying nursing position available here and because there is such an acute shortage of nurses which seems to grow more acute as time passes. I do not particularly like private duty nursing, while I do like general duty nursing. While in the Army I qualified as a head nurse or a charge nurse. In civilian life I cannot find such a position open in this district.

The leading complaints of general staff nurses were lack of provision for retirement and employment security, methods of awarding promotions and pay increases, the rate of hourly pay, and the quality and quantity of nonprofessional help. Next most frequently mentioned were need of procedures for settling grievances and making suggestions for changes in methods, and the timing of their duties. Although supervision was not one of the most frequent sources of complaint, it was referred to in many comments.

Many of the supervisors in some of our hospitals were placed into these positions during the shortage of nurses during the war. Many are unqualified for the positions they hold and many registered nurses are reluctant to work under their supervision.

Objections to the pay and privileges of practical nurses and other nonprofessional workers were frequent.

It is discouraging when untrained personnel and practical nurses are paid wages equal to a registered nurse's wages. The janitor often is paid more.

The complaints made by private duty nurses related principally to lack of provision for retirement and employment security, locker and restroom facilities, the hourly rate of pay (although they frequently compared it favorably to that of nurses in institutional work), and the quality and quantity of nonprofessional help provided. Employed as they typically are by individual patients for comparatively short periods of time rather than by institutions or business establishments, almost all private duty nurses who expressed opinions on the subject were concerned with retirement and employment security. Comments referred both to lack of provision for retirement pay and to lack of work in slack periods:

Every private duty nurse should derive a benefit from old age social security insurance without seeking other types of work.

These war years one is called before a reasonable rest period has been taken, but there have been times when I wondered if I would have to borrow money—in fact I have done so to live and I'm considered a good nurse by most doctors.

Younger nurses appear to be more dissatisfied than older nurses, both in private duty and in general staff work. In the private duty field, there was more dissatisfaction among those who were veterans of the armed services. Those who had only a basic nursing education of 36 months or less were more satisfied than the comparatively small group who had some graduate training or had received their basic nursing education as part

of a 4- or 5-year college course. In contrast, however, there was no significant difference in opinions among institutional nurses in veteran and nonveteran groups or according to amount of education.⁴

Earnings and Hours, October 1946⁵

The average earnings of general staff nurses living outside hospital quarters were slightly higher than those of private duty nurses in October 1946, but they worked distinctly longer hours. Average hours and earnings of the two groups can be briefly summarized as follows:

	Average monthly—	
	Hours	Earnings
General staff nurses-----	202	—
Living in hospital quarters---	207	\$151
Living outside hospital quar- ters-----	202	161
Private duty nurses-----	167	153

Of staff nurses living outside hospital quarters, those who received 1 or more meals in addition to their salaries averaged \$151 (almost the same as the average for private duty nurses), whereas those receiving no meals averaged \$178, in October 1946. In addition to cash salaries, 3 out of 7 of the staff nurses received laundry of their uniforms. A substantial proportion of private duty nurses were provided with one or more meals a day when on duty.

⁴ An analysis of variations in opinions of general staff nurses classified by veteran status and by education is not available.

⁵ All earnings include cash paid to nurses in lieu of room and/or other maintenance, but exclude the cash equivalent of maintenance provided by the employer. No effort has been made to reflect salary increases since October 1946.

Hours on duty exclude formal meal periods.

Averages are medians (the values below and above which equal numbers of the replies fall). Use of such an average rather than a weighted mean minimizes the influence of inaccuracies in reporting such items as earnings, expenses, and actual hours of work, which are likely to occur in replies to a mail questionnaire.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of private duty nurses, by hourly rates of pay,¹ October 1946

Hourly rates of pay	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
75 cents.....	4.3	8.9	5.0	10.5	7.1	1.9	2.8	1.4	3.7	0.5
80 cents.....	.8	2.6	.4		1.6	.9	1.4			.5
85 cents.....	6.4	22.1	7.7	5.8	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	4.9	
90 cents.....	2.6	7.0	3.1	1.7	5.6	1.2	1.4	1.4		1.4
95 cents.....	.8	1.8	.9	.6	1.6	.9			1.2	
\$1.00.....	60.1	34.0	63.3	78.5	48.3	70.6	86.0	75.6	80.5	9.1
\$1.05-\$1.10.....	4.7	1.8	3.8		4.0	6.0	1.4	1.4	6.1	14.5
\$1.15-\$1.20.....	2.9	.4	2.2		4.0	3.3				14.1
\$1.25.....	10.1	1.1	7.2		11.1	8.4		13.9	1.2	49.9
Over \$1.25.....	1.0	.4	1.0	.6	.8	.5	.7	2.1		3.2
Other rates.....	6.3	*19.9	5.4	2.3	*11.9	3.4	3.5	1.4	2.4	6.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of replies stating hourly rate.....	2,483	271	680	172	126	646	142	144	82	220

¹ Rate for day work, except for nurses who work only at night.

* Concentrated at 87.5 cents.

Primarily because of wide variations in hours worked, monthly earnings of private duty nurses differed markedly. In October 1946, 1 in 4 earned less than \$95 and another group of similar size received at least \$200. The corresponding range for general staff nurses was \$138 to \$191.

For private duty nurses, differences in hourly rates paid were distinctly smaller than variations in monthly earnings. Indeed, 3 out of 5 reported hourly rates of exactly \$1.00 in October 1946, while 1 in 5 earned over \$1.00⁶ (table 2). Two out of 3 institutional nurses averaged less than \$1.00 an hour.

Scheduled workdays of both private duty and general staff nurses were typically 8 hours, although substantial groups of the former were on a 7½-hour schedule. Almost 9 out of 10 private duty nurses reported either a 7½- or an 8-hour day, although 6 percent were on a 12-hour schedule. One in 4 of both general staff and private duty nurses was actually on duty for at least 50 hours a week in October 1946.

*Regional Variations:*⁷ There was less regional variation in monthly earnings of private duty nurses than in their hourly rates or in monthly and hourly earnings in other nursing fields. The lowest earnings for both private duty and general staff nurses were reported in New England. In this region, 3 out of 5 private duty nurses earned less than \$1.00 an hour. The highest pay was found on the Pacific Coast, where 50 percent of the private duty nurses had hourly rates of \$1.25. In all other regions except the Southeast, where hourly rates varied considerably, at least 3 out of 5 private duty nurses received \$1.00 an hour. Whereas, monthly pay of general staff nurses living outside hospital quarters averaged \$148 in New England in October 1946, the average was \$198 on the Pacific Coast.

The average workweek of both general staff and private duty nurses was shorter on the Pacific

⁶ Hourly rates are for care of 1 person. In some areas, private duty nurses care for 2 persons at the same time, at a "group" rate.

⁷ The regions used in this study are as follows: *New England*.—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. *Middle Atlantic*.—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. *Border States*.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. *Southeast*.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. *Great Lakes*.—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. *Middle West*.—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. *Southwest*.—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. *Mountain*.—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. *Pacific*.—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Coast than elsewhere. Although 7½-hour and 8-hour days were most common in all regions for private duty work, 1 out of 7 persons in this field in the Border States and in the Southwest reported an 11½- or a 12-hour schedule.

City Levels, Private Duty Hours and Hourly Rates: Among the cities from which large enough numbers of replies were received to warrant separate discussion,⁸ the highest hourly rates of private duty nurses were reported in Los Angeles and the lowest in Boston. Rates in Boston were typically 85 and 87½ cents; both Cleveland and Los Angeles reported \$1.25; a large proportion of Detroit nurses reported a rate above \$1.00—the predominant rate in the remaining cities.

In Boston, as in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, most private duty nurses reported that they received one meal in addition to their cash pay, when on duty. In contrast, most Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, and Los Angeles private duty nurses generally do not receive meals, although the minority receiving meals was substantial in all cities⁹ except Los Angeles.

There was even greater uniformity in hours than in rates of pay. Except in New York, where 11½- and 12-hour schedules were reported by a substantial minority, practically all private duty nurses in all cities studied were on a 7½- or an 8-hour day.

Night Work, Split Shifts, Hours on Call: A larger proportion (two-thirds) of private duty and general staff than of other nurses reported that they sometimes worked at night. Almost always, private duty nurses receive the same rate for night as for day work. A minority of the general staff nurses who work late shifts receive a higher hourly rate for these hours.

Private duty nurses seldom, if ever, work split shifts. However, about 1 out of 4 general staff nurses in hospitals is on a divided daily schedule. The most common interval between periods on duty for a nurse working on a split shift amounted to 3 but less than 4 hours a day, including a meal period. Since most nurses are not subject to such

⁸ Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C. The number of replies even from these cities was comparatively small.

⁹ Those receiving meals in Cleveland reported a \$1.00 rather than a \$1.25 hourly rate.

division of shifts, this is not a leading source of dissatisfaction in the profession. However, expressions like the following from those required to work on split shifts were common:

What about the split shift? The so-called 8-hour day, which really ends in 13 hours? A year of this just about broke my back.

About 1 in 6 of the general staff nurses was required to be "on call" for some time beyond her hours on duty, during October 1946. The requirement of "on call" time was less common for general staff nurses than for other institutional positions.

Annual Professional Expenses

Private duty nurses, who typically must pay for laundering of their own uniforms, and who are more dependent on registries for employment than are other nurses, reported higher professional expenses than were reported by others in the profession. Their expenses, which, in addition to the items just mentioned, include State registration fees, purchase of uniforms, professional equipment, and membership in professional organizations, averaged about \$100 a year (compared with \$83 for all nurses as a group). One in 7 reported annual expenses of at least \$200. Institutional nurses, including general staff nurses, reported average expenses of about \$80 a year.

Duties of General Staff Nurses¹⁰

Two-fifths of the time of general staff nurses was spent on duties that presumably could be delegated to less-trained personnel. According

¹⁰ Information was not obtained on duties of private duty nurses.

to a report covering a 1-day period, made by 1,900 participants in the study, an average of 36 percent of a general staff nurse's time is spent on such work as bathing and feeding patients, giving back rubs, making beds, taking meals to patients, answering lights, taking patients to appointments, and checking linens and household supplies. Another 4 percent of these nurses' time is spent on clerical work (other than nurses' notes). The allocation of the day to other duties can be summarized as follows:

	<i>Percent of time</i>
Preparing and giving medication, changing dressings, giving aseptic treatments, taking temperature, checking medications and supplies, preparing patients for operating room-----	27
Assisting in operations and deliveries-----	9
Teaching or supervising students-----	2
Teaching or supervising nonprofessional workers-----	4
Supervising registered nurses-----	(1)
Writing nurses' notes-----	11
Other duties-----	7

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.

Vacation, Sick Leave, and Insurance Plans

Because of the nature of their work, private duty nurses typically do not receive paid vacations or sick leave, nor are they protected by retirement pension plans or other insurance contributed to by employers. General staff nurses, however, share such benefits as are provided for all types of institutional nurses. Generally, institutional nurses with a year's service receive paid vacations of at least 2 weeks, as well as 2 weeks of paid sick leave. One in 6 is covered by retirement pensions, and about half are covered by provisions for hospitalization, medical care, or periodic physical examinations.

Summaries of Special Reports

Wages in Glassware Industry, January 1947¹

THE LONG HISTORY of successful collective wage determination between unions and employer organizations in the glassware industry has been of leading interest to students of labor relations. One of the chief questions often raised relates to whether such joint setting of rates for many establishments, in different parts of the country, tends to bring about a high degree of uniformity in wages. The present study of earnings in this industry in January 1947 throws considerable light on this question.

It is important to distinguish clearly between uniformity of rates and actual earnings of workers. Although piece rates may be uniform, the actual earnings of individual workers vary, depending on their differing capacities to produce. Moreover, even when equipment is highly standardized in an industry, variations in age and efficiency of machines from plant to plant, in organization of production, and in general management result in interplant variations in earnings.

A number of factors contributed to these variations in earnings. The fact that two-fifths of the workers in the industry are paid on an incentive basis leads to considerable variation in average hourly earnings for comparable jobs, despite the

¹ Prepared by Joseph M. Sherman, formerly of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Field work for the study was directed by the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Further detail will be provided in a mimeographed report: *Wage Structure—Glassware, 1947*.

Data were obtained for establishments manufacturing glass containers; tableware; technical, scientific, and industrial glassware; glass brick; glass cooking and ovenware; lighting glassware; and other pressed or blown glass products except optical lenses, fiberglass, complete electric-light bulbs, and complete lighting fixtures. The scope of this study corresponds to industry codes 3221 and 3229 (except fiberglass products) of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1941 edition, issued by the Bureau of the Budget, Washington, vol. 1, p. 33).

The study covered about 70 percent of the 170 plants with 8 or more workers primarily engaged in manufacturing these glass products and nearly three-fourths of the 78,000 workers in these plants in January 1947. About two-fifths of the workers were employed in Middle Atlantic plants, and more than 30 percent in Great Lakes establishments.

comparative uniformity in union scales. Some differences in earnings can be attributed to variations in the pay of individual time workers who may be paid more than the minimum scale and to varying rates set in the agreements for the same jobs in different departments of a plant. Other differences are traceable to the inclusion in some of the Bureau's occupational classifications of jobs that carry different rates under union agreements and to the fact that all plants in the industry are not covered by the same union or by any union agreement.

Regional Earnings

Despite these foregoing factors, there were relatively small differences in the level of average hourly earnings in the industry's three leading regions (Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Border States)² for some occupations, as well as for all plant workers as a group. The over-all average hourly earnings of plant workers in these individual regions, in January 1947, did not deviate by more than 2 cents from the \$1.05 national average (table 1). Thus, it appears that average hourly earnings in the glassware industry tend toward greater regional uniformity than in other industries, particularly in the Border States, where wages in most industries are substantially below the Nation-wide average. Although the Southeast with an average of 87 cents and the Pacific States with earnings of \$1.23 tended toward the usual pattern of regional differentials, these regions are not important centers of manufacture, and their products are more specialized than those of the main centers of production. In tableware manufacture, there appeared to be some tendency

² The regions used in this study include: *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

toward higher earnings in the Great Lakes region, and in the manufacture of miscellaneous glass products in the Middle Atlantic region, but the differences were far from consistent for all jobs.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all plant workers in glassware establishments, by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, January 1947*

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	South-west	Pacific
Under 60.0 cents	0.3	(*)	0.4	6.5	0.1	2.1	-----
60.0-64.9 cents	.8	0.4	1.7	3.7	.6	4.3	-----
65.0-69.9 cents	3.8	2.8	4.4	8.1	4.6	9.9	-----
70.0-74.9 cents	5.6	4.5	7.2	16.2	5.4	13.7	-----
75.0-79.9 cents	12.3	11.2	15.1	29.7	13.1	14.2	0.1
80.0-84.9 cents	8.4	9.0	9.0	.5	8.6	12.5	.2
85.0-89.9 cents	8.8	0.8	5.9	5.4	10.5	9.6	.8
90.0-94.9 cents	8.8	10.3	11.9	2.1	6.4	7.3	6.5
95.0-99.9 cents	7.5	10.1	5.3	3.2	5.9	2.7	6.1
100.0-104.9 cents	7.1	7.8	3.3	3.9	7.8	4.4	13.1
105.0-109.9 cents	4.2	4.9	2.5	.9	4.0	1.3	7.0
110.0-114.9 cents	3.9	4.1	3.5	.4	3.0	1.4	10.2
115.0-119.9 cents	4.0	3.4	3.2	.8	3.9	2.0	15.0
120.0-124.9 cents	3.5	2.5	2.8	1.5	4.5	.2	10.2
125.0-129.9 cents	3.0	2.9	2.2	9.1	2.8	3.9	4.9
130.0-134.9 cents	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.2	3.1	.4	3.5
135.0-139.9 cents	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.0	3.3	5.5	2.2
140.0-144.9 cents	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.1	.8	3.4
145.0-149.9 cents	1.6	1.3	1.3	.8	2.1	.6	2.4
150.0-159.9 cents	3.2	2.8	3.5	1.3	3.7	.8	4.2
160.0-169.9 cents	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.7	.5	2.8
170.0-179.9 cents	1.1	1.0	1.6	-----	.9	(*)	3.3
180.0-189.9 cents	.9	.7	1.6	-----	.7	.8	1.5
190.0-199.9 cents	.6	.5	.7	-----	.7	.1	.7
200.0-209.9 cents	.4	.4	.7	-----	.4	.4	.3
210.0-219.9 cents	.3	.3	.6	-----	.1	.1	.4
220.0-229.9 cents	.2	.2	.5	-----	.1	(*)	.3
230.0-239.9 cents	.3	.2	.4	-----	.3	.2	-----
240.0-249.9 cents	.1	.1	.2	-----	.1	.1	-----
250.0-259.9 cents	.1	.1	.3	-----	.1	.1	-----
260.0-269.9 cents	.1	.1	.2	-----	.1	-----	.2
270.0-279.9 cents	.1	.1	.2	-----	.1	.1	.2
280.0-289.9 cents	.1	.1	.2	-----	(*)	-----	.2
290.0-299.9 cents	.1	.1	.1	-----	(*)	-----	.1
300.0 cents and over	.4	.7	.5	-----	.2	-----	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	74,223	30,026	12,067	1,558	23,246	2,752	3,926
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.05	\$1.06	\$1.07	\$0.87	\$1.04	\$0.90	\$1.23

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

* Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Industry-Branch and Occupational Earnings

The production processes in the glass products industries have been extensively mechanized for some time. The manufacture of narrow- and wide-mouth containers for bottling and canning is carried on mainly on forming machines. Similarly, pressed ware is extensively produced on a machine basis. Hand blowing, however, is still an important operation on the finer quality of containers for perfumes and cosmetics and for various types of tableware and other glass products. These differences in processes play an important role in wage determination. The Bureau's study, therefore, provides separate information for plants which were primarily engaged

in pressed, hand-blown, and machine-blown operations.

Higher earnings were reported in plants primarily engaged in producing machine-blown glass and pressed ware than in those manufacturing hand-blown glass (table 2). This variation is traceable in part, at least, to the differential between machine and hand plants provided in union agreements. There was, however, no consistent variation in earnings among plants primarily engaged in producing glass containers, tableware, and other products. It should be emphasized, however, that the classification presented in table 2 is based on the predominant process in the establishment; since some plants perform a variety of processes, some occupations peculiar to one process are reported in all 3 branches of the industry.

Despite the extensive mechanization in this industry considerable skill and ingenuity is still required in some operations. Wide variations in earnings, therefore, existed among occupational classifications, ranging from an average of 74 cents for women markers and mold cleaners to \$2.21 for blowers. Relatively high average hourly earnings were also received by pressers, forming-machine operators, gatherers, mold makers, and decorative cutters. Within occupations, earnings of individual workers varied considerably from the average. For example, gatherers in Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., averaged \$2.08, whereas individual operators earned from 80 cents to over \$3.50 an hour.

Women typically earned considerably less than men—an average of 84 cents an hour, as compared with \$1.14. In large measure this difference was due to the fact that women were employed primarily in the less skilled jobs. In part, however, differences in average earnings between men and women occurred in the occupations in which both were employed. Frequently, differentials in rates for men and women were provided in union agreements in the industry.

Higher earnings were found in large establishments than in small plants. Most large plants were engaged primarily in machine production of glass and had higher union scales.⁴ Workers in

⁴ Only rough measures of the importance of these factors is presented in these discussions owing to the difficulty of isolating the influence of each factor on interplant wage differences. No comparison based on unionization is presented, since 86 percent of the plants studied and 97 percent of the workers studied, were unionized.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in glassware establishments, by industry branch,² January 1947*

Occupation and sex	All industry branches		Average hourly earnings		
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Pressed	Hand-blown	Machine-blown
<i>Men</i>					
Assemblers, carton	1,044	\$0.88	\$0.96	\$0.82	\$0.88
Batch mixers	732	.96	.99	.94	.95
Blowers	888	2.21	2.41	2.20	2.10
Carry-in boys	2,362	.89	.92	.80	.96
Cutters, decorative	210	1.40	1.50	1.18	1.53
Electricians	354	1.29	1.24	(*)	1.31
Fillers	365	.97	.96	.92	.99
Forming-machine operators	3,320	1.48	1.49	(*)	1.47
Gatherers	1,763	1.76	1.78	1.81	1.64
Grinders, glassware	616	1.06	1.01	1.00	1.23
Janitors	839	.86	.89	.77	.87
Lehr tenders	557	1.03	1.04	.93	1.06
Machinists, maintenance	601	1.38	1.41	1.45	1.38
Maintenance men	366	1.11	1.05	1.05	1.14
Mechanics, maintenance	465	1.33	1.21	1.12	1.36
Mold cleaners	757	.98	.97	.83	.99
Mold makers, metal	1,376	1.57	1.56	1.51	1.58
Polishers, glassware	223	1.05	1.09	.97	1.05
Pressers, glassware	691	1.85	1.86	1.75	1.91
Selectors	2,587	1.00	.93	(*)	1.02
Stock clerks	385	.99	1.06	.82	.99
Tankmen	829	1.07	1.04	.94	1.11
Truck drivers	242	1.01	1.01	(*)	1.02
Truckers, hand	1,430	.92	.97	.79	.91
Truckers, power	768	1.00	.96	(*)	1.00
Warming-in boys	849	.90	.92	.86	.89
Watchmen	511	.85	.83	.81	.86
Wrappers	472	.94	.96	.90	.94
<i>Women</i>					
Assemblers, carton	1,539	.84	.82	.72	.85
Carry-in girls	467	.87	.79	.93	.77
Cutters, decorative	165	1.13	1.14	1.19	.92
Grinders, glassware	354	.77	.79	.76	.75
Janitors	169	.80	.83	(*)	.78
Mold cleaners	161	.74	.75	(*)	.73
Painters, brush	309	.97	1.48	.89	.77
Painters, spray	177	.94	1.06	.93	.91
Selectors	8,055	.85	.77	.69	.87
Transferors	179	.83	.80	.83	.83
Wrappers	1,893	.77	.79	.71	.78

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Classification by branch is based on the predominant process in the establishment; but since some plants perform a variety of processes, some occupations peculiar to 1 process are reported in all 3 branches of the industry.

³ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

large establishments averaged about 8 percent more than those in comparable jobs in small plants. Earnings in larger communities were nearly a tenth more than those in small cities,

although earnings in the latter communities were only about 5 percent below those in medium-sized cities. A fairly consistent differential was found in favor of incentive workers, who received about a fifth more than time workers.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Substantial groups of workers received supplementary income in the form of premium pay for overtime. Extra pay for late shift work, however, was not widespread. Workers in two-fifths of the plants studied were on scheduled workweeks of more than 40 hours; more than a fifth of the plants had schedules of 48 hours or more a week for men on the first shift.

Employment on the second and third shifts was about 40 and 30 percent, respectively, of first shift employment. Together, these extra shift operations employed about 40 percent of the total labor force. Shift rotation was extensive. A sixth of the plants operating second shifts, and a fifth of those with later shifts, paid shift differentials; the workers affected by these plans typically received less than 5 cents hourly from this source.

Nonproduction bonuses were reported in a sixth of the plants, but added less than half a cent to the average hourly rate of all workers. Paid lunch periods of more than 20 minutes were reported in about an eighth of the plants.

About 85 percent of the glass plants granted paid vacations to their plant and office workers. The typical vacation was 1 week for plant employees with a year's service, and 2 weeks for office workers. Although office workers in about 9 percent of the establishments studied received paid sick leave benefits for 1 to 3 weeks' absence, no paid sick leave plans were reported for plant workers. Over three-fifths of the plants had life insurance plans for their office and plant workers, and an eighth of the establishments studied provided retirement pension plans for their employees.

Wages in Wholesale Drugs and Allied Products, January 1947¹

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION of drugs and allied products² involves warehousing, delivery, and recording and control functions, in addition to the bringing together of buyer and seller. Outlined in the simplest terms, goods are received from suppliers, recorded, and placed in stock; orders are received, and goods are picked from stock, packed, invoiced, and delivered to retailers or other outlets. These functions are performed by four main types of organizations, most frequently by independent wholesalers. Sales branches of manufacturing establishments are also important, however, as are the warehouses owned by the chain stores. The least prevalent type is the

¹ Prepared by Kermit B. Mohn of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Field work for the survey was conducted under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Further detail will be provided in a mimeographed report: *Wage Structure—Wholesale Drugs and Allied Products*.

² Including proprietaries, toiletries, and druggists' sundries. Establishments which did not carry stocks of merchandise were excluded from the survey.

TABLE 1.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected warehouse occupations in wholesale drug and allied products establishments, by region, January 1947*

Occupation and sex	United States		Average hourly earnings								
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
<i>Men</i>											
Checkers	1,239	\$1.05	\$0.97	\$1.08	\$1.06	\$0.92	\$1.00	\$0.92	\$0.91	\$0.89	\$1.23
Order pickers	2,533	.91	.79	.96	.85	.72	.92	.84	.74	.85	1.10
Packers	1,792	.92	.89	.97	.72	.74	.88	.81	.70	.78	1.11
Porters	375	.77	.81	.89	.64	.63	.79	.72	.60	(2)	1.08
Shelvers	696	.82	.77	.84	.76	.71	.82	(2)	.66	(2)	1.11
Shipping and receiving clerks	1,098	1.03	.93	1.13	.92	.93	1.00	.94	.91	.92	1.14
Truck drivers, local delivery	582	1.00	.96	1.26	.87	.65	1.11	.91	.74	(2)	(2)
Truckers, hand	486	.90	.85	1.01	.72	.66	.86	.77	.66	-----	1.21
<i>Women</i>											
Checkers	319	.91	.82	.90	(2)	.75	.78	.80	.81	(2)	1.25
Order pickers	1,583	.76	.68	.80	.77	.65	.76	.72	.65	.68	1.07
Packers	388	.78	.73	.77	(2)	.48	.72	.69	(2)	(2)	1.24
Porters	34	.69	(2)	.68	-----	(2)	.77	(2)	(2)	(2)	-----
Shelvers	98	.64	.61	.79	-----	.57	.72	(2)	.49	(2)	(2)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Office Occupations: Relatively large numbers of office workers, mostly women, are found in this industry. Most numerous among the key office occupations studied, for men as well as women, were order clerks, whose function is of particular importance in the industry. Women, who averaged 90 cents an hour in this occupation, outnumbered men, who received \$1.02, by almost

4 to 1 (table 2). Other important occupations were women clerk-typists, class B stenographers, general clerks, and class B calculating-machine operators, all of whom had occupational wage averages between 79 and 85 cents an hour. Earnings in other women's jobs ranged from an average of 70 cents for office girls to \$1.09 for hand bookkeepers.

wholesale house owned cooperatively by a group of independent retail establishments.

Average Hourly Earnings

Warehouse Occupations: Workers in this industry, excluding those employed in the offices, were paid an average hourly straight-time wage of 91 cents in January 1947.³ Men order pickers, the most important occupational group numerically, earned 91 cents an hour—about the same average as for packers, who received a cent more, and for hand truckers, who received a cent less (table 1). Checkers, receiving and shipping clerks, and truck drivers averaged \$1 or slightly more an hour. Shelvers and porters, on the other hand, were paid considerably less than the 95-cent average for all men workers combined.

Women, who were found to be employed in the warehouses in a ratio of somewhat less than 1 to 3 men, earned an average of 78 cents an hour. They were utilized most frequently as order pickers and averaged 76 cents in this occupation.

³ Based on a study of 323 establishments employing over 18,000 workers. The study was limited to establishments employing 8 or more workers in cities of 100,000 or more population.

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly wage rates¹ for selected office occupations in wholesale drug and allied products establishments, by region, January 1947*

Occupation, grade, and sex	United States			Average hourly rates							
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
<i>Men</i>											
Bookkeepers, hand	68	\$1.20	(2)	\$1.27	(2)	\$1.12	\$1.36	\$0.94	\$1.16	(2)	\$1.39
Clerks, accounting	101	.98	(2)	.96	(2)	1.01	.96	1.03	1.04		1.04
Clerks, general	96	.84	(2)	.88	(2)	.85	.74	(2)	.72		(2)
Clerks, order	204	1.02	\$1.03	1.17	\$0.89	.96	1.03	.91	.88	\$0.93	1.16
Office boys	79	.70	(2)	.73	(2)	.64	.81	.56	.62		.71
<i>Women</i>											
Billing machine operators	201	.86	(2)	.95	.70	.85	.84	.79	.76	(2)	.96
Bookkeepers, hand	148	1.09	.92	1.28	1.13	.95	.95	1.01	.88	(2)	1.12
Bookkeeping machine operators, class A	69	1.07	(2)	1.14	(2)	.98	1.10	(2)	(2)		1.09
Bookkeeping machine operators, class B	297	.91	.82	1.00	.88	.86	.87	.82	.80		1.03
Bookkeeping machine operators, class C	52	.77	.65	.81	.80	.75	.74	.77			(2)
Calculating machine operators, class A	188	1.00	.89	1.07		1.00	.95	(2)	.83		1.00
Calculating machine operators, class B	407	.79	.74	.82	.63	.80	.80	.76	.77	.74	.91
Clerks, accounting	318	.90	.79	.97	.95	.86	.86	.76	.80		.97
Clerks, file, class A	61	.86	(2)	.92	(2)	(2)	.82	(2)	(2)	(2)	.91
Clerks, file, class B	212	.74	.70	.77	(2)	.67	.72	.66	.66	.53	.85
Clerks, general	450	.80	.70	.79	.86	.76	.79	.71	.75	.73	.96
Clerks, order	779	.90	.83	.92	.80	.80	.91	.82	.77	.74	1.01
Clerks, pay-roll	70	.96	.83	1.03	(2)	.83	.88	.83	(2)		1.14
Clerk-typists	483	.79	.74	.82	.71	.70	.77	.71	.73	.64	.95
Office girls	37	.70	(2)	.72		(2)	.75	(2)	.59		
Stenographers, class A	254	1.01	.90	1.10	1.01	1.00	.99	.91	.93	1.03	1.10
Stenographers, class B	457	.85	.75	.94	.86	.82	.81	.77	.78	.81	1.03
Switchboard operators	94	.84	.91	.92	(2)	(2)	.82	.73	.65	(2)	.95
Switchboard operator-receptionists	157	.85	.81	.91	.79	.73	.83	.65	.71	(2)	.99
Typists, copy, class A	43	.88	(2)	.96		(2)	.87	(2)	(2)		.87
Typists, copy, class B	241	.77	.79	.79	(2)	.64	.76	.69	(2)	(2)	

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Geographic Variations and Other Factors

Among the various regions⁴ the Pacific Coast, as in most industries, had the highest wage levels; less than 8 percent of the warehouse employees were paid less than \$1 an hour. In the Southeast and Southwest, only small proportions of the workers received as much as \$1.

San Francisco wholesale houses had the highest wage scales for nonoffice workers among the 18 areas for which locality data could be shown. Only one occupation in this city had an average hourly wage of less than \$1.20. Los Angeles and Portland, Oreg., were also high wage areas, with no occupations having averages below \$1. Philadelphia was the only other city in which an appreciable number of jobs fell in this category. Of the 18 cities, New Orleans tended to have the lowest scales.

⁴ The regions used in this study are as follows: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Wage levels in manufacturers' sales branches and chain store warehouses were generally above those in independent wholesale establishments within the various geographical regions. Furthermore, wages in the sales branches tended to exceed those of the chain-store warehouses in 3 of the 4 regions (including the Middle Atlantic) in which sufficient information was available to make comparisons. Workers in the cooperative establishments in the Great Lakes area had a distinct advantage over the independent wholesale employees and showed higher average earnings than workers in sales branches and chain warehouses in several occupations.

Over half of the workers studied were employed in union establishments, although less than a third of the establishments were operating under agreements. Hence, unionization was more prevalent in the larger plants. The incidence of unionization was highest in the Pacific Coast region, where about 96 percent of the workers were reported in union establishments. In the Middle Atlantic region only 3 of every 8 establishments were unionized, but 2 of every 3 workers in the industry were covered by union agreements.

Workers in union establishments earned more per hour than in nonunion establishments in

practically all occupations in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Middle West regions. Only in the Southeast, where the proportion of workers employed in union establishments was very small, were the wages generally higher for nonunion workers. Comparative data cannot be shown in the remaining 4 regions because of the lack of sufficient union or nonunion representation.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours for men plant workers was in effect in about two-thirds of the establishments studied; the same schedule for women existed in a slightly greater proportion of those establishments employing women. Longer workweeks were observed in all but a small proportion of the remainder of the houses. Establishments in the Pacific region, with one exception for men and two for women, had a 40-hour work schedule with none longer. In the Middle Atlantic region only two establishments reported workweeks in excess of 44 hours, for men only.

Almost all of the wholesale drug supply houses granted vacations with pay after 1 year of service to their employees, both warehouse and office. In over a third of the cases the vacation period was 2 weeks; in practically all others it was 1 week. The 2-week period was predominant in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions.

Christmas bonuses of rather substantial amounts were paid by over 40 percent of the establishments. The proportion furnishing this additional income to employees was lowest in the Pacific Coast region.

Insurance or pension plans were found in well over half of the establishments. Although the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions lagged behind this national average, all other regions exceeded it. Group life insurance plans were most prevalent, with health insurance next in line. The proportion of establishments having retirement pension plans was greater than in most industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in recent years.

Paid sick leave was granted in almost a fourth of the establishments. A period of 1 week was most prevalent, with the remaining establishments largely granting 2 or 3 weeks.

Earnings of Power Laundry Workers in Large Cities, July 1947¹

IN 19 OF 33 LARGE CITIES throughout the country, women flatwork finishers (machine) and bundle wrappers in power laundries were paid an average straight-time hourly wage² of less than 60 cents in July 1947; in 9 of these cities the average was less than 50 cents.³ Shirt pressers (machine) averaged 60 cents or more in 24 cities, with a top average of 93 cents. Among men workers, washers equaled or exceeded \$1 an hour in 16 of the cities and in 12 others had city-wide average earnings of 80 cents to \$1. In contrast, extractor operators in only 6 cities attained \$1 or more, in 10 others, they averaged 80 cents to \$1.

Pacific Coast cities, especially San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, generally showed the highest hourly earnings for power laundry workers. Men washers and extractor operators had city averages of \$1 or more in all four cities studied in that region. In these cities, only flatwork finishers in Los Angeles, among the 3 women's jobs currently studied, averaged less than 80 cents. Men washers and extractor operators in Buffalo and Detroit also had averages of \$1 or more. Women shirt pressers in Chicago, Detroit, and New York were the only groups of women, except those on the Pacific Coast, who were able to earn more than 80 cents, on the average.

At the other extreme, earnings in southern cities were relatively low, with Birmingham having lower averages than any other city for the five occupations studied. It was the only city in which all three women's occupations had average straight-time earnings of less than 40 cents, and the only one in which men extractor operators averaged less than 50 cents.

Comparison of the figures obtained in the current study with results of a similar study in July 1945 shows that workers in power laundries generally received substantial wage increases during the

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. This is the second of a series of local industry wage studies which will be made on an annual basis. Data for a limited number of occupations were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city in the current article is available on request.

² Exclusive of premium payments for overtime and night work.

³ Approximately 112,000 workers were employed in power laundries in the 33 cities in July 1947, exclusive of establishments with fewer than 8 workers, which were not studied.

2-year interval. A majority of the city occupational averages in July 1947 were at least 20 percent higher than in July 1945. In 13 cities,

women flatwork finishers showed gains of 30 percent or more, and women shirt pressers fared equally as well in 10 communities.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in power laundries in 33 large cities, July 1945 and July 1947

City	Men						Women								
	Extractor operators			Washers, machine			Finishers, flat-work, machine			Pressers, shirts, machine			Wrappers, bundle		
	July 1947	July 1945	Percent change	July 1947	July 1945	Percent change	July 1947	July 1945	Percent change	July 1947	July 1945	Percent change	July 1947	July 1945	Percent change
Atlanta	\$0.63	\$0.45	40.0	\$0.72	\$0.55	30.9	\$0.36	\$0.28	28.6	\$0.45	\$0.33	36.4	\$0.40	\$0.32	25.0
Baltimore	.71	.63	12.7	.82	.70	17.1	.55	.43	27.9	.61	.45	35.6	.52	.43	20.9
Birmingham	.48	.44	9.1	.63	.56	12.5	.33	.25	32.0	.39	.30	30.0	.34	.27	25.9
Boston	.84	.76	10.5	1.03	.84	22.6	.57	.50	14.0	.72	.60	20.0	.59	.54	9.3
Buffalo	1.00	.72	38.9	1.07	.88	21.6	.65	.54	20.4	.72	.61	18.0	.60	.49	22.4
Chicago	.99	.82	20.7	1.16	.92	26.1	.68	.54	25.9	.88	.71	23.9	.72	.56	28.6
Cincinnati	.72	.62	16.1	.88	.81	8.6	.57	.48	18.8	.61	.57	7.0	.55	.48	14.6
Cleveland	.80	.71	12.7	1.00	.95	5.3	.59	.58	1.7	.74	.73	1.4	.61	.58	5.2
Dallas	.73	.53	37.7	.80	.70	14.2	.44	.37	18.9	.50	.41	22.0	.44	.39	12.8
Denver	.75	.57	31.6	.93	.77	20.8	.54	.44	22.7	.61	.50	22.0	.56	.42	28.6
Detroit	1.01	.83	21.7	1.20	1.01	18.8	.75	.54	38.9	.91	.59	54.2	.73	.58	25.9
Houston	.66	.55	20.0	.94	.74	27.0	.40	.32	25.0	.49	.37	32.4	.45	.39	15.4
Indianapolis	.82	.73	9.6	.89	.83	7.2	.56	.50	12.0	.61	.57	7.0	.57	.54	5.6
Jacksonville	.60	.64	-6.2	.78	.66	18.2	.37	.33	12.1	.41	.37	10.8	.42	.43	-2.2
Kansas City	.75	.62	21.0	.85	.74	14.9	.55	.45	22.2	.63	.51	23.5	.55	.46	19.6
Los Angeles	1.04	.80	30.0	1.15	.93	23.7	.73	.56	30.4	.82	.64	28.7	.84	.64	31.3
Louisville	.76	.66	15.2	.98	.80	22.5	.55	.42	31.0	.70	.54	29.6	.54	.44	22.7
Memphis	.51	.46	10.9	.67	.50	34.0	.38	.31	22.6	.43	.32	34.4	.37	.29	27.6
Milwaukee	.90	.77	16.9	1.13	.98	15.3	.61	.52	17.5	.68	.63	7.9	.65	.56	16.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul	.85	.65	30.8	1.06	.81	39.0	.63	.46	37.0	.68	.48	41.7	.66	.46	43.5
Newark-Jersey City	.89	.81	9.9	1.00	.90	11.1	.66	.52	26.9	.79	.67	17.9	.71	.57	24.6
New Orleans	.57	.51	11.8	.85	.69	23.2	.44	.32	37.5	.53	.42	26.2	.44	.33	33.3
New York	.97	.82	18.3	1.22	1.03	18.4	.69	.57	21.0	.90	.72	25.0	.77	.59	30.5
Philadelphia	.76	.64	18.8	1.00	.79	26.6	.53	.46	15.2	.68	.58	17.2	.59	.51	15.7
Pittsburgh	.78	.68	14.7	.95	.83	14.5	.57	.42	35.7	.65	.53	22.6	.58	.45	28.9
Portland, Oreg.	1.17	.94	24.5	1.37	1.14	19.3	.84	.61	37.7	.87	.62	40.3	.86	.65	32.3
Providence	.84	.68	23.5	1.04	.83	27.7	.63	.47	34.0	.76	.55	38.2	.67	.47	42.6
Richmond	.63	.49	28.6	.67	.62	8.1	.45	.33	36.3	.50	.42	19.0	.41	.32	28.1
St. Louis	.67	.55	21.8	.91	.67	35.8	.44	.38	15.8	.55	.49	12.2	.45	.43	4.7
San Francisco	1.22	.97	25.8	1.38	1.07	29.0	.85	.65	30.8	.93	.72	29.2	1.05		
Seattle	1.28	.99	29.3	1.42	1.17	23.1	.89	.64	39.0	.90	.66	36.4	.97	.74	31.1
Toledo	.91	.66	37.9	1.15	.90	27.8	.71	.52	36.5	.76	.68	11.8	.74	.57	29.8
Washington	.79	.64	23.4	.85	.74	14.9	.61	.51	19.6	.65	.55	18.2	.59	.51	15.7

¹ Exclusive of premium payments for overtime and night work.

Activities of Credit Unions in 1946

CREDIT UNIONS had a successful year in 1946. For the first time since 1942, the number of new associations overbalanced the number dissolved, resulting in a 1-percent increase in the total. Membership, which had been declining since 1941, rose in 1946 by slightly more than 6 percent to a level almost equal to that of 1943. Both State and Federal associations shared in this, the former with a 5-percent increase and the latter with one of 7 percent.

Business (i. e. loans made), after having fallen by over 100 million dollars from 1941 to 1942 and to a still lower level in 1943, began to rise

gradually in 1944. In 1946, loans rose by over 37 percent, to a total of nearly 290 million dollars. Although this is still below the peak of 362 millions in 1941, it represents one of the greatest relative increases recorded since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began to collect data on credit unions. Share capital and assets have increased continuously, with the single exception of the depression year of 1932, and at the end of 1946 the credit union assets were approaching the half-billion mark. The sum of more than 50 million dollars was accumulated in the year under review. Reserves, although increasing as to amount, fell in relation to total loans outstanding from 19.4 percent to 14.9 percent.

Net earnings totaled \$9,915,872, exceeding those of any year since 1942, and dividends on share capital amounted to \$7,021,916.

Statistics of Operation, 1945 and 1946¹

The industrial States are those in which the greatest credit union development has taken place. Illinois was still the leading credit union State, at the end of 1946. It had 787 associations, with New York a close second (741), but four other States (Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) had over 500 each. Only Illinois had

¹ For the State-chartered associations the statistical data on which the present report is based were in most cases furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the State official—usually the Superintendent of Banks—charged with supervision of these associations. Reports were received from all the States except Iowa, Louisiana, and North Carolina. For these, estimates were made. All of the information for the Federal credit unions was supplied by the Credit Union Division of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The figures shown for individual States include both the Federal and State credit unions, except in Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming, which have no State credit union laws.

over 300,000 members; four States (Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) had over 200,000 each. Total business of nearly 37 million dollars in Illinois was approached only in Massachusetts, where the credit union loans in 1946 totaled nearly 31 millions. In both California and New York, the loans made exceeded 20 millions. Table 1 gives data for the individual States on operations, the various funds, earnings, and dividends paid on share capital from earnings. In all States except Arizona, sizable earnings were made. In that State, where only four State-chartered associations were in operation at the end of 1946, their operating losses exceeded earnings by \$118; the Federal associations showed combined earnings of \$11,225.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1945 and 1946, by State

[A few revisions were made in 1945 figures, on the basis of later information]

State, and type of charter	Year	Number of associations ¹		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid-in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares
		Total	Reporting			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
All States.....	1946	8,968	8,715	3,013,792	1,654,928	\$289,993,160	\$185,370,366	\$428,665,722	\$27,580,209	\$492,973,012	\$9,915,872	\$7,021,916
	1945	8,882	8,615	2,842,989	1,493,851	211,355,783	126,277,698	366,201,586	24,506,019	434,627,135	7,819,810	5,878,412
State associations.....	1946	5,003	4,954	1,708,391	932,435	175,181,335	128,569,429	268,947,682	22,138,340	319,806,553	6,618,865	4,471,674
	1945	4,923	4,858	1,620,364	891,922	133,086,939	91,122,284	225,587,624	19,595,211	281,524,015	5,258,300	3,771,036
Federal associations.....	1946	3,965	3,761	1,305,401	722,403	114,811,825	56,800,937	150,718,040	5,441,869	173,166,459	3,297,006	2,650,232
	1945	3,959	3,757	1,216,625	601,929	78,268,844	35,155,414	140,613,962	4,910,808	153,103,120	2,561,510	2,107,376
Alabama.....	1946	80	77	31,155	43,146	6,011,461	2,806,828	4,411,515	131,104	4,903,209	155,159	105,902
	1945	78	76	28,258	34,261	4,147,161	1,929,705	3,490,315	331,965	3,908,510	94,715	76,509
Arizona.....	1946	22	22	3,661	1,742	452,759	249,351	419,254	18,558	461,877	11,107	7,987
	1945	23	22	3,285	1,367	330,842	135,613	340,278	16,331	370,800	7,580	4,908
Arkansas.....	1946	26	25	2,642	1,988	302,278	161,700	336,930	18,059	369,260	8,445	6,274
	1945	25	25	3,059	1,824	194,567	113,615	280,647	19,108	314,409	6,194	5,841
California.....	1946	451	439	191,411	94,976	21,277,930	14,523,890	27,509,068	1,623,145	32,198,135	662,017	496,530
	1945	444	432	176,391	80,839	13,926,276	8,171,810	23,072,165	1,192,163	26,986,463	408,543	286,432
Colorado.....	1946	108	105	30,276	13,845	2,662,140	2,114,455	4,463,875	230,624	5,044,688	89,407	73,474
	1945	106	102	25,999	12,812	1,717,274	1,349,980	3,534,312	193,900	4,017,658	57,060	43,773
Connecticut.....	1946	238	235	88,911	45,964	8,290,371	3,952,384	12,601,011	419,544	13,655,416	256,351	175,781
	1945	186	180	75,118	41,755	4,821,201	1,744,467	10,886,299	323,390	12,517,942	246,542	170,143
Delaware ²	1946	10	9	5,630	1,191	171,018	102,161	216,584	11,574	232,991	5,080	4,279
	1945	10	9	2,126	1,003	132,166	71,371	177,527	9,824	192,605	4,463	4,169
District of Columbia.....	1946	115	108	62,417	36,466	5,199,057	2,784,588	6,607,420	512,121	7,388,682	220,449	120,220
	1945	112	108	62,095	33,236	3,825,016	1,976,325	5,851,332	500,025	6,613,620	202,550	115,011
Florida.....	1946	174	164	39,007	26,328	5,458,971	3,237,060	6,608,819	250,891	7,182,915	155,246	136,367
	1945	160	156	35,202	22,659	3,688,161	2,099,007	5,742,807	228,720	6,191,836	122,329	80,530
Georgia.....	1946	129	126	35,660	24,032	4,152,776	2,957,620	1,007,768	344,855	6,200,263	134,772	97,199
	1945	132	128	33,837	22,879	3,090,362	2,068,728	1,599,847	475,877	5,330,232	104,657	70,387
Hawaii ³	1946	98	97	35,667	10,250	2,858,167	1,454,437	10,043,821	279,018	11,062,943	186,193	156,074
	1945	96	95	36,112	11,116	2,155,997	930,429	9,920,711	245,751	10,558,538	173,028	136,026
Idaho.....	1946	33	32	4,395	1,714	356,387	194,480	454,030	12,875	477,112	8,076	5,945
	1945	31	31	3,926	1,405	185,467	102,729	362,180	12,587	382,466	5,009	4,152
Illinois.....	1946	787	784	354,774	233,738	36,634,792	20,048,907	55,913,391	3,113,888	59,917,192	11,175,760	988,772
	1945	762	758	330,830	238,519	28,929,683	14,011,222	47,144,644	2,931,533	51,250,789	938,364	778,743
Indiana.....	1946	300	294	97,862	53,525	7,944,054	5,517,037	14,351,434	520,015	15,519,997	219,966	165,674
	1945	297	295	96,502	44,616	5,755,008	3,529,359	12,893,396	605,425	14,096,255	173,438	134,715
Iowa.....	1946	190	190	39,802	18,459	2,447,519	1,929,470	5,590,513	277,184	6,336,131	66,507	51,011
	1945	195	195	40,779	18,446	2,397,601	1,771,588	5,278,339	282,273	6,082,772	70,904	45,410
Kansas.....	1946	114	113	26,437	16,769	2,816,037	1,779,831	3,605,350	143,937	3,926,380	62,237	47,980
	1945	112	110	25,068	13,056	1,971,470	1,082,077	3,104,637	125,397	3,372,538	45,765	31,946
Kentucky.....	1946	100	100	24,969	16,493	2,203,319	1,972,472	3,974,092	482,132	4,468,198	66,837	45,287
	1945	104	103	24,582	16,209	1,841,919	1,366,101	1,603,451	237,313	3,777,484	43,203	28,979
Louisiana.....	1946	129	124	34,869	19,812	3,204,388	1,615,942	3,612,713	370,203	4,170,453	84,927	66,105
	1945	131	125	32,405	17,008	2,158,785	1,066,420	3,135,173	229,695	3,468,822	62,663	49,444
Maine.....	1946	37	36	10,360	4,175	654,281	381,945	994,950	82,024	1,179,687	17,427	17,215
	1945	38	35	9,273	3,672	450,641	261,743	905,029	80,954	1,021,718	10,333	12,092
Maryland.....	1946	66	58	26,939	18,417	2,350,203	1,120,798	2,441,697	230,771	2,925,156	59,203	49,880
	1945	64	60	25,109	17,395	1,942,507	804,623	2,143,396	234,146	2,522,736	64,802	47,013

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1945 and 1946, by State—Continued*

State, and type of charter	Year	Number of associations ¹		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid-in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares
		Total	Reporting			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
Massachusetts	1946	542	536	272,898	124,426	\$30,874,856	\$21,734,501	\$48,578,487	\$4,614,863	\$53,958,477	\$1,230,450	\$928,519
	1945	539	535	255,007	122,570	22,917,547	16,436,055	34,835,929	4,094,449	48,036,635	1,170,221	4,812,162
Michigan	1946	247	241	120,830	63,897	14,225,143	10,081,348	21,921,864	1,239,219	24,905,150	672,926	372,543
	1945	248	240	108,633	50,172	8,683,432	6,389,549	1,897,722	866,627	21,265,393	306,032	291,839
Minnesota	1946	317	317	70,562	31,618	5,239,870	8,069,037	12,090,885	900,127	16,187,086	306,145	229,313
	1945	325	324	65,734	28,713	4,598,703	5,808,028	10,445,037	547,621	14,132,049	195,008	203,950
Mississippi	1946	26	26	6,400	7,645	1,368,466	318,828	656,251	65,543	766,908	33,427	23,683
	1945	26	23	5,553	4,787	462,150	191,042	394,429	23,759	619,069	21,793	8,361
Missouri	1946	384	373	90,270	29,581	5,302,391	4,384,999	13,868,150	740,627	15,297,867	158,548	181,962
	1945	369	340	88,761	26,887	4,868,432	3,116,292	12,350,600	1,554,521	13,550,872	162,124	162,124
												162,124
Montana	1946	41	39	7,504	2,742	670,847	415,432	763,832	21,978	824,170	20,946	13,077
	1945	40	37	7,175	2,952	440,493	261,103	631,187	18,386	679,020	14,370	10,049
Nebraska	1946	88	86	20,009	9,468	1,706,821	1,033,802	2,449,138	134,967	3,036,993	46,746	26,194
	1945	89	87	19,381	8,795	1,253,906	730,378	2,258,249	119,160	2,806,406	39,891	29,888
Nevada ²	1946	4	4	649	124	20,101	12,895	31,219	1,309	33,207	595	479
	1945	4	4	584	108	16,185	9,386	30,220	1,412	32,588	487	456
New Hampshire	1946	13	13	5,705	3,164	791,102	740,034	581,161	103,955	1,606,342	39,864	9,688
	1945	16	14	5,698	3,017	760,720	640,080	521,102	89,449	1,352,729	32,026	9,890
New Jersey	1946	253	240	102,732	50,547	6,817,385	3,491,649	13,335,231	465,644	15,048,622	298,572	235,405
	1945	247	237	99,042	50,390	5,809,257	2,416,596	11,997,931	526,189	13,734,068	268,184	196,245
New Mexico ³	1946	41	40	2,298	592	128,185	70,755	131,619	5,699	139,693	2,798	2,101
	1945	14	13	1,304	333	46,262	25,220	97,912	5,057	104,125	623	816
New York	1946	741	708	263,760	138,830	25,643,199	16,065,988	34,854,458	3,229,914	39,570,348	856,892	454,645
	1945	753	721	258,397	127,090	20,785,191	12,608,773	32,051,449	3,381,877	36,700,864	770,253	558,692
North Carolina	1946	172	151	29,867	18,344	2,143,234	1,339,649	3,029,319	274,307	4,071,354	88,472	50,774
	1945	195	168	35,471	17,801	2,078,429	1,934,614	4,390,565	168,470	6,012,566	32,680	23,266
North Dakota	1946	92	91	11,420	3,419	1,395,406	1,116,775	2,996,741	50,403	3,110,472	32,719	19,115
	1945	93	87	11,766	3,300	1,115,835	805,445	2,153,649	38,597	2,233,424	29,759	16,756
Ohio	1946	583	565	207,461	112,553	19,265,370	10,908,262	26,620,636	1,132,367	28,509,831	492,848	368,422
	1945	583	567	188,522	84,927	11,896,005	6,012,876	22,665,272	788,602	24,223,640	321,372	278,563
Oklahoma	1946	73	70	17,034	9,562	2,114,248	1,410,286	1,140,384	96,275	2,672,710	56,308	37,831
	1945	71	66	16,225	7,700	1,330,282	864,512	954,852	79,711	2,246,601	43,115	31,315
Oregon	1946	69	66	13,167	5,928	1,194,378	779,021	1,813,737	97,796	1,978,800	34,855	29,086
	1945	71	68	12,491	4,420	749,837	531,506	1,657,161	91,957	1,819,237	27,014	24,054
Pennsylvania	1946	587	563	224,563	125,247	19,018,887	9,567,596	24,796,473	976,097	27,655,599	588,268	349,256
	1945	586	571	213,503	106,331	13,435,747	6,326,211	22,109,027	831,494	24,033,969	451,817	381,417
Rhode Island	1946	39	38	25,391	7,241	3,736,516	6,029,600	4,737,329	527,999	12,335,169	196,267	99,184
	1945	36	35	26,648	6,275	2,445,642	4,510,639	4,160,685	430,473	10,904,433	149,536	85,942
South Carolina	1946	32	28	6,528	4,562	562,564	283,220	633,133	34,433	686,442	11,857	10,016
	1945	35	29	6,922	5,651	416,753	204,162	475,998	30,274	537,129	8,278	8,058
South Dakota ²	1946	34	33	4,960	2,087	260,776	127,725	547,234	21,498	584,656	10,222	11,427
	1945	32	32	4,818	1,970	236,954	99,457	495,777	19,794	531,688	8,402	8,422
Tennessee	1946	117	114	38,678	35,462	4,287,927	2,469,374	5,159,872	538,589	5,895,987	75,449	57,956
	1945	117	115	33,903	25,912	3,788,965	1,578,663	4,285,476	509,368	4,939,703	120,941	97,514
Texas	1946	331	320	82,078	55,289	9,112,250	5,437,702	13,066,956	750,354	14,179,972	262,783	212,708
	1945	334	319	76,217	44,953	6,133,740	3,229,896	10,680,407	705,052	11,795,192	205,521	168,980
Utah	1946	61	60	11,587	7,019	1,875,997	1,062,533	1,689,696	75,693	1,889,928	69,210	47,347
	1945	64	62	11,375	10,152	1,328,692	637,293	1,441,870	72,840	1,612,069	34,015	23,674
Vermont	1946	16	16	1,750	1,422	100,646	38,887	84,063	2,888	93,021	857	438
	1945	10	9	1,692	1,108	2,739	27,389	67,859	2,250	81,164	1,019	448
Virginia	1946	85	80	24,020	15,130	2,029,600	1,076,292	1,830,635	222,587	2,368,700	49,108	38,414
	1945	86	83	23,391	16,519	1,619,262	843,257	1,623,534	213,237	2,082,280	39,775	36,130
Washington	1946	172	167	36,750	19,768	3,413,916	2,067,846	4,775,754	358,479	5,228,626	119,791	84,681
	1945	178	174	35,404	15,846	2,194,710	1,234,717	4,354,530	348,999	4,776,410	95,303	80,769
West Virginia	1946	59	56	15,918	11,405	1,387,299	770,275	1,369,679	126,800	1,659,293	44,527	28,830
	1945	63	59	15,318	9,839	1,026,200	510,424	1,185,546	109,095	1,413,816	25,913	22,998
Wisconsin	1946	525	521	146,538	73,881	9,604,297	5,414,426	18,615,959	1,687,138	20,661,585	460,962	264,950
	1945	534	534	144,594	70,319	7,265,449	3,625,734	17,144,895	1,546,123	19,065,759	395,744	229,798
Wyoming ²	1946	17	15	2,621	945	253,485	146,273	351,592	10,079	375,319	8,294	6,910
	1945	18	17	2,504	877	155,504	81,569	292,789	9,141	309,246	6,428	5,334

¹ Most of the difference between the total number of associations and the number reporting is accounted for by associations chartered but not in operation by the end of the year and associations in liquidation which had not relinquished their charters.

² Partly estimated.

³ Federal associations only; no State-chartered associations in this State.

⁴ Includes interest paid on deposits by State-chartered associations.

⁵ Federal associations only; although State permissive legislation was passed in 1945 no associations had yet been formed under it.

Trend of Development, 1925-46

The trend of credit union development since 1925 is shown in table 2 for both State and Federal chartered associations.

TABLE 2.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-46

Item and year	Total associations	State-chartered associations	Federal-chartered associations
Number of credit unions:			
1925	419	419	
1929	974	974	
1931 ¹	1,500	1,500	
1932	1,612	1,612	
1933	2,016	2,016	
1934 ¹	2,450	2,450	
1935 ¹	2,600	2,600	
1936	3,355	3,490	1,855
1937	6,292	3,702	2,500
1938	7,314	4,299	3,015
1939	8,326	4,782	3,544
1940	9,479	5,269	4,210
1941	10,456	5,663	4,793
1942	10,602	5,622	4,980
1943	10,373	5,285	5,088
1944	9,041	4,903	4,048
1945	8,882	4,923	3,959
1946	8,968	5,003	3,965
Active reporting credit unions:			
1925	176	176	
1929	838	838	
1931 ¹	1,244	1,244	
1932	1,472	1,472	
1933	1,772	1,772	
1934	2,028	2,028	
1935	2,589	2,122	467
1936	4,408	2,734	1,674
1937	5,231	3,128	2,103
1938	6,707	3,977	2,730
1939	7,841	4,677	3,164
1940	8,890	5,175	3,715
1941	9,650	5,506	4,144
1942	9,470	5,400	4,070
1943	8,983	5,124	3,859
1944	8,702	4,907	3,795
1945	8,615	4,858	3,757
1946	8,715	4,954	3,761
Membership:			
1925	108,000	108,000	
1929	264,908	264,908	
1931 ¹	286,143	286,143	
1932	301,119	301,119	
1933	359,646	359,646	
1934	427,097	427,097	
1935	597,600	523,132	74,477
1936	1,170,445	854,475	315,970
1937	1,503,826	1,055,736	448,090
1938	1,863,353	1,236,826	626,527
1939	2,305,364	1,459,377	845,987
1940	2,815,566	1,695,358	1,120,232
1941	3,529,097	2,132,401	1,396,696
1942	3,144,603	1,797,084	1,347,519
1943	3,023,603	1,721,240	1,302,363
1944	2,933,507	1,629,706	1,303,801
1945	2,842,989	1,626,364	1,216,625
1946	3,013,702	1,708,391	1,305,401
Amount of loans made:			
1925	\$20,100,000	\$20,100,000	
1929	54,048,000	54,048,000	
1931 ¹	21,214,500	21,214,500	
1932	32,065,000	32,065,000	
1933	28,217,457	28,217,457	
1934	36,200,000	36,200,000	
1935	39,172,308	36,850,000	\$2,322,308
1936	100,199,695	84,541,635	15,658,060
1937	141,399,700	110,625,321	30,774,469
1938	175,952,433	129,058,548	46,893,885
1939	230,429,517	159,403,457	71,026,060
1940	306,092,416	201,105,625	104,986,791
1941	362,291,005	227,959,046	134,331,959
1942	250,000,284	158,463,317	91,536,967
1943	208,807,888	131,542,506	77,265,382
1944	209,955,479	131,621,582	78,333,807
1945	211,355,783	133,086,939	78,268,844
1946	289,900,160	175,181,335	114,811,825

TABLE 2.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-46—Continued

Item and year	Total associations	State-chartered associations	Federal-chartered associations
Total assets:			
1925	(1)	(1)	
1929	(3)	(3)	
1931 ¹	\$33,645,343	\$33,645,343	
1932	31,416,072	31,416,072	
1933	35,496,668	35,496,668	
1934	40,212,112	40,212,112	
1935	49,505,970	47,964,068	\$1,541,902
1936	83,070,952	73,659,146	9,411,806
1937	115,399,287	97,087,995	18,311,292
1938	147,156,416	117,672,392	29,484,024
1939	102,723,812	145,226,718	47,497,094
1940	252,293,141	180,198,260	72,094,881
1941	322,214,816	216,557,977	105,656,839
1942	340,347,742	221,114,849	119,232,893
1943	355,262,808	228,314,723	126,948,085
1944	397,929,814	253,663,658	144,266,156
1945	434,627,135	281,524,015	153,103,120
1946	492,973,012	319,806,553	173,166,459

¹ Partly estimated.² Revised to eliminate residential credit associations in Nebraska.³ No data.

Survey of Consumer Finances: Part III¹

SAVING BY VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS during 1946 and their holdings of nonliquid assets in early 1947 are discussed in Part III of the Federal Reserve Board's survey of consumer finances. The principal findings of this section are as follows:

(1) Slightly less than two-thirds of all spending units saved part of their income in 1946, with one quarter saving more than 20 percent. Compared with 1945, there was a decline in the proportion of spending units showing positive saving, but a considerable increase in the proportion of those spending units whose expenditures exceeded their income.

(2) The spending units with incomes between \$2,000 and \$5,000, one-half the total, accounted for about two-fifths of the net saving of all spending units, approximately the same as in 1945. The units with incomes of \$7,500 or more also accounted for about two-fifths of total net saving, but apparently this was a greater proportion than these income groups saved in 1945. In the lowest income group, net saving was negative in 1946; that is to say, the savings of those who saved at all were, in the aggregate, less than the deficits of those who spent more than they received.

¹ Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1947. Parts I and II were summarized in the September 1947 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 329).

(3) Spending units containing veterans of World War II dissaved more frequently than the nonveteran units. While 39 percent of the units with veterans dissaved, only 24 percent of the nonveteran units exceeded their incomes.

(4) Holdings of nonliquid assets varied considerably as among the types of assets and with the different income groups. Over three-fourths of the spending units reported some member carrying life insurance and over 40 percent owned their own homes, but only 9 percent owned securities other than Government bonds. For the spending units with incomes of less than \$1,000, 50 percent reported life insurance, 38 percent owned their homes, and 4 percent held some securities. These proportions were 95, 74, and 51 percent, respectively, in the income group \$7,500 and over.

Information available at the end of June indicated that about 400 of the workers who were injured in the second quarter had died as a result of their injuries and that about 5,200 others will have some form of physical impairment for the remainder of their lives. Later information as to the outcome of other injuries, which appeared to be only temporary at the time the reports were prepared, may require an upward revision in the estimates of these permanent impairments.

Because the information concerning many of these injuries is still incomplete, no estimate of their total cost in terms of lost time or money can be made at this time. The actual loss in working time during the second quarter of 1947, however, may be conservatively estimated as about 2,460,000 man-days. This represents a value in wages alone of nearly \$19,700,000.

In comparison with the first quarter of 1947, 51 of the listed manufacturing classifications had significantly lower injury-frequency rates in the second quarter. For 29 other classifications the second quarter rates were higher, and for 36 industries they were essentially unchanged. In general the rates for the larger industries showed the least variations. Among the more pronounced changes in rates from the first to the second quarters of 1947, were the reductions from 22.0 to 10.0 for the canning and preserving industry, and from 30.2 to 18.8 for the aluminum and magnesium products industry; and the rises from 17.8 to 27.2 for the dairy products industry, and from 23.9 to 32.1 for the shipbuilding and ship repair industry. The most favorable injury-frequency rates in the second quarter were 1.9 for the electric lamp (bulbs) industry, 2.0 for the synthetic rubber industry, and 3.3 for the synthetic textile fiber industry.

EXTENDING THE REDUCTIONS of the two preceding quarters, the injury-frequency rate for manufacturing dropped in the second quarter of 1947 to the lowest level reached during the last 5 years. The average for this 3-month period was 15.7 disabling injuries for every million employee-hours worked—slightly lower than the average of 16.0 for the first quarter of 1947 and a substantial reduction from that of 18.1 for the second quarter of 1946.

Estimates based upon reports furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by over 10,000 employers indicate that approximately 123,000 workers in manufacturing were disabled by on-the-job injuries in the second quarter of 1947. This is 4,000 below the estimate for the first quarter of 1947 and 1,000 below the estimate for the second quarter of 1946.

The highest frequency rates for the quarter were 67.9 for sawmills; 63.2 for plants operating as combination sawmills and planing mills; 46.5 for planing mills; 42.9 for concrete, gypsum, and plaster products plants; and 41.1 for wooden container plants.

Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1947, with cumulative rates for 1947

Industry ²	Number of establish- ments ³	Second quarter				Frequency rate	
		Frequency rate ⁴ for—				Cumula- tive: January- June 1947 ⁴	1946: Annual ⁵
		April	May	June	Second quarter		
Apparel:							
Clothing, men's and boys'	367	6.9	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.6
Clothing, women's and children's	288	5.0	6.2	3.5	5.0	4.9	4.2
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.2	7.0	8.0
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	49	6.1	12.2	11.3	9.8	13.5	13.2
Chemicals:							
Compressed and liquefied gases	36	12.2	5.4	6.0	8.0	6.6	12.0
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	71	12.6	14.2	11.6	12.8	12.9	14.2
Explosives	43	9.0	4.2	8.5	7.2	6.5	5.7
Industrial chemicals	179	10.7	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.9	15.6
Paints, varnishes, and colors	61	11.2	8.1	10.8	10.0	11.0	18.6
Plastic materials, except rubber	22	5.6	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	9.9
Sap and glycerin	48	4.8	8.6	7.4	7.0	6.8	10.7
Synthetic rubber	19	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9
Synthetic textile fibers	19	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	6.8
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	54	16.1	16.9	11.6	14.9	14.2	20.2
Electrical equipment:							
Automotive electrical equipment	22	21.7	18.1	16.9	19.0	17.3	18.4
Batteries	25	27.3	20.6	22.4	23.4	22.0	19.2
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	21	6.4	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	7.0
Electrical appliances	22	14.7	16.1	18.3	16.3	14.3	16.7
Electrical equipment for industrial use	270	9.8	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.7	10.5
Electric lamps (bulbs)	18	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.9
Insulated wire and cable	22	11.3	13.6	10.7	11.9	12.8	16.8
Radios and phonographs	113	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	7.4
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	18	4.6	6.0	3.9	4.9	5.4	8.3
Food:							
Baking	23	18.8	8.8	17.3	14.8	14.9	18.1
Canning and preserving	41	10.8	9.0	10.2	10.0	17.0	30.7
Confectionery	33	14.5	12.0	9.1	11.9	12.3	17.4
Dairy products	115	24.6	26.7	30.2	27.2	22.4	23.8
Distilleries	42	13.7	11.7	8.8	11.5	13.9	12.4
Flour, feed, and grain mill products	19	11.3	8.6	7.1	9.0	11.2	26.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	326	24.0	24.0	26.1	24.7	25.9	35.7
Food products, not elsewhere classified	34	13.7	11.6	9.0	11.4	12.1	24.3
Furniture and lumber products:							
Furniture, wood	100	22.2	22.7	26.6	23.8	23.6	29.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	115	23.5	28.1	25.8	25.7	24.7	34.6
Wooden containers	213	35.7	41.2	46.5	41.1	41.9	45.7
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	95	25.1	28.5	28.5	27.3	28.9	36.1
Iron and steel:							
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	46	27.9	23.0	13.3	21.6	20.6	18.8
Cold finished steel	35	23.3	26.3	21.1	23.7	22.9	22.9
Cutlery and edge tools	29	24.3	23.7	24.9	24.3	24.0	23.0
Fabricated structural steel	203	24.3	21.8	22.3	22.8	24.6	29.3
Forgings, iron and steel	114	25.6	22.4	25.5	24.5	26.2	31.2
Foundries, iron	358	42.4	41.6	42.9	42.3	42.9	47.3
Foundries, steel	101	34.8	31.8	29.4	32.1	31.2	34.6
Hardware	40	21.5	17.7	19.3	19.5	19.7	13.8
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	85	26.3	29.4	28.8	28.2	28.2	36.0
Iron and steel	138	8.9	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	9.5
Metal coating and engraving	53	28.3	33.1	31.3	30.9	27.2	28.8
Ornamental metal work	42	30.8	32.0	28.6	30.5	33.5	23.1
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	120	39.2	34.4	40.1	37.9	33.7	35.5
Plumbers' supplies	42	29.7	30.2	28.1	29.4	26.0	20.2
Screw-machine products	94	17.3	20.3	15.4	17.7	19.4	20.6
Sheet-metal work	58	22.0	17.8	22.8	20.9	22.1	29.1
Stamped and pressed metal products, not elsewhere classified	228	23.4	18.8	21.2	21.1	22.5	22.7
Steam fittings and apparatus	57	18.7	22.9	18.4	20.0	19.1	28.6
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	27	27.9	14.8	21.1	21.3	17.2	18.0
Steel springs	13	30.6	20.1	14.5	22.0	25.9	22.7
Tin cans and other tinware	24	23.2	16.2	16.0	18.5	18.1	17.1
Tools, except edge tools	62	24.1	22.1	19.4	21.9	23.5	24.8
Wire and wire products	138	23.9	17.5	21.5	21.1	20.3	23.7
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	32.0	28.9	20.3
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	22	25.1	21.1	14.9	20.4	19.5	25.1
Leather:							
Boots and shoes, not rubber	257	10.0	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.8
Leather	33	29.9	30.8	22.8	27.9	31.1	34.9
Lumber:							
Millwork, structural	210	30.0	31.0	35.2	32.1	33.0	34.7
Sawmills	67	71.8	65.4	66.7	67.9	67.9	64.1
Sawmills and planing mills combined	32	68.1	60.5	61.1	63.2	59.4	60.3
Planing mills	85	44.6	49.7	45.2	46.5	45.7	35.1
Plywood mills	44	34.0	31.5	31.3	32.3	36.8	43.9
Machinery, except electric:							
Agricultural machinery and tractors	75	20.2	18.4	20.0	19.5	19.5	25.5
Bearings, ball and roller	26	21.3	15.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	17.2
Commercial and household machinery	110	11.0	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	13.3
Construction and mining machinery	114	29.2	24.9	20.6	25.0	25.0	27.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	17	17.0	18.3	17.0	17.4	19.2	28.4
Engines and turbines	47	18.4	14.3	14.6	15.7	15.9	15.0
Food-products machinery	53	24.5	29.2	19.9	24.5	25.6	25.0
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	194	22.6	24.3	19.9	22.3	21.9	23.1
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	101	18.6	23.2	19.7	20.5	21.6	26.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	56	15.8	16.9	11.1	14.6	16.2	13.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury-frequency rates¹ for selected manufacturing industries, second quarter 1947, with cumulative rates for 1947—Continued

Industry ²	Number of estab- lish- ments ³	Second quarter				Frequency rate	
		Frequency rate ⁴ for—				Cumula- tive: January- June 1947 ⁴	1946: Annual ⁵
		April	May	June	Second quarter		
Machinery, except electric—Continued							
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	62	19.1	20.6	21.9	20.5	18.9	24.2
Metalworking machinery	443	16.0	13.5	12.9	14.2	14.7	15.8
Pumps and compressors	88	23.1	18.2	21.5	20.9	20.4	25.9
Special industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	119	24.6	23.4	19.8	22.6	22.6	22.7
Textile machinery	24	19.1	19.0	13.8	17.4	15.1	18.0
Nonferrous metals:							
Aluminum and magnesium products	25	25.9	12.9	15.9	18.8	24.6	24.8
Foundries, nonferrous	223	23.4	25.7	28.0	25.6	24.2	30.0
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	29	11.2	17.5	13.7	14.1	15.6	16.9
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	34	6.6	8.6	8.1	7.7	8.4	9.3
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	82	14.3	16.9	14.8	15.3	15.5	18.1
Ordnance:							
Ordnance and accessories	18	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.8
Paper:							
Paper boxes and containers	315	21.7	20.1	16.7	19.6	20.1	23.3
Paper	346	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8	23.9	26.9
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	35	16.1	16.9	15.3	16.1	17.9	21.6
Printing:							
Book and job printing	61	7.8	8.4	6.1	7.4	7.2	8.9
Rubber:							
Rubber boots and shoes	9	9.3	3.7	7.4	6.8	9.9	11.4
Rubber tires and tubes	27	10.7	10.5	11.9	11.0	11.1	12.9
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	82	19.8	18.6	18.8	19.1	17.8	20.0
Stone, clay, and glass:							
Structural clay products	35	(6)	(6)	(6)	25.5	26.7	44.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	120	(6)	(6)	(6)	42.9	38.9	32.7
Glass	28	13.7	18.1	13.2	15.0	15.6	17.5
Pottery and related products	29	21.9	25.4	16.4	21.3	22.4	22.5
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	45	21.2	20.7	17.7	19.9	22.3	20.1
Textiles:							
Cotton yarn and textiles	182	9.1	10.5	9.3	9.6	9.6	14.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	51	12.6	13.2	12.0	12.6	14.7	21.7
Knit goods	75	6.6	8.0	5.5	6.7	7.6	8.2
Rayon and other synthetic and silk textiles	48	13.1	10.1	8.7	10.7	11.1	12.0
Woolen and worsted textiles	143	15.8	15.2	12.5	14.5	15.7	22.3
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	27	26.7	18.7	20.7	22.0	19.9	23.1
Transportation equipment:							
Aircraft	18	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.2
Aircraft parts	26	10.3	8.5	7.9	8.9	9.1	13.7
Motor vehicles	96	13.7	10.7	11.1	11.8	12.0	10.8
Motor-vehicle parts	96	20.1	19.3	17.9	19.1	21.8	17.9
Railroad equipment	49	17.2	18.9	16.9	17.7	18.3	19.0
Shipbuilding and repairs	63	34.9	33.9	27.2	32.1	27.6	20.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing:							
Fabricated plastic products	34	11.7	10.7	9.4	10.6	12.0	16.8
Optical and ophthalmic goods	18	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.6	9.5
Photographic apparatus and materials	27	5.0	4.4	5.9	5.1	5.0	6.5
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	59	10.2	10.0	7.9	9.4	8.1	10.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	143	15.2	11.0	13.7	13.3	14.5	16.7

¹ The frequency rate represents the average number of disabling industrial injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

⁴ Computed from all reports received for the month; not based on identical plants in successive months.

² A few industries have been omitted from this table because the coverage for the month did not amount to 1,000,000 or more employee-hours worked.

⁵ Final, based upon comprehensive annual survey.

³ Not available.

⁶ Number of establishments shown is for June.

Comparative Employment Levels: Construction Projects, 1941-47

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT on all types of construction projects (both private and public and new and repair work) averaged slightly more than 2½ million workers for the third quarter of 1947, exceeding the figure for any comparable period since 1942. There was a notable gain of 416,000 workers from the second quarter of this year. Four out of five of the workers were employed on privately financed projects.

Privately financed new construction and repair of nonfarm housing accounted for the largest segment (over a third) of average monthly employment on all types of construction projects during July, August, and September. An increase of 161,000 workers was registered over the second quarter of 1947, resulting, in part, from the continued rise in housing starts during the late summer months. Employment on public housing, on the other hand, dwindled to only 1 percent of the total, because of the tapering off of the Federal Temporary Re-use Housing Program.

The steady down-trend in employment on privately financed nonresidential building, which began a year ago, was reversed in the third quarter

of 1947 with an increase of over 40,000 workers. This is the first indication, in employment, of the effect of the removal on July 1 of controls on this type of building. Continued expansion of private work on public utility facilities (railroads, pipe lines, electric light and power, gas, telephone, and telegraph) resulted in an employment gain of 34 percent between the second and third quarters of 1947.

Street and highway work accounted for 42 percent of all publicly financed construction employment in the third quarter. Over 40,000 more workers were utilized than in the earlier summer months, an accession of 30 percent on this type of construction activity.

All types of workers actively engaged on construction projects are included in the estimates presented below (i. e., wage earners, salaried employees, working proprietors, and self-employed persons). Force-account workers¹ and other employees of nonconstruction (or multi-industry) firms who may engage in construction activities are also covered, as well as all workers employed by construction firms either at or off the site of construction projects.

¹ Force-account employees are workers hired directly by a business or government agency (instead of through a contractor) and utilized as a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction work on the agency's own properties.

Estimated average employment on construction projects in the United States, by type of project, 1941-47

Type of construction	Quarterly averages (in thousands)							Yearly averages (in thousands)					
	1947			1946				1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
	Third ¹	Second	First	Fourth	Third	Second	First						
All types	2,256	1,840	1,633	2,087	2,237	1,703	1,296	1,853	967	762	1,338	2,214	2,446
New construction													
Private construction													
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,905	1,506	1,436	1,816	1,950	1,518	1,067	1,587	770	658	1,244	2,066	2,233
Nonresidential building (nonfarm)	1,518	1,211	1,142	1,359	1,512	1,238	876	1,246	488	271	287	578	1,210
Farm construction	690	529	483	572	604	443	275	474	129	88	118	256	627
Public utilities	432	404	406	507	628	577	457	557	200	66	47	142	324
Public construction													
Federal	138	85	29	50	114	65	22	63	33	17	23	43	75
Residential building	258	193	164	170	166	153	122	152	126	100	99	137	184
Nonresidential building	447	385	294	457	438	280	191	341	282	387	957	1,488	1,023
Reclamation	218	182	171	277	229	144	100	187	225	344	909	1,372	841
River, harbor, and flood control	19	16	13	12	10	9	7	9	7	14	27	43	34
Streets and highways	30	25	25	32	26	20	18	24	17	22	32	38	35
All other ²	95	68	35	53	58	30	10	38	10	16	30	50	69
Non-Federal	13	14	13	20	15	13	9	14	24	42	137	144	47
Streets and highways	229	203	123	180	209	135	90	154	57	43	48	116	182
All other ²	93	77	42	88	97	57	26	67	28	27	37	86	115
Minor building repairs	136	126	81	92	112	78	64	87	29	16	11	30	67
Residential (nonfarm)	291	244	197	271	287	275	229	266	197	104	94	148	213
Nonresidential (nonfarm)	103	81	55	71	85	91	69	80	49	35	27	40	77
Farm	108	95	91	114	132	127	116	122	89	38	37	51	44

¹ Preliminary.

Mainly airports, water and sewer systems, and electrification projects.

² Includes community buildings, water supply, and sewage disposal projects and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

Gas and Electricity Price Changes in 1946

REVERSING THE TREND of recent years, bills for domestic consumers of gas in large cities of the United States increased slightly in 1946, while bills for electricity continued to decline. Changes in bills for specified quantities of gas and electricity from December of the years 1939, 1941, and 1945, to December 1946 were as shown in the accompanying table.

Percent change in cost of electricity and gas in the United States in specified periods

Period	Percent change in—			
	Electricity bills for—		Gas bills for—	
	25 kw.-hr.	100 kw.-hr.	10.6 therms.	30.6 therms.
December 1945-December 1946...	-5.2	-2.8	+1.5	+2.3
December 1941-December 1946...	-8.9	-3.7	-2.1	-3.7
December 1939-December 1946...	-10.7	-5.9	-4.6	-6.3

Prices of Electricity

Consumers of electricity in 24 cities benefited from rate reductions during 1946, and the 51 city composite indexes for typical domestic electric bills showed continued declines. No increases were recorded during the period.

Many of the rate reductions were directly traceable to the repeal of the Federal excess-profits-tax law late in 1945. Voluntary reductions in rates were made in several cities, notably Kansas City and Boston. In Kansas City, a voluntary rate reduction by the utility serving that area averaged 12½ percent, and saved residential users approximately \$1,800,000. In several New England cities, lower domestic rates were made possible by increased customer consumption.

Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Savannah, Norfolk, Louisville, and Manchester were among the cities served by utilities whose rates were reduced because of their more favorable earnings position after the repeal of the Federal excess-profits tax.

Typical monthly bills of domestic consumers in the 51 cities surveyed declined more than 5 percent for 25 kilowatt-hours, and nearly 3 percent for 100 kilowatt-hours, between December 15, 1945, and December 15, 1946.

Prices of Gas

During 1946 domestic gas rates changed in eight cities, increasing in Portland, Oreg., and Newark, N. J., and declining in San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield, Ill.; and Minneapolis, Minn. In New York City, there were two rate changes due to the usual seasonal adjustments, and the net result was no change from December 1945 to December 1946. However, gas bills in New York City were higher because of the imposition of an additional 1 percent city sales tax on all gas bills rendered after July 1946. Typical domestic gas bills increased during 1946 in 12 of the 50 reporting cities. In 10 cities they averaged lower than in 1945, and in 28 they remained unchanged.

Because of rate changes, taxes, fuel-adjustment clauses contained in many of the rate schedules, and changes in the heat content of the gas furnished domestic consumers, gas bills for 10.6 therms rose by an average of 1.5 percent in 50 cities; and for bills of 30.6 therms the increase was 2.5 percent. These increases during 1946 reversed the trend of recent years, but typical monthly bills for gas were still below their levels as of December 15, 1939, and December 15, 1941.

In the 19 cities where natural gas is sold, the index for 10.6 therms moved up 11.3 percent; the index for 30.6 therms, 13.4 percent. This increase was largely traceable to the fact that gas bills in Detroit in December 1945 were subject to a 53-percent discount ordered by the Michigan State Public Service Commission. The mixed-gas index, in 7 cities, declined 6.7 percent for 10.6 therms and 3.9 percent for 30.6 therms, because of rate reductions in Chicago and Minneapolis. In the 24 cities selling manufactured gas, the indexes for 10.6 and 30.6 therms each increased 1.6 percent between December 1945 and the same month of 1946.

Natural-gas rates were reduced in San Francisco beginning with the meter readings on February 28, 1946. The estimated reduction of \$3,500,000 a year, in the opinion of the State Railroad Commission, would leave to the company earnings sufficient to meet its financial requirements and would provide not less than a reasonable return on fair value of its gas properties. Favorable earnings of utilities which resulted from the repeal of the Federal excess-profits-tax law contributed to lower rates for gas in Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield.

Policies of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

PRINCIPLES CONTROLLING the development of policy in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service were recently discussed in a statement by Cyrus S. Ching, Director of that new independent agency.¹ The Director emphasized the impartial character of the Service; his determination to comply scrupulously with the Congressional mandate; and outlined the procedures under which the Service can most effectively promote industrial peace. Excerpts from the statement follow.

"For the first time, in the industrial area outside the scope of the Railway Labor Act, Congress has prescribed a code of rules governing the activities of a Federal mediation agency. * * * It is the duty of the Service and its Director * * * scrupulously to execute the considered will of Congress as expressed in its legislation. If experience should demonstrate weaknesses or deficiencies in the provisions of law applicable to the Service, they will be duly reported to the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations established by section 401 of the act, if it should so request, for such Congressional study and consideration as they may merit.

"The establishment of a new and independent mediation and conciliation agency underlines its impartial character. * * * Its sole responsibility under the act is to the general public and the interest of the Federal Government that industrial disputes shall not cause a 'substantial interruption of interstate commerce' nor adversely affect the general welfare.

"Other agencies of government and, indeed, the Courts have found it impossible, in the past, to draft a blueprint or devise a mathematical formula for advance identification of those situations which might fall within the commerce jurisdiction conferred upon them by Congress. The Service claims no greater wisdom than they possess, and * * * is not identifying, in advance, the disputes in which it will intercede. Decisions of this character, for the time being, will be made by regional directors * * * guided by the following principles:

"1. The Service exists to facilitate and promote the settlement of labor disputes through collective bargaining. * * * To the extent that they [employers and unions] can resolve their disagreements without the intercession of an impartial commissioner, the program of this Service will be regarded as successful.

"2. Congress obviously anticipated that labor disputes, primarily local in consequence and concern, and having but a minor effect upon interstate commerce, should be conciliated and mediated, if need be, by agencies of State or local government where they are in a position to make effective services of that character available to the parties. The Federal Service will cooperate fully with such agencies. The regional directors of this Service with the advice and assistance of the Washington office will develop procedures which will facilitate such cooperation * * *.

"3. The provisions of section 8 (d) of the act will bring to the notice of the Service every dispute affecting commerce not settled within 30 days after prior service of a notice to terminate or modify an existing contract. This places a great case-load burden upon the Service. If the Service is to be effective, within the limitations of its budget and the size of its staff, certain principles of selection must be established and screening procedures prescribed:

"a. The fact that a dispute falls within the legal jurisdiction of the Service as expressed in section 203 of the act does not necessarily mean that the Service will intercede on notice of a dispute or on request of the parties. The test will not be whether a reasonable argument to justify the 'commerce' character of the dispute might conceivably be made by resort to judicial precedents—rather we shall apply the more limiting test whether such a significant interruption of commerce is threatened by the dispute as clearly to require Federal intercession to protect the interest of the Federal Government. This test * * * is experimental and empirical. Its success depends upon the exercise of sound judgment by regional directors in the field.

"b. The Service is preparing for distribution, shortly, a form for 30-day notification to it, under section 8 (d), of disputes involving modification or termination of existing agreements, * * * which will assist the Service in determining whether, in a particular case, it has statutory legal

¹ Data are from Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service release dated September 28, 1947.

authority to intercede and whether such intercession will be in accordance with the principles and policies expressed in this statement. The co-operation of all employers and unions is earnestly solicited in the employment of these forms * * *.

"4. As a general rule the Service, in conformity with section 203 (d), will refrain from interceding to settle grievance disputes arising over the application or interpretation of an existing collective-bargaining agreement. As a matter of last resort * * * the facilities of the Service will be available in such disputes. The general rule expressed above will not prevent commissioners from urging the parties to utilize agreed-upon grievance machinery, including arbitration, or suggesting other appropriate methods of settlement * * *.

"5. Where other means of settlement fail, the Service, in a dispute in which it has interceded, is under a statutory duty to suggest that the parties agree to submit the employer's last offer of settlement for approval or rejection in a secret ballot to the employees in the bargaining unit. The commissioners will fulfill this duty by making the suggestion that such a ballot be held at an appropriate stage of the negotiations. The budget limitations * * * do not permit it [the Service] to attempt to conduct or supervise such balloting at this time.

"6. It is noteworthy that section 204 (a) (3) for the first time makes it a statutory duty of employers and unions to participate fully and promptly in conciliation and mediation meetings called by the Service.

"7. * * * As soon as the [National Labor-Management] Panel is organized, I shall meet with it and seek its valued advice on the functions and operations of the Service, particularly with reference to means of avoiding industrial controversies 'affecting the general welfare of the country'."

NLRB Ruling on Non-Communist Affidavit¹

A UNION HAS COMPLIED with the registration and the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act if the local

union involved and the national body to which it is directly affiliated have complied with such requirements. The National Labor Relations Board announced on October 7, 1947, that it had made this ruling by a vote of 4 to 1 in the case of Northern Virginia Broadcasters, Inc.; both the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and its local No. 1215 had complied with the registration and affidavit requirements.

Compliance is not dependent upon the registration and signing of non-Communist affidavits by the "top-level parent body (e. g., AFL or CIO)," according to the Board. Thus, the Board reversed the earlier interpretation made by the General Counsel of the NLRB that extended to top officers.²

¹ National Labor Relations Board release of October 7, 1947, R-7.

² For discussion, see Monthly Labor Review, issue of October 1947 (p. 436).

Meeting of Governmental Labor Officials

RECENT LEGISLATION—Federal and State—that is of concern to labor and to administrative heads of labor departments as well as reductions in budgets of labor departments were prominently mentioned by Forrest H. Shuford, the retiring president of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, at the September 1947 meeting of the organization.¹

Mr. Shuford stated: "One disturbing factor in labor law administration has been the lack of complete cooperation between State and Federal agencies which have responsibilities within the same field of operation. * * * It is my hope that we will go forward from this time on with a united front so that we may render the most beneficial service to the industrial population of our States."

Attention was also given to the need for the development of a pattern which could be used as a basis for revamping many State labor agencies. Under existing conditions, some few labor departments have jurisdiction over all State laws that deal with the welfare of workers and that affect labor-management relations. Narrower powers

¹ Data are from President's Address, by Forrest H. Shuford, North Carolina Commissioner of Labor, IAGLO, September 1947.

are held by other departments, such as the gathering of statistics or perhaps acting as the enforcement agencies of child labor laws.

Regarding the responsibility of IAGLO member States in international matters, the speaker said: "I refer specifically to the fact that I feel the State labor departments of this country and the Provincial labor departments of Canada have a definite responsibility to the other countries which are members of the International Labor Organization." As both Canada and the United States are composed of federated States and decisions at ILO conferences are made by the central governments, "it is essential, if we are to assume our responsibility for the development of international standards, for us to be represented through our association."

During the 3-day conference (September 26-28) the IAGLO discussed labor law inspection; the functions of a labor department; child labor; wages and hours and industrial home work; labor statistics; and machine guarding. Special reports were made by subcommittees which had studied the questions of Federal-State cooperation in apprenticeship training; labor statistics; and wages and hours.

Labor-Management Disputes in October 1947

THE GENERAL DOWNWARD TREND in time lost because of work stoppages, which had been in evidence since April 1947, continued throughout October. The lengthy shipyard strike, involving about 35,000 workers, which began in late June at plants of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York, and at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. in New Jersey, continued to be the largest stoppage in effect. A strike involving over 10,000 employees of the Railway Express Agency, which began September 19 in New York City and nearby New Jersey, was ended October 13 by agreement of the workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), to submit their demands for wage and hour adjustments to a fact-finding board named by the President.

International Harvester Disputes

About 8,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. were idle in Rock Island and East Moline, Ill., for several days in mid-October in protest against the discharge of a union member at each plant. The workers were members of the Farm Equipment Workers Union (CIO). They returned to their jobs October 20 on recommendation of their union officials that the grievances be submitted to arbitration. This stoppage brought about the third interruption of negotiations in Chicago between the company and union on demands for wage increases and elimination of wage differentials between plants. The company had suspended negotiations twice before because of strikes at its Canton, Ill., and Louisville, Ky., plants. In Louisville, over 3,000 employees had been idle in a strike which began September 18 over wage and wage differential issues. This stoppage was settled October 27 with a reported wage increase averaging about 17 cents an hour.

Pilots Strike American Overseas Airlines

Planes of the American Overseas Airlines, Inc., normally operating between the United States and Europe, were grounded from September 30 to October 18, 1947, by a strike of pilots and co-pilots, members of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL). Over 300 pilots and other flight crew members were affected directly and, before settlement, about 1,300 ground personnel were furloughed. Negotiations for a new contract had been under way for 22 months, and agreement on wages and practically all other matters had been reached prior to the stoppage. The union president stated that the strike was called because the company insisted that the union abandon a grievance claim under the old contract relative to the stand-by status of pilots during their time off between flights. Through meetings with the National Mediation Board in Washington, an agreement was reached for resumption of plane service on October 18, pending further negotiations to settle any remaining differences. Wages agreed upon were reported as the highest in the history of commercial flying, ranging from \$350 a month for starting second pilots to a maximum of about \$1,300 per month for four-motor Constellation captains with 8 years of service and flying the scheduled maximum of 85 hours a month.

Southern California Port Tie-Up

On October 1, the Waterfront Employers' Association of Southern California closed down all stevedoring operations in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor as an outgrowth of a dispute between the Luckenbach Steamship Co. and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO). The controversy involved the demand of dock foremen or "walking bosses" that employers recognize the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union as their bargaining agent. Nearly 3,000 workers were reported idle and the Secretary of Labor appointed Arthur C. Miller of San Francisco as an impartial chairman of a joint labor-management committee to attempt a settlement by arbitration. This committee, on October 7, ordered the Waterfront Employers' Association to work the ships in the area and ordered the longshoremen to return to work, crossing the bosses' picket lines where necessary. On October 14, the union accepted the order and voted to resume work. No settlement of the union recognition issue was reported by the end of the month.

Committee of European Economic Cooperation Manpower Report¹

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES are the subject of a report recently made by the technical subcommittee on manpower of the 16-country Committee of European Economic Cooperation, which met in response to the address of Secretary of State Marshall at Harvard University on June 5, 1947. A questionnaire relating to manpower was circulated by the subcommittee among the 16 countries represented in the CEEC. In the time available, the subcommittee indicates, it was not possible to cover the subject thoroughly. However, information was obtained from 10 countries—Austria, Belgium, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland—and from the British, French, and United States Zones of Germany.

The manpower group was one of a number of

technical subcommittees established by the CEEC. Its duties were "evaluating the resources and requirements of labor among the participating countries and determining ways in which the coordinated transfers of workers between these countries could be facilitated."

Manpower Requirements and Resources

According to the report which was made on August 28, 1947, eight countries stated that they had manpower requirements, as shown in the accompanying table, which they wished to meet by immigration. Italy stated that 2,000,000 workers were available for emigration; the other chief source was from among displaced persons of whom 520,000 were estimated to be fit for work. Only 113,000 skilled workers (40,000 of them Dutch farmers) were stated to be available to fill the need for nearly half a million persons having skills. No coal miners were recorded as available to meet the stated requirement for 60,000.

Number of immigrant workers needed in eight countries

Country	Total number of workers	Coal miners	Other skilled workers	Unskilled workers
Total	677,200	60,000	476,300	140,900
Austria	18,000	1,000	17,000	
Belgium	61,500	25,000	27,500	9,000
France	290,000	25,000	150,000	115,000
Great Britain	120,000	5,000	115,000	
Luxembourg	5,400		1,500	3,900
Netherlands	9,300	4,000	5,300	
Sweden	100,000		100,000	
Switzerland	73,000		60,000	13,000

¹ Willing to train unskilled labor.

² Industries in which these workers would be employed were not specified.

Manpower Transfers Completed

Estimates of the number of workers already transferred and the nature of the immigration were furnished for six countries as here shown.

	<i>Number of workers</i>
Belgium:	
Italians and D. P.'s	39,000
France:	
Immigrant workers July 1946-July 1947	63,000
German P. W.'s electing to remain in France with civilian status	85,000
German miners recruited in July 1947	350
Great Britain:	
D. P.'s on permanent basis	21,000
Italians for work in foundries	(1)
Through permits to individual employers to engage foreign workers, majority on temporary basis	30,000

¹ Committee of European Economic Cooperation, Report of the Committee on Manpower (Final Text), Paris, August 28, 1947.

	Number of workers
Netherlands.....	3,750
Sweden:	
Italians for engineering and shipbuilding.....	500
Switzerland:	
Italians; mostly on seasonal work.....	57,000
Several hundred.	

In the subcommittee report under review, the relatively small emigration is attributed to two major kinds of difficulties. The first arises from lack of experience with transferral, which in turn results in personal adjustment difficulties for those transferred; the second is associated with the shortage of housing. Suggestions made by the subcommittee to mitigate these problems included, for example, the establishment of "adequate" priorities for the construction or adaptation of housing for immigrant workers and their families and other safeguards of working and living conditions. It was recommended that safeguards should be written into agreements between nations for the transfer of workers and that existing agreements should be revised, if necessary.^{2*} Support was given by the subcommittee to provisions in such agreements for facilitating the actual transfer of workers.

Internal Manpower Measures

Although the report dealt mainly with the international transfer of labor, internal measures taken by countries having manpower shortages were discussed. Among measures of the latter type adopted by different countries were listed (but not studied by the subcommittee) (1) increase in working hours; (2) appeals to women to accept employment; (3) employment of older persons (including persons drawing pensions in England and France); (4) control of employment; and (5) extension of vocational training.

Increased dependence upon training programs was advocated in view of the difficulty in meeting manpower requirements from available surpluses.

The subcommittee stated that manpower requirements were necessarily viewed in relation to production targets. Thus, they were based on the supposition that the necessary raw materials and equipment would be forthcoming "with American help."

* At the time of the subcommittee's report Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Sweden had concluded agreements with Italy. (Argentina also signed a pact concerning the immigration of Italians.)

British Control of Engagement Order, 1947¹

UNDER THE Control of Engagement Order, which became effective October 6, 1947, the British Government undertook to direct those persons who register at employment offices into essential industries. The order was issued under powers granted by the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act passed by Parliament in August 1947, which made it clear that the wartime emergency powers were still in effect and could be used in connection with postwar economic problems. The order does not restore full wartime controls, which included the registration of all adults and the direction to essential industries not only of persons seeking work, but also of those employed in nonessential industries or not working at all.

Up to the time that the 1947 order was adopted, the wartime manpower controls were being relaxed or withdrawn. Only agriculture, mining, building, and civil engineering remained subject to any form of control—when the economic crisis again forced the Government to intervene directly in the labor market.

The Trades Union Congress, in general terms, upheld the proposals for renewed manpower controls. It was anticipated by the Minister of Labor that the employment office placement rate of 200,000 a month in the summer of 1947 might be doubled by the order.

Provisions of Order

Under the terms of the order, the Minister of Labor stated that employers are required to obtain their labor, and workers seeking jobs to obtain employment, through a local office of the Ministry of Labor or an approved employment agency. Workers will be given as wide a choice as possible of available jobs, every effort will be made to place them in their normal employment, and directions will be issued only if they insist on taking unessential work or refuse to take any work at all. In an extreme case, failure to accept direction might entail a fine up to £100 or 3 months' imprisonment, or both.

¹ Data are from Ministry of Labor and National Service, Great Britain. Release, Sept. 18, 1947, and Statutory Rules and Orders, 1947, No. 2021. A more drastic registration for employment order effective Dec. 8, 1947, will be discussed in a later issue of the Review.

The order applies to all men aged 18 to 50 years, and to women of 18 to 40, inclusive, except women with children under the age of 15 years living at home, and to members of the armed forces and women's services during paid resettlement leave. Also excepted is employment for less than 30 hours a week, and employment in managerial, professional, administrative, or executive capacity. Engagements in merchant marine and dock work are governed by special arrangements, outside of the order.

Persons in agriculture and coal mining (still covered by wartime control of engagement orders) may move freely between jobs in agriculture or coal mining. Employers in these two industries may freely engage persons from other industries.

Single men and women may be offered jobs on essential work in districts at a distance from their homes (provided suitable housing is available), if vacancies do not exist in essential work closer to their homes. In general, men with family responsibilities will not be directed to take employment away from home, and if directed to do so in exceptional cases, will be entitled to allowances. Women with family responsibilities, or those under the age of 20 years, will not be directed away from home. A direction to employment addressed to a particular worker is valid for 6 months and may be renewed.

The workers' rights and status are safeguarded by provisions regarding appeals similar to those in force during the war. Rates of wages and conditions of employment must be equal to those established in collective agreements and arbitration awards.

Soviet Union: Industrial Training¹

A LABOR RESERVES PROGRAM, whereby young workers are trained in schools, was established by the Soviet Government in 1940 to supplement on-the-job training for workers of all ages. Reliance is being placed upon both types of training to provide skilled workers to rebuild war devastated areas and to develop economic resources. Forced recruitment into training schools has con-

tinued, although an effort has been made to obtain voluntary enrollments.

The Five-Year Plan for 1946-50 calls for the training of 4.5 million young people before they enter industry, and of 7.7 million unskilled workers on-the-job, irrespective of age, including those entering industry for the first time. According to the Plan, there are to be 33.5 million workers in Soviet industry by the end of 1950, compared with 31.6 million planned for the end of 1947. In 1940, the total was 30.4 million.

Effectiveness of Training Program

To meet the goals set up in the Five-Year Plan, large numbers of additional technicians and skilled workers must be trained. Regarding the several millions of new workers trained thus far, the Soviet press indicates that the effectiveness of the program has been limited by (1) the failure of many enterprises to utilize fully the newly acquired skills of trained workers, (2) the frequent low quality of the training, and (3) labor turnover among new workers.

Under a Government directive, managers are forbidden to lower a young worker's job classification, as determined by the examining committee at the training school, and are obliged to give him a job corresponding to this classification. The Soviet press states that this directive has, however, frequently not been carried out. For example, on July 4, 1947, Trud reported that in one metallurgical plant—in which the experience is typical for that industry—739 of 1,923 trained young workers were not doing work they were trained for, and that 103 of them had had their job classification lowered. Izvestia reported on July 23, 1947, that more than 500 out of 1,500 young workers on a Ministry of Construction project were not using the skills acquired in the training school, but were being employed as laborers, watchmen, janitors, timekeepers, and so on.

On July 31, 1947, both Pravda and Izvestia reported that the all-union Central Council of Trade Unions had directed trade-union organizations to study systematically the working status of trained labor reserves workers in their respective industries and to assure them of employment at their specialties and of opportunities to increase their skills.

¹ Prepared by Edmund Nash of the Bureau's Foreign Labor Conditions Staff on the basis of data appearing in Soviet publications, primarily in the trade-union daily *Trud*, and the Communist Party daily *Pravda*.

As for the quality of training, the chief of the sector of the Gosplan for preparing trained workers commented in *Pravda* on July 18, 1947: "The general failing among the majority of industries is in the low quality of the training given. In many cases the training is done in a nonsystematic, haphazard way, and the workers are directed into production without the proper testing of their training. Frequently the period of training is too short, and theoretical aspects of the job are slighted or ignored. This is often due to the use of poor instructors. All these failings may be attributed to the absence of attention to the problem on the part of management and, in many cases, on the part of the ministries themselves." *Trud* (August 1, 1947) stated that frequently in the labor reserves training schools the trainees were being treated indifferently by the instructors, that the training equipment was inadequate, and that attention was not always given to the training of specialized workers specifically required by industry.

Labor turn-over among new workers, untrained as well as pretrained, has become a trying problem to the Soviet Government, nullifying to a considerable extent the effectiveness of its training program. *Pravda* reported on June 29, 1947, that in the western coal industry during the first quarter of 1947 about 103,700 new workers were hired, but over half of them left during that period. *Trud* (July 4, 1947) reported that in all the Ministry of Armaments' enterprises during the first quarter of 1947, almost as many young labor reserves workers quit their jobs as were taken on. Evidently the decree of October 2, 1940, requiring labor reserves to work as directed by the Government for 4 years after training is not effectively enforced. Under the decree of June 26, 1940, every worker quitting his job without permission is subject to imprisonment. On July 24, 1947, *Trud* stated that a "quitter" after serving his prison sentence is obliged to return to the enterprise he had left.

The Soviet press attributes the excessive labor turn-over to poor living conditions and inadequate recreational facilities. On June 29, 1947, *Pravda* urged the Ministry of Labor Reserves to exercise its authority to forbid new workers going to any places of work where living arrangements have not been made for them. On July 23, 1947, *Trud* asked the Ministry of Labor Reserves to exercise its authority to bring into court all

employers who do not fulfill their contractual obligations with new workers.

The Labor Reserves Program

The labor reserves training program, during its first 5 years—to October 1945—produced 2,250,000 trained young workers for Soviet industry. The present Five-Year Plan calls for the graduation of 4,500,000; the number to be graduated is to increase steadily from 790,000 in 1947 to 1,200,000 in 1950. Actually, by July 1947 more than 3,000,000 young workers had completed training under the labor reserves program.

The program originated with the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of October 2, 1940, creating a Chief Administration of State Labor Reserves. On May 5, 1946, the existing Ministry of Labor Reserves was created; it absorbed the Chief Administration of State Labor Reserves and the wartime-created Commission for the Registration and Allocation of Labor.

By the October 2, 1940 decree, training was provided for boys, 14 or 15 years old, in 2-year courses in trade and in railroad schools, and for older boys of 16 to 17, in 6-month courses in factory training schools. During World War II, girls, 15 or 16 years old (for 2-year courses) and 16 to 18 (for 6-month courses), were included and are being continued in this training program.

On June 19, 1947, the basic decree was amended to include training for boys up to the age of 17 in the 2-year courses in the trade and in the railroad schools, and for boys up to and including the age of 19 in underground mining, metallurgy, oil drilling, and certain other heavy industries. The latter provision appears merely to confirm what already was being done. The Soviet trade-union daily, *Trud*, had stated (February 12, 1947), over 4 months before the decree was promulgated, that boys of 18 to 19 only would be called up for training in mines and the metallurgical trades, in the recruitment period March 1 to April 1, 1947; later the minimum age for training for underground mining (apparently in a 2-year course) was reported as 17 (*Trud*, July 15, 1947). The Minister of Labor Reserves reported in *Pravda* on July 14, 1947, that 14,000 young workers had finished their coal mining training on July 1.

Although the Soviet Government stresses voluntary enrollment in the training schools, it has maintained forced recruitment to fill the ever-

increasing capacity of the training schools. Under the decree of October 2, 1940, every collective farm was obliged to send 2 boys for every 100 persons on the farm between the ages of 14 and 65. Likewise the city soviets were obliged to send yearly contingents as determined by the National Soviet of Commissars. *Pravda* reported on November 15, 1946, that of 250,000 who entered the training schools that summer, 200,000 were volunteers. The Minister of Labor Reserves, however, reported in *Trud* on July 15, 1947, that of the 280,000 boys and girls who were enrolled in factory training schools in March 1947, only 97,000 were volunteers. A considerable number of war and other orphans, upon reaching the age of 14 years have been sent to these schools, where all students are fully supported at State expense.

Every boy and girl finishing a training course under the labor reserves program is examined and given a proper job classification, and is then considered "mobilized" for a period of 4 consecutive years and subject to direction to any State enterprise as the Ministry of Labor Reserves may determine. Outstanding graduates are permitted to enroll in technical high schools for further study.

The young worker's transition from training school to industry is carefully controlled by the State. If the worker is directed to a job away from his home community, as is usual, after 3 months on the job he is entitled to a loan, in installments, of 2,000 rubles (which is equivalent to about 4 months' earnings of the average Soviet worker) for clothing and household expenses in settling down in the community. When he arrives at his new job location, the management must immediately find him a place to live, provide him with a ration card, and grant him an advance on his earnings for the purchase of food. Trade-union organizations are responsible for helping the young worker adjust himself to his new life and for acquainting him with the plant's tradition and its best workers whom he may hope to emulate eventually. The training period of the young worker is to be counted in computing his seniority. Accordingly, July graduates are entitled to 1 month's vacation in 1947.²

On-the-Job Training

The labor reserves program is only a phase of the long-standing Soviet policy of training masses

of new industrial workers—recruited primarily from the rural areas—and of increasing their skills. Most of the new untrained workers, adult and juvenile, who have entered the expanding Soviet industries, have received their training on the job as apprentices or learners. Soviet authorities report that, although the method of individual instruction has been widely applied and successful, group instruction has proven more effective. The chief of the sector of the Gosplan (the State Planning Commission) for preparing trained workers (*Pravda*, July 18, 1947) states: "Experience of the leading industrial enterprises indicates that technical training achieves best results in those cases where special training spots and shops are established. There the training aspect has precedence over the fulfilment of production tasks, and the training is handled in a systematic manner, which frequently cannot be done in individual training on the job. Accordingly, the establishment of training spots and shops should be vigorously promoted." In the postwar period, the Ministry of Labor Reserves has advised enterprises on their training programs, furnished training information, and assisted in determining the training periods.

The latest information on the number of industrial workers in training was reported in *Problemy Ekonomiki* (December 1940), as of October 1, 1936, when 40 percent of the workers in heavy industry had completed some course of technical study, and 24 percent of the workers were taking such courses. In the coal industry, the respective percentages were 56 and 18.

On July 18, 1947, the chief of the sector of the Gosplan for preparing trained workers stated in *Pravda* that "the training of workers by the enterprises themselves continues and will be the predominant way of technical training. * * * In 1946, about 2.5 million workers were taught new trades in industry and construction, whereas the labor reserves program produced only 385,000 trained workers. For 1947 the corresponding figures, as planned, are 1.9 million and 790,000, respectively." He also stated that under the current Five-Year Plan about 70 percent of all workers entering industry would receive on-the-job training.

² For a detailed discussion of workers' vacations in the Soviet Union, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1945, (pp. 1186-1187).

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Labor Relations

Financial Data and Non-Communist Affidavits: Section 9, (f) and (g), of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, specifies that no union is permitted to use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board unless that union, as well as "any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit" shall have filed certain financial and organizational information with the Department of Labor. Section 9 (hr)² of the same act requires, as a condition to use of the Board, that the union's officers, as well as the officers of "any national or international labor organization of which it is an affiliate or constituent unit," shall have filed affidavits stating that they are not members or supporters of the Communist Party or subversive organizations.

The National Labor Relations Board recently held³ that a local union which has complied with these provisions is not barred from the use of the Board because of the failure of the AFL, the CIO, or the officers of these parent bodies, to comply.

The Board reasoned that the national federations, the AFL and the CIO, are not "national or international" labor organizations in the sense in which that term is commonly used by persons familiar with the subject. The Board found nothing in the legislative history of the new statute to indicate that Congress intended to use that phrase in anything other than the sense in

¹ Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² *In re Northern Virginia Broadcasters, Inc.* (— NLRB —, Oct. 7, 1947).

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which it is generally understood. In addition, the Board argued that a ruling which required AFL and CIO officers to file non-Communist affidavits before any local could use the facilities of the Board would defeat rather than effectuate the policy of Congress to eliminate Communists from the labor movement. Under such a ruling, said the Board, Communist officers of local unions "would be under no pressure to stand up in the spotlight and be counted; the individual members of these unions, in turn, would lose all incentive to eliminate such officers in order to enjoy the fruits of compliance. And employers would find the Board's machinery unavailable to handle controversies which, though normally brought to our attention by labor organizations, require peaceful resolution for these employers' own sake. Nothing, it seems to us, could play more readily into the hands of dissension-seeking Communist leadership."

In a concurring opinion, NLRB member Murdock pointed out that the act defines a "labor organization" as one "which exists for the purposes, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers * * *." He reasoned that although the AFL may, within a limited area, deal with employers, it does not do so generally, and, in particular, did not deal directly with the employer in this case.

Member Gray dissented from the majority opinion. He pointed out that the national federations exercise direct control over the constituent unions, and that "under these circumstances, it is unconceivable that Congress was not concerned with the Communist affiliations of the officers of the AFL and CIO in accomplishing its intended purpose of purging labor of Communist influence." He agreed that a result contrary to that reached by the majority would work hardship on the locals, but viewed it as "probably part of the 'bad medicine' necessary to gain the desired objective."

In the first court test of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, a Federal district court upheld⁴ the constitutionality of the non-Communist affidavit requirement. In reaching this result, the court reasoned (1) that the Constitution requires the Federal Government to guarantee to each State a republican form of government,

⁴ *Oil Workers International Union v. Elliott* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Tex., Sept. 8, 1947).

(2) that the Communist form of government is dictatorial and not republican, and (3) that it therefore is appropriate for Congress to curb communism, a growth that would destroy representative government.

Refusal to Bargain with Foremen: Prior to the enactment of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board found that the Westinghouse Electric Corp. had unlawfully refused to bargain with a union of supervisory workers. The Board, in a recent decision,⁴ dismissed the case without ordering any remedial action against the employer. The Board pointed out that since the issuance of the trial examiner's report, the National Labor Relations Act had been amended so as to exclude supervisors from the protection of the act. It ruled that no remedial order would effectuate the policies of the act, when as in this case, the unlawful act committed by the employer was confined to a refusal to bargain.

Contract as Bar to New Election: In the *Reed Roller Bit* case⁵ the National Labor Relations Board enunciated the rule that collective bargaining contracts entered into for a period of 2 years were not of unreasonable duration and that such contracts would bar a rival union from obtaining a new election until shortly before the date of termination. In two recent decisions the Board extended this principle to contracts of "unreasonable" or "indefinite" duration.

In the first case⁶ the contract was for a period in excess of 4 years. The Board found that contracts for a term of such length were not customary in that industry, and that this one was therefore of unreasonable duration. Nonetheless, the Board held that even a contract of unreasonable duration may bar a new election during the first 2 years of its duration. The second case⁷ involved a contract of indefinite duration—one which was to remain in effect until the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index reached a specified figure. Here again the Board held that the contract, though of indefinite duration, would

bar a new election during the first 2 years of its effectiveness. In both cases the Board pointed out that the same consideration of fostering industrial stability, upon which it had based the *Reed Roller Bit* decision, was applicable.

Racial Discrimination in Union Representation Forbidden: The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld⁸ a lower court's decision⁹ concerning a collective bargaining agreement between a railroad and a union authorized under the Railway Labor Act to act as exclusive bargaining agent for all the firemen on the railroad. The court held that the agreement in question discriminated against Negro firemen on the basis of race alone, and therefore was unlawful; and that a union which bargained for such an agreement had violated its responsibility as exclusive bargaining agent and was liable for injuries caused thereby to persons whom it represents.

The contract involved in this case divided firemen into two classes, "promotable," and "non-promotable." The former included white firemen qualified for ultimate promotion to the higher-paid position of engineer. The latter included all colored firemen, regardless of individual qualification. Other provisions of the collective agreement granted certain seniority privileges in such matters as the selection of desirable runs for "promotable" firemen.

The court ruled that this agreement, in its terms and operation, violates the rule set forth by the Supreme Court in *Steele v. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.*¹⁰ that an exclusive bargaining representative has the duty to exercise fairly the power conferred upon it in behalf of all those for whom it acts, without hostile discrimination against them. Rejecting the union's contention that the agreement merely effectuated the railroad's policy of not employing Negro engineers, the court said: "Because the railroads do not permit Negroes to hold the position of engineer, is no reason why a bargaining agent representing them should use its bargaining power to deprive them of desirable positions as firemen which the railroads do permit them to hold."

⁴ *In re Westinghouse Electric Corp.* (75 NLRB —, Sept. 29, 1947).

⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review* (May 1947, p. 850).

⁶ *In re Puritan Ice Co.* (74 NLRB 218, Aug. 21, 1947).

⁷ *In re Filtral Corp.* (74 NLRB 217, Aug. 21, 1947).

⁸ *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers v. Tunstall* (U. S. C. C. A. 4, Aug. 20, 1947).

⁹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1947 (p. 85).

¹⁰ 323 U. S. 192 (1944).

Wages and Hours¹¹

Administrative Exemption—Personnel Employees: Section 13 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempts from the minimum-wage and maximum-hours requirements "any employee employed in a bona fide executive [or] administrative * * * capacity as defined by the Wage and Hour Administrator." In two recent Federal district court cases the question of the applicability of this provision to employees engaged in personnel work was involved.

In the first of these cases¹² the employee in question held a position known as head personnel clerk. The major portion of his time was spent in the preparation of pay checks with the aid of tabulating equipment, delivering the checks to the office manager for signature, and sorting the checks for shipment to regional offices. He also had charge of keeping office personnel records, and interviewed prospective employees. He had no authority to hire or fire employees, although he did make recommendations with regard to such functions. The court found that the employee's duties were primarily manual and did not require that exercise of discretion and independent judgment which is required of employees falling within the exemption by the regulations of the Wage and Hour Administrator and decisions of the courts.

The employee involved in the second case¹³ was a personnel manager. His duties included certain routine clerical and manual work, but a large proportion of his time was spent in the interviewing, hiring, and assigning of unskilled labor, a task which, the court found, required exercise of discretion and independent judgment and was directly related to general business operations. Upon such facts the court ruled that he was employed in a bona fide administrative capacity, and exempt from the act.

Retail or Service Exemption—Mixed Operations: The defendant, in a recent case¹⁴ under the Fair Labor Standards Act, was engaged in the business

¹¹ This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal to Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

¹² *Donovan v. Shell Oil Co.* (U. S. D. C. D. Md., Aug. 7, 1947).

¹³ *Vechiola v. Western Foundry Co.* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Ill., Sept. 11, 1947).

¹⁴ *Walling v. May* (U. S. D. C. E. D. Tenn., Aug. 21, 1947).

of repairing, recovering, and refinishing furniture as well as in retailing household furnishings. In addition, he manufactured some new articles which he either sold or used in interior decorating. Evidence disclosed that about 3 percent of the value of the manufactured articles were sold in interstate commerce. The manufacturing operation was not performed in a separate establishment or by separate employees, but by the same employees who did the repair work, and no separate records were kept showing the amount of time spent on each phase of operation of the business.

In a suit brought by the Wage and Hour Administrator, to enjoin violation of the maximum-hours and record-keeping provisions of the act, the defendant claimed that his employees were exempt under the provision in section 13 (a) (2), which exempts "any employee engaged in any retail or service establishment the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce."

The court ruled, however, that this defense could not be used to exclude all of the employees from the coverage of the act. It stated that the mixing of the manufacturing, retailing, and servicing operations "cannot conceal the fact that the defendant is a manufacturer." The court also rejected the defendant's contention that the percentage of the manufacturing done for interstate commerce is so small as to require it be disregarded by the law under the "de minimis" doctrine. The court pointed out that this doctrine does not apply to the determination of whether the production of goods is production for commerce.

The court, therefore, granted the injunction, specifying, however, that it shall apply to only so much of the defendant's business as relates to the manufacture of goods for interstate commerce.

Balancing Weekly Overpayments Against Overtime Due: In a suit¹⁵ to recover overtime compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the company admitted that during certain work-weeks the employees had not been paid one and a half times the regular rate for work done in excess of 40 hours, as is required by the act. It claimed however, that this was offset by, among other things, payments in excess of the statutory requirement in other weeks.

The employer's practice over a period of years

¹⁵ *Roland Electrical Co. v. Black* (U. S. C. C. A. (4th), Aug. 12, 1947).

had been to pay a certain hourly rate for hours between 8 and 4:30 on week-days and between 8 and 12 noon on Saturdays. When it was necessary to have employees work during other hours, or on Sundays, such employees were paid at one and a half times this rate even though the total hours worked were less than 8 hours a day. The company claimed that as a result of this arrangement, employees received more than the law requires in the payment of overtime in some weeks, and the company sought to apply this excess to those weeks in which the employees were paid less than the minimum.

The court rejected this balancing procedure. It pointed out, first of all, that the act takes as its standard a single workweek and requires that the employer pay what the law requires for that week without regard to payments in excess of the statutory minimum in some other week. In the second place, the court reasoned that even if the balancing of payments in excess of the minimum were permitted, no such excess payments were made in this case. The court found that the time and a half rate was not really an overtime rate but that it was the contract rate for certain less desirable working hours.

Veterans' Reemployment

Timeliness of Application for Reinstatement: A veteran in a recent case¹⁶ applied for discharge from the service before April 1, 1943, and had been discharged on April 9, 1943, pursuant to a War Department regulation¹⁷ which provided for the discharge of persons in order that they might enter essential industries. He took a job with a company other than the one he had left upon his entry into the service, and mistakenly believing he had no right to leave his job until released by his draft board did not seek reinstatement until about a year after his discharge. He was denied restoration, but hired as a new employee. In a suit brought by the veteran to recover earnings lost because of the refusal to reinstate with seniority, the employer argued that the veteran had lost his rights under the act through failure to apply for reinstatement, after his discharge from the service, within the period required by the act.¹⁸

¹⁶ *Parliman v. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R.* (U. S. C. C. A. (3d), Sept. 19, 1947).

¹⁷ W. D. Cir. No. 39.

¹⁸ At that time the period was 40 days. Subsequently it was changed to 90 days.

The veteran, however, contended that his discharge from the service was conditional, the condition being that he retain the job he secured after his discharge, and that the statutory period did not commence until the date when his draft board had released him from that job.

The court rejected this contention and decided in favor of the employer. After a review of the forms and regulations issued by the War Department and the Selective Service System on the subject of discharges for essential industry, it concluded that the discharge of this veteran under the circumstances existing was unconditional. It therefore ruled that the statutory period began at the time of the discharge. Recognizing certain elements of hardship in this veteran's case, the court pointed out that it had no authority to go beyond the statute, which, said the court, "has not established reemployment or seniority rights for one who, after completing his period of military service, has entered private employment and has subsequently been released therefrom."

Independent Contractors: The rule that independent contractors are not entitled to the reemployment benefits of the Selective Training and Service Act was applied recently to two cases¹⁹ involving consignment distributors of an oil company.

In both cases, the veterans, prior to their entry into the service, had operated under consignment contracts with the defendant oil company. Under these contracts the veterans had purchased oil products and sold them to their own customers, developing whatever sales policy they chose. They rented storage facilities from the defendant company, but owned their other equipment, and they hired and paid their own employees. Upon such facts, the court ruled that the veterans were independent contractors and not entitled to reinstatement upon their discharge from the service. Although the veteran in the *Thompson* case engaged to a considerable extent in supplying products to a particular customer who was purchasing under a prior sales agreement with the oil company, the court ruled that this did not in itself change the essential relationship to that of employer-employee.

Transfer Not a Discharge: A transfer of a reinstated veteran within the first year of his return,

¹⁹ *Hudspeth v. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey*, and *Thompson v. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey* (U. S. D. C. W. D. Ark., Sept. 25, 1947).

in a way that does not adversely affect his seniority, status, and pay, does not violate the Selective Training and Service Act. If the transferred veteran gives up his employment rather than accept the transfer, he has not been discharged within the meaning of the act, which prohibits a discharge without cause within the first year.

Such was the holding of a Federal district court in a recent case.²⁰ The court ruled that the veteran's refusal to accept a transfer from one establishment to another, which did not affect his seniority, status, or pay was "equivalent to a voluntary relinquishment of his status as an employee * * *," and did not constitute a discharge of the veteran.

Decisions of State Courts

Massachusetts—Union Rules Limiting Production Unlawful: A recent case²¹ before a lower Massachusetts court involved a fishermen's union which had adopted rules and procedures limiting the amount of fish that could be caught and establishing minimum prices. The court held that such practices constituted a monopoly restraining trade in violation of Massachusetts law. It ruled that labor organizations are not exempt from the State antitrust laws, and rejected the union's contention that the limitations on the amount that could be caught were instituted as a conservation measure.

Missouri—Picketing for Lawful and Unlawful Purposes: In a case²² decided by the Missouri Supreme Court recently, the court found that the union involved had picketed the plaintiff for the purpose of compelling him to sign a closed-shop

²⁰ *Cohen v. Shaulsky* (U. S. D. C. D. N. J., Apr. 10, 1947).

²¹ *Massachusetts v. McHugh* (Mass. Sup. Ct., July 31, 1947).

²² *Wolferman v. Root* (Mo. Sup. Ct., Sept. 8, 1947).

agreement. It ruled that such an agreement would have violated the National Labor Relations Act, since the union did not represent a majority of the plaintiff's employees, and that the picketing was therefore for an unlawful purpose. The court conceded that picketing may have been conducted also for the purpose of informing the public that the employer's workers were not members of the union. It recognized that such a purpose was lawful; but ruled that picketing is unlawful when it is conducted for both a lawful and an unlawful purpose, and when, as in this case, there is no evidence that the union has renounced the unlawful purpose.

Wisconsin—Hearing Before Expulsion from Union: The Wisconsin Supreme Court held²³ that a union member is not entitled to a hearing before being expelled from the union, when the union constitution does not provide for such a hearing. A member had been expelled by the general executive board of the union for violating a provision in the union's constitution prohibiting the disclosure of union business. He was not notified of the charges upon which he was expelled nor of the purpose of the meeting at which the expulsion occurred.

The plaintiff contended that his right of union membership was a property right, and that expelling him from the union without notice and a hearing deprived him of property without due process of law. In rejecting this contention, the court pointed out that the due process provisions of the State and Federal Constitutions relate to the relationships of government to the governed, and not to the relationships between private individuals.

²³ *State v. Le Ferre* (Wis. Sup. Ct., July 1, 1947).

Chronology of Labor Events, July - September 1947

July 2

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR announced that Edgar L. Warren had resigned as Director of the United States Conciliation Service. The resignation was to be effective when the President had appointed, and the Senate had confirmed, the nomination of the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service provided for under the terms of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), but in any event not later than August 21, 1947. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, July 2, 1947, S-48-5.)

On August 7, the President announced the appointment of Cyrus S. Ching as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. (Source: Daily press; for discussion see MLR, Oct. 1947, p. 439).

On September 28, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service announced that Howard T. Colvin would continue as Associate Director of the Service. (Source: Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service release, Sept. 28, 1947.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE Congress of Industrial Organizations wrote to the president of the American Federation of Labor calling for joint action between the two organizations on immediate issues. (Source: Daily press.) A meeting of the Unity Committees of the two organizations had been held early in May (see Chron. item for May 1, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947).

On July 16, the president of the AFL called for immediate talks on the question of merging the two organizations as previously suggested by him (see Chron. item for Jan. 31, 1947, MLR, May 1947). (Source: Daily press.)

On July 31, the president of the CIO rejected the AFL stand "that complete merger * * * must be accomplished before effective joint action can be worked out." (Source: CIO News, Aug. 4, 1947, p. 3.)

July 6

THE FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA voted to end the 47-day strike of slightly more than 3,000 members employed by the Ford Motor Co. It was decided that

"the battle for a new contract will be carried on from inside the plants." (Source: BLS records.)

On May 21, the company foremen had left their jobs with the Ford Motor Co. Their 3-year contract had expired 4 days earlier and terms of a new contract had not been agreed upon. The principal issue involved was exclusive bargaining for supervisory personnel by the Foremen's Association. (Source: BLS records.)

July 8

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act of 1948. Of the \$75,850,901 appropriated for the Department of Labor, \$57,382,400 was for grants to States for public employment offices. (Source: Public Law 165, 80th Cong. 1st sess.)

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL) and bituminous-coal operators, with the exception of Southern Coal Producers Association, signed an agreement which is applicable "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." Mine workers were granted a wage increase of \$1.20 a day, an 8-hour workday in place of 9 hours, and an increase to 10 cents from 5 cents per ton of coal mined (see Chron. item for May 29, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946) for the welfare fund (for discussion, see MLR, Aug. 1947, p. 137). The workers had been without a contract since June 30, when the Federal Government had returned the mines to private operation (see Chron. item for Apr. 3, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), and the workers had been on vacation in the interim. (Source: American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, July 8, 1947, and daily press.)

On July 9, a similar agreement was signed by the UMWA and 12 of the associations affiliated with the Southern Coal Producers Association.

On July 10, the UMWA and the Pennsylvania anthracite operators agreed to a contract whereby hard coal mine workers were also granted an increase in wages of \$1.20 a day. The levy for the welfare and retirement fund was raised from 5 to 10 cents a ton. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, July 15, 1947, pp. 3 and 6.)

July 18

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED Abe Murdock to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a 5-year term and J. Copeland Gray, for a 2-year term. Robert N. Denham was named general counsel for 4 years. (Source: Congressional Record, July 18, 1947, p. 9451.)

On July 21, Senator Joseph H. Ball was elected as chairman of a joint congressional committee to study operations of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) and Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., co-author of the law, was named vice chairman. (Source: Daily press.)

On July 31, the President made recess appointments of Mr. Murdock and Mr. Gray as members of the NLRB and of Mr. Denham as General Counsel, as the Senate had failed to act on their appointments before adjournment. (Source: Daily press.)

On August 11, the NLRB announced a new staff structure geared to administer the amended National Labor Relations Act as of its effective date, August 22, 1947 (for discussion, see MLR, July 1947, p. 57). It was stated that under the Labor Management Relations Act (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) the NLRB will function as a tribunal to adjudicate cases on formal records, and the General Counsel will supervise the administration of the field organization, investigation, and prosecution of cases and their settlement. (Source: NLRB release R-6242, Aug. 11, 1947.)

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9874, provided for the establishment of an emergency board to investigate the disputes between the Southern Pacific Co. (Pacific Lines), the North-Western Pacific Railroad Co., and the San Diego & Arizona Eastern Railway Co. and certain of their employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (independent). (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 4837.)

On July 21, a total of 3,500 engineers went on a 7-hour strike. Issues in the dispute were the Brotherhood's demand for a wage rise of nearly \$3 a day in the guaranteed minimum wage and for changes in 19 working conditions. The demand for the wage increase was waived, certain differences were settled, and others were left to mediation. (Source: Daily press.)

July 21

THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITTED a midyear economic report to the Congress (for discussion, see MLR, Sept. 1947, p. 321). The report supplemented that of January 8, 1947 (see Chron. item for Jan. 6, 1947, MLR, May 1947; for discussion, see MLR, Feb. 1947, p. 234), and was transmitted in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Feb. 20, 1946, MLR, May 1946; for discussion, see MLR, Apr. 1946, p. 586). The President reported that at the midpoint in the year 1947 civilian production had reached a peak value of 225 billion dollars on an annual basis. (Source: The Midyear Economic Report of the President to the Congress, July 21, 1947, Washington, 1947.)

July 22

THE SENATE, by disapproval of House Concurrent Resolution 51, approved Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 3 to place the major housing agencies in a single administration. (Source: Congressional Record, July 22, 1947, p. 9837.)

On May 27, the President had submitted to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 3 to group "nearly all of the permanent housing agencies and functions of the Government, and the remaining emergency housing activities, in a Housing and Home Finance Agency." (Source: White House release, May 27, 1947.)

On June 18, the House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 51 rejecting the plan. (Source: Congressional Record, June 18, 1947, p. 7400.)

July 25

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED Senate Joint Resolution 123, providing for the repeal of certain temporary emergency and war powers. Certain wartime powers were ended immediately and others were to be terminated at stated times within 1 year. The provisions for such termination supplement those made for termination, when the cessation of hostilities of World War II was proclaimed by the President on December 31, 1946 (see Chron. item for Dec. 31, 1946, MLR, Feb. 1947). As the emergencies declared by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, and the state of war continued to exist, it was not possible to provide for termination of all war and emergency powers on July 25, the President stated. (Source: Public Law 239, 80th Cong., 1st sess., and White House release of July 25, 1947.)

UNDER SECRETARY OF LABOR Keen Johnson (see Chron. item for Aug. 2, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946) submitted his resignation to take effect on August 1. (Source: White House release, July 25, 1947.)

On August 8, the Secretary of Labor announced that David A. Morse would become Under Secretary of Labor. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S48-147, Aug. 8, 1947.) Mr. Morse had been Assistant Secretary of Labor since July 1, 1946. (See Chron. item for Apr. 17, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946.)

On September 30, the President appointed John T. Kmetz, an officer in the United Mine Workers of America (AFL), as Assistant Secretary of Labor to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Philip Hannah who had served since mid-1946 (see Chron. item for Apr. 17, 1946, MLR, Aug. 1946). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Sept. 30, 1947.)

July 26

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED an act amending the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 (see Chron. item for Aug. 9, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946) to permit, but not to require, holders of terminal leave bonds issued under the basic law to cash them after September 1, 1947. Under the original legislation, the bonds were to mature 5 years after the date of issue. The time allowed for filing applications for terminal-leave pay was extended for 1 year to September 1, 1948. (Source: Public Law 254, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

July 28

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ordered the revocation of all industrial sugar rationing (see Chron. items for Mar. 31, 1947, MLR, May 1947, and for June 11, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) to take effect at noon on July 28. (Source: Federal Register, Aug. 2, 1947, p. 5280.)

July 31

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED an Act to Amend the United States Housing Act of 1939 so as to permit loans, capital

grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects on which construction costs exceed present cost limitations, upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs. (Source: Public Law 301, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)

On August 5, the President approved an act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, thereby increasing to 4.2 billion dollars the maximum amount of mortgage insurance authorized under the National Housing Act. (Source: Public Law 366, 80th Cong. 1st. sess.)

August 4

THE SIX-MAN ARBITRATION BOARD, under the chairmanship of William M. Leiserson, scheduled hearings on the wage increase of 20 cents an hour asked by 1 million members of the "nonoperating" railroad unions. (Source: Labor, Aug. 2, 1947.)

On September 2, the arbitration board awarded an increase of 15½ cents an hour, retroactive to September 1. (Source: AFL Weekly News Supplement, Sept. 5, 1947; for discussion, see MLR, Sept. 1947, p. 275.)

August 6

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED the Social Security Act Amendments of 1947, providing for freezing of the social-security pay-roll tax at its existing level of 1 percent through 1949 (see Chron. item for July 31, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946); at 1½ percent in 1950 and 1951; and at 2 percent thereafter. (Source: Public Law 379, 80th Cong., 1st. sess.)

August 7

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED that in accordance with provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 (see Chron. item for July 22, this issue) he had made recess appointments of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, commissioners of the Federal Housing Administration and the Public Housing Administration, and the chairman and two members of the Home Loan Bank Board. (Source: White House release, Aug. 7, 1947.)

On August 22, 1947, the Administrator of the HHFA announced the first meeting, early in September, of the National Housing Council provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 3, the membership of which consists of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Commissioners of the Federal Housing Administration and the Public Housing Administration, and the chairman and two members of the Home Loan Bank Board. (Source: Housing and Home Finance Agency release, August 22, 1947.)

August 8

THE PRESIDENT APPROVED Senate Joint Resolution 148 to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit. After November 1, 1947, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843 of August 9, 1941 (see Federal Register, Aug. 13, 1941,

p. 4035), and no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised after that date except during the time of war beginning after the date of enactment of Joint Resolution 148 or any national emergency declared after the date of enactment of this joint resolution. (Source: Public Law 386, 80th Cong. 1st. sess.)

August 9

THE DIRECTOR of the Veterans Reemployment Rights Division of the United States Department of Labor (see Chron. item for April 9, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) announced that Senate Joint Resolution 123 approved July 25, 1947, providing for repeal of certain temporary emergency and war powers (see Chron. item for July 25, this issue) did not affect the reemployment rights of former servicemen and women nor of those enlisting in the armed services. However, the provisions of the statute creating reemployment rights for merchant seamen (see Chron. item for June 23, 1943, MLR, Aug. 1943) were terminated thereby and persons entering the merchant marine after July 25, 1947, will not be entitled to such rights. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor releases, Aug. 9 and Sept. 21, 1947.)

August 11

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9883, revoked Executive Order No. 9172 of May 22, 1942, establishing a panel for the creation of emergency boards for the adjustment of railway labor disputes. In taking such action, the President states: "It appears that the procedures available under the Railway Labor Act are now adequate for the handling and adjustment of such disputes." (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 5481.)

August 18

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced the transfer of the administration of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the Wage and Hour Division. The work performed by the Child Labor Branch of the Wage and Hour Division is to include work previously done by the Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch of the Division of Labor Standards (see Chron. item for July 16, 1946, MLR, Nov. 1946). Research and age certification activities are involved. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 48-205 and U. S. Law Week, 16 LW, p. 2090.)

August 22

THE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) became fully effective. (Source: Public Law 101, 80th Cong. 1st sess.)

On June 30, the CIO had published a statement by its executive board to the effect that it was their duty to work to erase the Labor Management Relations Act from the statute books. (Source: CIO News, June 30, 1947, p. 3.)

On July 9, 200 representatives of the 105 AFL affiliates adopted a policy statement on the Labor Management Relations Act based on the belief that it would "weaken and destroy labor unions." Repeal of the legislation was

stated to be the fixed objective. (Source: American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, Supplement, July 11, 1947.)

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, consisting of representatives of 18 nations, approved the "Draft Charter for a proposed International Trade Organization of the United Nations" at Geneva.

On April 10, the second session of the Preparatory Committee (see Chron. item for Oct. 15, 1946, MLR, Feb. 1947) had opened in Geneva. (Source: U. S. Dept. of State, Commercial Policy Series 106, Publication 2927, p. 3.)

September 4

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED the dismissal of 50 election cases involving supervisory personnel, for lack of jurisdiction under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R-1, Sept. 4, 1947.)

September 19

THE NLRB AND THE GENERAL COUNSEL jointly extended until October 31, 1947, the time for compliance with the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. (Source: NLRB release R-3, Sept. 19, 1947.)

On July 16, the Acting Secretary of Labor had issued an order establishing in his office the Office for the Registration of Labor Organizations. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Office of the Secretary, General Order No. 29, July 16, 1947.) The order stated that the new office was to exercise and perform the authority and functions specified in Title I of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (for discussion, see MLR, July 1947, p. 57 and Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947) in connection with the filing of financial and organizational reports by local and national unions. Functions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the legislation (Title II of act) are to file union agreements and also to furnish to the interested parties "all available data and factual information" (other than confidential) which may aid in the settlement of labor disputes. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 48-58, July 17, 1947.)

On August 6, the Secretary of Labor made available labor organization registration forms for listing of organization and financial details necessary to be filed by unions

which bring proceedings in NLRB representation, union shop, and unfair labor practice cases. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 48-130, Aug. 6, 1947.)

On August 19, the General Counsel of the NLRB announced "the issuance and availability of non-Communist affidavit forms as required by the Labor Management Relation Act," which "union officers must file * * * before the Board can (1) process a petition for an election, (2) issue an unfair labor practice complaint, or (3) entertain a petition for a union shop referendum" (for discussion, see MLR, Oct. 1947, p. 436). "The term 'officer' shall include all persons described as 'officers' in the international, national, and/or local constitutions and by-laws." (Source: NLRB release R-6245, Aug. 19, 1947.) It was estimated that 3,000 pending cases would be dismissed if the unions involved failed to file registration forms and non-Communist affidavits. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service Supplement, Aug. 22, 1947.)

On August 21, the General Counsel of the NLRB announced that unions which had election cases pending in any of the Board's 28 field offices were to be given 20 days' notice on August 22, or as shortly thereafter as possible, to meet the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. He stated that no further action would be taken in such cases during the 20 days, unless compliance was forthcoming sooner. (Source: NLRB release R-6246, Aug. 21, 1947.)

On September 3, the Secretary of Labor ordered that, effective on September 4, the functions carried on by the Office for the Registration of Labor Organizations in his office should be transferred to the Division of Labor Standards and operated as a part of that Division, and should be known as the "Union Registration Branch." (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Office of the Secretary, General Order No. 32, Sept. 3, 1947.)

September 30

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) officially notified the Ford Motor Co. of its acceptance for 107,000 production workers of a wage increase of 11½ cents an hour plus 6 paid holidays. An alternative plan which would have provided a pension system plus a 7-cent increase in hourly pay, to which union representatives and management had agreed (see Chron. item for June 27, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), was rejected by a vote of 51,832 to 16,720. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 6, 1947, p. 9 and daily press.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Cloud by day: The story of coal and coke and people. By Muriel Earley Sheppard. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1947. 266 pp., bibliography, illus. \$4.25.

A history of the Pennsylvania coke region, written by a long-time resident of the area. The thread of developments is personalized by the stories of the participants—from coal baron to mine worker. The author states in the foreword: "What I have to say in this book refers to the coke region that is my home, to our miners, our operators, our living conditions, our misunderstandings, our peculiar problems. This is a territory important enough to affect national life, a sort of economic Medicine Hat where labor weather brews; but it is also small enough for one to see the pattern of things and be more or less acquainted with those who make up the opposing factions."

The era of great prosperity in the region is depicted in terms of mines and coke ovens. The boom of the first decade of this century, the author points out, "developed mines and ovens so close together that after the underground headings had been extensively worked it was sometimes practical to take the coal out of one mine through another."

A chapter on the occupational hazards underground describes in detail the kinds of gases that accumulate in mines, the ever-present danger of slate falls that may crush or trap the workers, and the methods of dealing with these contingencies. In closing, an account is given of a major mine disaster that occurred in 1928; characters with whom the reader has become familiar in reading the preceding chapters are involved, and the writer traces experiences and emotions in terms of these individuals.

The narrative ends with the 1946 coal strike and the contract that followed between the Federal Government and the United Mine Workers. At that time, the 9-foot coal was nearly exhausted and the future was marked by uncertainty for the coke region people.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

Or forfeit freedom: People must live and work together. By Robert Wood Johnson. New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1947. 271 pp., illus. \$2.50.

In this book a prominent industrialist presents his views on collective bargaining and other phases of labor-management relations as affecting the performance of the functions of business. He places the major responsibility for the causes of conflict between labor and management on the philosophy of economic liberalism. Under this philosophy, he contends, labor and management have dealt with one another as if both groups consisted of "those simplified abstractions known as economic men." Workers have been accustomed, he feels, to picture their boss as a greedy ogre who beats down wages while raising prices, and who seldom thinks of his workers as human beings entitled to secure recognition and to exercise whatever power for leadership they may possess. He urges businessmen to realize that both workers and managers are human beings; to build their employment policies in the form of written codes subject to constant scrutiny and periodical revision; and to work out the best and most realistic labor contracts possible and interpret them to both management and workers.

The author believes that business leaders must, among other things, accept attainment of a decent living for all as the fundamental goal of business; reduce prices on all goods as much as improved methods, materials, and customer requirements permit; and pay adequate wages to every worker—first, because he deserves them, and second, because they are essential to prosperity. He concedes that his hopes for a world of plenty with high standards of living for all the people in the United States may not be realized, but he nevertheless believes that the job could be accomplished by private business if the leaders would follow some of the simple principles outlined in his book.

Cost and Standards of Living

LO's husholdningsregnskaps-undersøkelse for November 1945. Oslo, Universitetets Sosialøkonomiske Institut, 1946 and 1947. 4 vols.; processed.

Report of an investigation of incomes and expenditures of 2,774 working-class families in Norway in November 1945, conducted among its membership by the national federation of trade unions (LO). The stated purpose of the survey was to obtain data which could be used by the Central Bureau of Statistics in revising the weights for the official cost-of-living index. The data were tabulated and analyzed by the Social Economic Institute of the University of Oslo under the direction of Prof. Ragnar Frisch.

World War II and the consumption pattern of the Calcutta middle class. By S. Bhattacharyya. (In *Sankhyā, the Indian Journal of Statistics*, Vol. 8, Part 2, Calcutta, March 1947, pp. 197–200. 10 rupees.)

The level of living of moderate- and lower-income families in Calcutta dropped during the war years, according to this study based on family-expenditure surveys

conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute among clerks, teachers, and other employees in 1939 and 1945. An analysis of per capita consumption data for the various expenditure levels indicated a sharp drop in the consumption of protein foods together with an increase in the purchase of cereals and pulses between 1939 and 1945.

Economic and Social Problems

The new economics: Keynes' influence on theory and public policy. Edited by Seymour E. Harris. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. 686 pp., bibliography. \$6 net.

A source book of Keynesian materials, including reprints of leading expository and critical reviews of Keynes' contributions to economic thinking, supplemented, to round out the subject, by new essays on major theoretical and policy issues, by Professor Harris and his associates; texts of Keynes' briefs on behalf of the various postwar proposals for international economic stabilization, representing his final gifts to the world in the field of practical affairs; and a bibliography of his prodigious output of books, pamphlets, governmental reports, articles in periodicals, reviews, etc.

World economic problems—nationalism, technology, and cultural lag. By C. Addison Hickman. New York, Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1947. 400 pp., bibliography. \$4.

The authors discuss current problems in terms of historical trends and conclude, broadly, that present-day problems arise largely from the failure of institutions and ideas to keep pace with technological developments. "Modern technology has outmoded many of the customary and traditional forms of behavior evolved in a simpler age," and "some of these customary ways of life persist and impede the attainment of social welfare." The elaboration of the thesis includes discussion of world organization, including the International Labor Organization.

The administration of nationalized industries in Britain. By William A. Robson. (*In Public Administration Review*, Vol. VII, No. 3, Chicago, summer 1947, pp. 161-169. \$1.50.)

Outlines the basic conception and administrative framework in which the nationalization program of the British Labor Government is embodied, with special attention to the public corporations set up to administer such nationalized industries as coal, civil aviation, transport, and the building of new towns, and the degree to which such corporations are subject to government and consumer control.

Labor for higher production. Statement by National Executive Committee for consideration by annual conference of Labor Party at Margate, May 1947. London, Labor Party, 1947. 12 pp. 2d.

Stresses the need of industrial organization in Great Britain under an over-all, government-controlled economic plan and with the leadership of labor, in order to achieve the socialist aims of full employment, social justice for the people, and higher living standards.

Taking work to the workers. By Margaret Stewart. London, Fabian Society, 1946. 29 pp. (Research series, No. 116.) ls.

Explains the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, designed to promote the development of new industries in Great Britain.

Small-scale industry in Japan. By Edwin P. Reubins. (*In Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., August 1947, pp. 577-604. \$1.25.)

The writer describes the role of small-scale establishments in the Japanese economy and draws conclusions concerning their survival. Effects of their survival on the economy and the labor movement of Japan, and on the program of the Military Government, are discussed. Statistics show percentage distribution of employment by size of plant, in selected years, 1930-45, and by size of plant and industry, 1939.

Employment and Unemployment

Labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, [1947]. 58 pp.; processed. (Current population reports, Series P-50, No. 2.)

A revision of the various series of the Bureau of the Census for March 1940 to June 1945, with data previously published on the revised basis for July 1945 to December 1946. Terms used are defined, the revision procedure is explained, and the effect of the revision is described.

Occupation survey of the Commonwealth of Australia, June 1, 1945—detailed tables. Canberra, Bureau of Census and Statistics, [1947?]. 167 pp.

Data on the constitution of the civilian labor force 14 years of age and over, by sex, industry, and certain other break-downs.

Half-yearly survey of employment [in New Zealand, April 1947]. Wellington, Department of Labor and Employment, National Employment Service, 1947. xxxvi, 39 pp.; processed.

Guaranteed Employment and Wages

The guarantee of annual wages. By A. D. H. Kaplan. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1947. 269 pp., bibliography, charts. \$3.50.

A study, in 2 parts, on the guaranteed annual wage as a means to economic security. Part 1, in establishing the background for the study, discusses the aims of a guaranteed annual wage from the employees' standpoint, reviews the experience of firms having such plans, and presents data on economic fluctuations. Part 2 deals with effects that might be expected from industry-wide application of the guaranteed annual wage, both on business policy and on the country's economic structure. The new economic framework that may develop between management and labor, and the entry of the Government in a supporting role, because of far-reaching adjustments suggesting themselves as necessary to support stabilization

of production, employment, and consumption, are also discussed.

The author concludes: "The general guarantee of jobs and pay rolls implies the general acceptance of fixed placements in a regulated economy. A basic decision to be made, before widespread guarantees are instituted in any but the already stable consumer lines, concerns the kind of economic order we are prepared to accept in order to ensure existing jobs and pay rolls."

Guaranteed employment plan of Seaboard Railroad. By John L. Afros. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1897; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1947.) Free.

Housing

Comparative digest of the principal provisions of State urban redevelopment legislation. Washington, U. S. National Housing Agency, Office of the General Counsel, 1947. 88 pp.; processed.

Housing on the double. (In Steelways, New York, September 1947, p. 27, illus.)

Brief account of a prefabricated housing development at Harundale, Md. The individual structures are largely of steel construction and are built at the rate of almost 10 a day. Each house is 988 square feet in area, has 3 bedrooms, and sells for \$6,750.

Social aspects of public housing—evaluation of North Carolina experience. By Sanford Winston. [Raleigh?], North Carolina State College, 1947. 44 pp., illus.

A study of the status of about 300 families before they moved into public housing projects, during their stay in the projects, and after they moved to other housing.

Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation

1946 accident analysis, member plants of the Portland Cement Association. (In Annual statistical number, Accident Prevention Magazine, Chicago, 1947, pp. 1-23, charts, illus.)

Detailed report on accident experience of the cement industry in 1946, with summary data for the 5-year period 1942-46. In 1946, the frequency rate dropped but the severity rate rose, as compared with 1945, with larger plants making a better record than smaller ones.

Hazard survey of a high-voltage electrostatic process for spray-deposition and dip-detearing of paints, with an appendix on résumé of reports relative to electrical shock hazards. New York, etc., National Board of Fire Underwriters, 1947. 40 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. (Research report No. 6.)

Industrial eye surgery and treatment—mechanical approach. By L. C. Potter, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine, Chicago, July 1947, pp. 350-352, illus. 75 cents.)

Brief account, with statistics, of wartime emergency experience in a Pacific coast shipyard. Many of the eye injuries were due to arc-welding.

Workmen's compensation in Canada—a comparison of provincial laws. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, August 1947. 33 pp.; processed.

Industrial Relations

Collective bargaining by air line pilots. By Herbert R. Northrup. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., August 1947, pp. 533-576. \$1.25.)

Disciplinary clauses in union contracts. By Francis Odell. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, May 1947. 7 pp. (Circular No. 13.)

Employees' right to organize on company time and company property. By Walter L. Daykin. (In Illinois Law Review, Chicago, July-August 1947, pp. 301-327.)

Intra-union disputes over job control. By Simon Rottenberg. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., August 1947, pp. 619-639. \$1.25.)

The negotiation of seniority clauses [in labor agreements]. By Herbert A. Lien. (In Personnel, New York, September 1947, pp. 150-160. \$1.)

The role of government in industrial relations. Address by William M. Leiserson. [Berkeley, University of California, Industrial Relations Institute?], 1947. 12 pp.; processed.

Tenth annual report of the New York State Labor Relations Board, for the year ended December 31, 1946. Albany, 1947. 104 pp.

Review of stoppages of work in British India during 1939-45. (In Indian Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Delhi, May 1947, pp. 499-501, chart. 1 rupee 4 annas.)

Data on number of disputes, workers involved, man-days lost, causes, and results. The regular monthly article on industrial disputes in India, in the same issue of the Gazette, gives similar information, by month, March 1946 to March 1947.

I consigli di gestione: Esperienze e documenti sulla partecipazione dei lavoratori alla vita delle aziende nell'ultimo trentennio. Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, 1947. 2 vols., 319 and 311 pp.

Detailed documentary survey of the development of labor-management councils (consigli di gestione) in Italy before World War I, in the years 1940-43, and since World War II, with some detail on similar developments in other countries, including France, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Norway, and the United States. Gives texts of various bills prepared in Italy on such councils, as well as letters, circulars, and other communications of the General Confederation of Industry on the same subject since World War II. Texts of pertinent legislation, proposals, newspaper articles, speeches, committee resolutions, etc., in prewar and postwar years, are also included.

Statistiek der werkstakingen en uitsluitingen, 1946. The Hague, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1947. 9 pp., chart; processed.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in the Netherlands, 1946.

Industry Reports

Manufacturing industries, [Australia], 1945-46: No. 9, Electrical machinery and equipment. Canberra, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1947. 8 pp.; processed.

One of a series of surveys covering 36 industry groups. Statistics are given on number of factories and persons employed, output, average salaries and wages paid, and other items.

Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Iron Foundries. London, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 1947. 34 pp. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The committee's investigation covered approximately 2,000 iron foundries in Great Britain, differing greatly in size and methods of production. Recommendations included in the report chiefly concern provision of better amenities and more comfortable and healthful working conditions; improvement of appearance of foundries through greater cleanliness and orderliness and more light and color; and improvement of atmospheric conditions by prevention or removal of dust, smoke, and fumes.

Statistical report on the number of establishments, the number of employees, the hours of work, and the wages paid in the lithographing industry of the Province of Quebec, 1938-48. Montreal, Lithographing Industry Parity Committee for the Province of Quebec, [1947]. 55 pp., charts.

Labor protection in the Swedish logging industry. By Oscar Wallner. (*In* Industrial Safety Survey, International Labor Office, Geneva, January-March 1947, pp. 1-9, illus. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

Includes data on provisions for workers' living accommodations.

International Labor Conditions

International Labor Conference, thirtieth session, Geneva, 1947: Report I, Report of the Director-General; Report II, Financial and budgetary questions; Report III (parts 1-3), Non-metropolitan territories; Report IV (and supplement), The organization of labor inspection in industrial and commercial undertakings; Report V (parts 1 and 2), Employment service organization; Report VI (and appendix), Reports on the application of conventions (article 22 of the constitution of the I. L. O.); Report VII, Freedom of association and industrial relations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1946 and 1947. Variously paged. \$6 for set; individual reports priced separately. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Iron and Steel Committee, International Labor Organization—report of the first session, Cleveland, Ohio, April 1946. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 227 pp. \$1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Contains the report prepared by the I. L. O. as a basis for the work of the committee, a record of proceedings at

the first session, reports of subcommittees, lists of committee and subcommittee members, and other material.

Iron and Steel Committee, International Labor Organization—second session, Stockholm, 1947: Report I, General report; Report II, Regularization of production and employment at a high level; Report III, Minimum income security—annual and other wage systems designed to provide assured earnings; Report IV, Labor-management cooperation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 48, 73, 96, 72 pp. Report I, 30 cents; Reports II-IV, 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization—report of the first session, Toledo, Ohio, May 1946. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 207 pp. \$1.25. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Includes a summary of the preliminary report prepared by the I. L. O. as a basis for the work of the committee, a record of proceedings at the first session, reports of subcommittees, lists of committee and subcommittee members, and other material.

Metal Trades Committee, International Labor Organization—second session, Stockholm, 1947: Report I, General report; Report II, Regularization of production and employment at a high level—the automobile industry; Report III, Minimum income security—annual and other wage systems designed to provide assured earnings; Report IV, Labor-management cooperation. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 63, 74, 28, 99 pp. 35, 50, 15, 50 cents, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

Postwar manpower problems in Europe. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1947, pp. 485-511. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

Gives a general picture of the manpower difficulties and describes measures that are being taken to overcome them.

Job Evaluation

Job evaluation. By Russell L. Moberly and E. S. Buffa. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Business Research and Service, 1947. 39 pp., bibliography, forms; processed. (Wisconsin commerce reports, Vol. 1, No. 4.) \$1.

Summary of proceedings of a special institute on job evaluation conducted by the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association.

A labor union manual on job evaluation. By William Gomberg. Chicago, Roosevelt College, Labor Education Division, 1947. 80 pp., bibliography, charts. \$1.

Includes descriptions of four major types of job-evaluation plans and of the techniques involved, sample collective-agreements clauses on various aspects of job evaluation, and other material.

Labor and Employer Organizations

Adversary in the house—a biographical novel. By Irving Stone. New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1947. 432 pp. \$3.

A fictionalized version of the life of Eugene V. Debs which includes some description of the early days of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and of the American Railway Union.

Who controls union policies? By Joseph Shister. (In Personnel, New York, September 1947, pp. 92-101. \$1.)

Directory of labor organizations in the Territory of Hawaii, revised September 1947. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1947. 16 pp.; processed. (No. 11.)

Thirteenth report on organization in industry, commerce, and the professions in Canada, 1947. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1947. 267 pp. 50 cents.

Report of 22d session of All-India Trade Union Congress, Calcutta, 1947. Bombay, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1947. 186 pp. 3 rupees.

The report shows that the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 796,194 in February 1947. In resolutions passed at the 22d session, the Congress reiterated its political aims of nationalization of industries, guaranty of fundamental civil liberties, and a "fully democratic constitution based on adult suffrage and proportional representation." It claimed that the real wages of industrial workers in India have gone down 20 to 60 percent since the war. In order to compensate for the low wage level existing before the war, it urged substantial increases over the prewar level of real wages.

Labor Legislation

Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Department of Manufacture, 1947. 27 pp.

Information about the law, and a summary of its provisions.

Summary of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 1896; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1947.) Free.

Collective bargaining and the Taft-Hartley Act. By John B. Olverson. (In Virginia Law Review, Charlottesville, September 1947, pp. 549-580. \$1.)

Takes up individual sections of the Labor Management Relations Act and shows the changes that this legislation has introduced in the rights and obligations of employees.

Labor-management relations under the Taft-Hartley Act. By Edwin E. Witte. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, Vol. XXV, No. 4A, autumn 1947, pp. 554-575. \$1.50.)

Operating under the Taft-Hartley Act. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1947. 79 pp. \$5.

Transcript of proceedings of a 2-day seminar held by the Commerce and Industry Association in July 1947. Questions and answers and the text and an analysis of the Labor Management Relations Act are included.

The supervisor's guide to the Taft Hartley Act. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1947. 18 pp.

Tells how the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 affects relations between the supervisory staff and company employees.

Legislative restrictions on the closed shop. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1895; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, June 1947.) Free.

Report of the Committee of the Indian Engineering Association for the year ended December 31, 1946. Calcutta, 1947. 84 pp.

A review of existing and proposed labor legislation in India as of the end of 1946 is presented in the report, together with pertinent recommendations by the committee. There are also brief discussions of industrial welfare funds, vocational training and placement of ex-servicemen, the attitude of Government employment exchanges during strikes and lockouts, and other topics.

Tratado elemental de derecho del trabajo. By Miguel Hernainz Marquez. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1946. 688 pp. 2d ed., revised and enlarged. 75 pesetas.

Negro in Industry

The Negro in the United States: A bibliography. By Paul B. Foreman and Mozell C. Hill. Stillwater, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, February 1947. 24 pp. (Bull., Vol. 44, No. 5.)

Includes references to material on labor and allied subjects.

Some recent United States Supreme Court decisions affecting the rights of Negro workers. By C. A. Chick. (In Journal of Negro Education, Vol. XVI, No. 2, Washington, spring 1947, pp. 172-179. \$1.)

Cases reviewed are those involving refusal of a District of Columbia store to employ Negro workers, the peonage law of Georgia, and discrimination against Negroes by railway unions.

Special problems of Negro migration during the war. By Ira De. A. Reid. (*In Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, New York, July 1947, pp. 284-292.)

Personnel Management

Personnel management. By Michael J. Jucius. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1947. 696 pp. \$5.

The author is a professor of business organization at the Ohio State University and his book is intended as a text to supply the college student with "a realistic study of principles and practices of personnel management." This purpose is essayed through 30 chapters which range through discussions of such topics as job content specification, sources of labor supply, selection, interviewing, testing, training, industrial health and safety, time studies and methods of wage payment, job classification, grievances, and union negotiations. The book is profusely illustrated with facsimiles of typical forms used in industrial personnel departments.

Personnel research and test development in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, [U. S. Department of the Navy]. Edited by Dewey B. Stuit and others. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1947. 513 pp., diagrams, illus. \$7.50.

Productivity and Labor Requirements

Summary of proceedings of conference on productivity, [Washington], October 28-29, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 52 pp. (Bull. No. 913.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Productivity and unit labor cost in the electric light and power industry, 1917-46. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

Productivity and unit labor cost in steam railroad transportation, 1935-46. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

Brick making [in Great Britain]: The getting of clay, with special reference to labor requirements; The labor involved in the making and firing of common bricks, and a summary of the total labor requirements of brick-making. By H. H. Macey and A. T. Green. London, Ministry of Works, National Brick Advisory Council, 1947. 34 and 60 pp. (Papers 1 and 2.) 9d. and 1s. net, respectively, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Profit Sharing

Selected bibliography: Profit sharing. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, August 1947. 3 pp.; processed.

Profit sharing—a study of the results of overseas experience. [Melbourne?], Australia, Department of Labor and National Service, Industrial Welfare Division, 1947. 30 pp., bibliography; processed.

Social Security

Report of the Assistance Board, Great Britain, for the year ended December 31, 1946. London, 1947. 35 pp. (Cmd. 7184.) 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The assistance reported upon included unemployment benefits and old-age and widows' pensions.

Report of the Social Security Department, New Zealand, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1947. Wellington, 1947. 13 pp. 6d.

Social insurance in the Soviet Union. (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, March-April 1947, pp. 261-273. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

General picture of the social-insurance system in the Soviet Union, covering organization, administration, financing, and benefits provided for workers and their dependents.

State Labor Offices

Labor offices in the United States and in Canada. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 30 pp. (Bull. No. 89.) Free.

This directory lists the labor offices by State or Province, together with the names and titles of their officials.

Vacations and Sick Leave

Vacation and sick leave practices, 60 Michigan municipalities over 5,000 population. Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1947. 9 pp.; processed. (Information bull. No. 53.) 50 cents.

Le problème des vacances ouvrières—comment il se pose, comment il peut être résolu. By Henry Paoletti. (*In Revue Française du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale*, Paris, June-July 1947, pp. 540-553.)

Brief descriptions of the organizations conducting workers' vacations in the Soviet Union, Sweden, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Belgium; and detailed description of the postwar development in France of a private organization, subject to governmental financial control, which prepares for and conducts workers' vacations.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Research on wages: Report of a conference held on April 4-5, 1947, at the Yale Labor and Management Center. By Lloyd G. Reynolds. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1947. 41 pp. (Pamphlet No. 4.) 50 cents.

The main discussions related to the "behavior" of wage rates and earnings as related to such factors as unionism, productivity, profits, and regional differences. Proposals were considered for improving research methods, especially in relation to local labor market areas. The report includes a summary explanation of Bureau of Labor Statistics data on average earnings and rates of wages.

Wages by type of farm and type of farm work, United States and major type-of-farming regions, 1945. By Barbara B. Reagan. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1947. 109 pp.; processed. (Surveys of wages and wage rates in agriculture, Report No. 19.)

The study shows regional differences in the amount of hired farm labor and in wages, which are viewed primarily as costs. Data are in part from the 1945 Census of Agriculture but more largely from Nation-wide enumerative sample surveys by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Occupational wage relationships, Series 1, No. 10: Textile dyeing and finishing, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 7 pp.; processed. Free.

Wage structure, Series 2, No. 50: Women's and misses' blouses and waists, 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 25 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Wage rates, hours, and working conditions in the rubber products and motor vehicles industries, [Canada]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1947, pp. 1164-1170.)

Wages, earnings, and hours of work, 1914-47, United Kingdom. By A. L. Bowley. London, London and Cambridge Economic Service, 1947. 16 pp. (Special memorandum No. 50.)

Reviews changes in wage rates and cost of living from December 1914 to April 1947, using the Bowley wage rate index. This index covers a longer period of time but is less inclusive in industrial coverage than the official wage rate index published by the government Central Statistical Board, and the system of weighting is different. The report also reviews changes in earnings, differentials for sex, and hours of work.

Report of a court of inquiry into applications by the trade unions representing the employees of the railway companies for improvements in wages and reductions in weekly hours of work. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 31 pp. (Cmd. 7161.) 6d. net.

The court recommended a wage increase, and a reduction in weekly hours from 48 to 44 (42 for the clerical staff) without loss in pay, in order to keep the railway industry abreast of developments in related branches of transport and in engineering.

General Reports

Provincial labor standards concerning child labor, holidays, hours of work, minimum wages, and workmen's compensation. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, August 1947. 15 pp.; processed.

The new Italy—transition from war to peace. By Muriel Grindrod. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1947. 118 pp., bibliography. 5s. net.

Brief account of developments in Italy since fall of fascism, including analysis of Italy's economic position (with statistics on population, emigration, production, etc.) and of recent political party platforms and their stand on labor problems.

The Japanese wartime standard of living and utilization of manpower. Washington, U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey, Manpower, Food, and Civilian Supplies Division, 1947. 146 pp., charts. 55 cents.

The survey deals with the decline in the Japanese standard of living during the war; wartime utilization of manpower; and food, manpower, and civilian supplies as factors in the Japanese surrender. Many statistical tables are included in support of conclusions summarized in the report.

Report of the Department of Labor, Union of South Africa, for the year ended December 31, 1945, with which are included the reports of the Wage Board, the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. Pretoria, 1947. 89 pp. 13s. 6d.

Annual report of the Government Mining Engineer, Union of South Africa, for the year ended December 31, 1945. Pretoria, Department of Mines, 1946. 120 pp., charts and pasters. 15s.

Includes statistics of production, employment, wages, and accidents to workers in the different kinds of mines—gold, coal, diamond, etc.—and information on prevalence of miners' phthisis.

On the use of Soviet statistics. By Harry Schwartz. (In *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Washington, September 1947, pp. 401-406.)

Discusses prewar and current availability of Soviet statistical data and attempts to evaluate their over-all reliability.

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A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1947								1946				
	September	August	July	June	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	October	September
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force ²	62,130	*63,017	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,650	59,960	59,630	59,510	60,320	60,980	61,160	61,340
Civilian labor force	60,784	*61,665	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,120	58,390	58,010	57,790	58,430	58,670	58,990	59,120
Unemployment	1,912	*2,096	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,420	2,330	2,490	2,400	2,120	1,930	1,960	2,070
Employment	58,872	*59,569	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,700	56,060	55,520	55,310	56,310	57,040	57,030	57,050
Nonagricultural	50,145	*50,504	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,840	48,820	48,600	48,890	49,100	49,140	48,410	48,300
Worked 35 hours or more	42,706	*41,068	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,120	40,680	40,750	41,500	42,120	41,800	41,400	41,610
Worked 15-34 hours	3,988	*4,574	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,820	4,880	4,600	4,280	4,200	4,730	4,340	3,650
Worked 1-14 hours	1,312	*1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,570	1,500	1,440	1,400	1,350	1,270	1,260	1,150
With a job but not at work ³	2,050	*3,726	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,330	1,760	1,720	1,710	1,340	1,340	1,410	1,890
Agricultural	8,727	*8,975	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,860	7,240	6,920	6,500	7,210	7,900	8,620	8,750
Worked 35 hours or more	7,297	*6,734	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,520	4,750	4,320	4,040	5,150	6,020	6,820	7,110
Worked 15-34 hours	1,077	*1,687	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,770	1,790	1,850	1,700	1,450	1,560	1,510	1,350
Worked 1-14 hours	105	*193	171	187	210	260	300	280	300	320	160	200	170
With a job but not at work ³	187	*362	174	165	150	310	400	430	460	290	160	90	120
Males													
Total labor force ²	44,881	*45,874	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,310	43,990	43,700	43,560	43,860	43,940	43,970	44,040
Civilian labor force	43,551	*44,540	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,800	42,440	42,100	41,860	41,990	41,950	41,820	41,850
Unemployment	1,393	*1,518	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,900	1,850	2,010	1,950	1,690	1,520	1,550	1,580
Employment	42,158	*43,022	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,900	40,590	40,000	39,910	40,300	40,430	40,270	40,270
Nonagricultural	35,202	*35,452	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,970	34,030	33,830	34,060	34,010	34,050	33,500	33,480
Worked 35 hours or more	31,232	*30,302	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,260	26,400	29,280	29,910	30,290	30,140	29,750	29,940
Worked 15-34 hours	2,094	*2,506	2,555	2,333	2,350	2,530	2,680	2,540	2,200	2,120	2,390	2,200	1,770
Worked 1-14 hours	522	*487	446	469	690	730	600	670	660	600	590	560	460
With a job but not at work ³	1,355	*2,156	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,450	1,200	1,340	1,290	1,000	930	990	1,310
Agricultural	6,955	*7,570	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,930	6,560	6,260	5,850	6,290	6,380	6,770	6,790
Worked 35 hours or more	6,175	*6,191	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,260	4,600	4,190	3,850	4,800	5,360	5,810	6,020
Worked 15-34 hours	523	*937	775	588	770	1,230	1,380	1,460	1,330	950	780	770	560
Worked 1-14 hours	87	*141	98	101	130	190	230	230	250	220	90	120	100
With a job but not at work ³	169	*303	130	148	110	250	350	380	420	260	150	70	110
Females													
Total labor force ²	17,249	*17,143	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,340	15,970	15,930	15,950	16,460	17,040	17,190	17,300
Civilian labor force	17,233	*17,125	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,320	15,950	15,910	15,930	16,440	17,020	17,170	17,270
Unemployment	519	*578	795	848	540	520	480	480	450	430	410	410	490
Employment	16,714	*16,547	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,800	15,470	15,430	15,480	16,010	16,610	16,760	16,780
Nonagricultural	14,943	*15,142	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,870	14,790	14,770	14,830	15,000	15,000	14,910	14,820
Worked 35 hours or more	11,564	*10,766	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,860	11,280	11,470	11,590	11,830	11,660	11,650	11,670
Worked 15-34 hours	1,894	*2,068	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,290	2,200	2,150	2,080	2,170	2,340	2,140	1,880
Worked 1-14 hours	790	*737	704	774	860	840	840	770	740	750	680	700	690
With a job but not at work ³	665	*1,570	1,736	868	570	880	470	380	420	340	410	420	580
Agricultural	1,772	*1,405	1,932	2,353	1,550	930	680	660	650	920	1,520	1,850	1,960
Worked 35 hours or more	1,122	*543	937	1,139	540	260	150	130	190	290	660	1,010	1,090
Worked 15-34 hours	554	*750	878	1,112	890	540	410	430	370	500	780	740	790
Worked 1-14 hours	78	*52	73	86	80	70	70	50	50	100	70	80	70
With a job but not at work ³	18	*59	44	17	40	60	50	50	40	30	10	20	10

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

² Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

⁶ Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division

[In thousands]

Industry division	1947										1946				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	1939	
Total estimated employment.....	43,033	42,547	42,175	42,363	41,919	41,824	42,043	41,849	41,803	42,928	42,439	42,065	41,848	42,042	30,287	
Manufacturing.....	15,797	15,537	15,209	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	15,271	15,064	15,035	17,381	10,078	
Mining.....	895	895	864	893	884	856	879	880	853	874	883	883	884	917	845	
Contract construction ²	1,900	1,890	1,847	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,534	1,502	1,527	1,644	1,713	1,753	1,747	1,567	1,150	
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,115	4,145	4,140	4,115	3,970	3,836	4,020	4,011	4,014	4,071	4,101	4,093	4,064	3,619	2,912	
Trade.....	8,684	8,571	8,558	8,582	8,545	8,552	8,565	8,507	8,552	9,234	8,898	8,667	8,523	7,322	6,705	
Finance.....	1,583	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,555	1,546	1,544	1,546	1,543	1,540	1,534	1,401	1,382	
Service.....	4,634	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	4,565	4,561	4,527	4,573	4,555	4,514	4,456	3,786	3,228	
Federal, State, and local government.....	5,425	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	5,415	5,367	5,384	5,638	5,475	5,551	5,605	6,049	3,987	

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

² These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction em-

ployment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1947										1946				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	1939	
All manufacturing.....	15,797	15,537	15,209	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	15,271	15,064	15,035	17,381	10,078	
Durable goods.....	7,880	7,781	7,694	7,863	7,781	7,892	7,892	7,857	7,781	7,731	7,721	7,623	7,590	10,297	4,357	
Non-durable goods.....	7,917	7,756	7,515	7,465	7,456	7,537	6,618	7,618	7,591	7,617	7,550	7,441	7,445	7,084	5,720	
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,865	1,854	1,826	1,839	1,829	1,842	1,840	1,832	1,823	1,787	1,800	1,761	1,776	2,034	1,171	
Electrical machinery.....	741	733	729	746	718	732	775	777	773	771	763	751	734	914	356	
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,531	1,516	1,494	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,522	1,512	1,504	1,489	1,479	1,458	1,434	1,585	600	
Transportation equipment, except automobile.....	531	514	517	583	587	601	596	599	603	600	592	588	590	2,951	193	
Automobiles.....	982	949	970	967	926	987	971	965	924	943	954	954	969	845	466	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	462	459	452	467	479	491	496	498	494	493	488	483	477	525	283	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	748	745	724	730	715	690	673	660	654	652	650	650	642	589	465	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	524	519	503	510	507	516	524	523	514	504	497	489	482	429	385	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	496	492	479	493	488	497	495	491	492	492	489	489	486	422	349	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,306	1,287	1,273	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,355	1,362	1,354	1,353	1,340	1,322	1,310	1,330	1,235	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,309	1,283	1,196	1,195	1,192	1,222	1,277	1,274	1,244	1,229	1,209	1,211	1,193	1,080	894	
Leather and leather products.....	406	401	390	387	385	398	404	405	403	403	398	395	397	378	383	
Food.....	1,821	1,737	1,638	1,557	1,516	1,505	1,487	1,485	1,513	1,548	1,544	1,490	1,564	1,418	1,192	
Tobacco manufactures.....	100	99	97	97	96	95	100	103	104	105	104	102	100	103	105	
Paper and allied products.....	462	461	454	462	461	465	467	465	465	465	461	454	450	389	320	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	702	698	693	692	690	689	687	687	683	688	679	672	662	549	561	
Chemicals and allied products.....	749	737	733	726	744	747	750	747	741	732	728	714	704	873	421	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	233	235	235	231	228	223	224	222	222	221	222	222	224	170	147	
Rubber products.....	269	269	265	272	276	289	293	295	294	296	294	290	281	231	150	
Miscellaneous industries.....	560	549	541	553	558	568	574	571	568	577	571	569	560	563	311	

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by the final 1945 data made available by

the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers¹ in Manufacturing Industries, by State

[In thousands]

	1947									1946					Annual average 1943
	August	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.		
New England:															
Maine	114.1	111.1	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.1	117.7	117.6	118.7	144.4	
New Hampshire	80.7	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	83.5	82.4	83.0	81.6	79.0	79.6	70.2	77.0	
Vermont	40.2	39.2	39.4	39.4	42.0	42.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	41.8	42.1	41.6	41.4	41.3	
Massachusetts	720.4	707.2	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	765.5	761.6	766.9	762.1	754.1	750.0	741.2	835.6	
Rhode Island	143.0	141.4	147.0	147.7	150.6	153.8	154.0	153.6	154.4	152.0	150.5	147.7	145.2	169.4	
Connecticut	407.8	404.6	414.1	417.0	420.1	424.2	425.2	422.0	420.6	416.1	410.9	406.7	396.5	504.2	
Middle Atlantic:															
New York ²	1,870.8	1,801.9	*1,841.6	*1,858.0	*1,893.4	*1,934.5	*1,939.1	*1,922.9	*1,930.3	*1,939.6	*1,928.9	*1,926.8	*1,910.8	2,115.7	
New Jersey	735.9	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	768.4	770.3	768.0	757.7	753.2	748.9	742.8	951.1	
Pennsylvania	1,491.9	1,471.7	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	1,513.1	1,518.8	1,515.1	1,511.7	1,458.1	1,482.6	1,466.7	1,579.3	
East North Central:															
Ohio	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,251.3	1,242.7	1,231.1	1,238.3	1,230.5	1,223.5	1,205.1	1,363.3	
Indiana	563.2	550.0	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	556.2	549.6	544.2	538.4	538.3	530.7	533.1		
Illinois	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,251.1	1,244.4	1,236.0	1,229.6	1,203.4	1,195.7	1,186.0	1,263.7	
Michigan	1,004.3	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,035.4	1,046.7	1,038.5	1,027.8	1,032.8	1,041.6	1,033.3	1,040.6	1,010.4	1,181.8	
Wisconsin	442.1	451.8	430.4	425.8	429.8	429.3	424.6	420.7	422.5	420.1	412.8	417.8	411.3	442.8	
West North Central:															
Minnesota	201.6	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	199.1	199.0	200.1	200.2	196.0	200.0	195.1	215.1	
Iowa	149.1	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	149.4	148.8	146.9	144.0	132.0	136.4	143.3	161.7	
Missouri	356.6	352.9	355.5	351.3	*355.9	355.9	359.7	355.3	357.9	356.0	343.7	340.2	341.4	412.9	
North Dakota	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.6	
South Dakota	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.5	8.4	8.2	9.9	10.3	
Nebraska	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.5	44.0	39.6	40.3	43.3	*60.8	
Kansas	80.0	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	78.1	78.8	79.6	79.5	74.1	73.8	78.1	144.2	
South Atlantic:															
Delaware	48.4	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	44.6	45.3	45.2	45.0	45.1	48.0	47.9	55.2	
Maryland	228.2	217.4	224.3	228.9	228.4	236.2	237.3	237.9	241.3	240.7	238.6	245.5	249.0	348.8	
District of Columbia	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.4	15.6	
Virginia	211.5	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	211.4	213.3	212.6	211.4	211.4	205.0	231.9		
West Virginia	132.5	131.0	132.6	131.5	133.0	131.9	132.0	131.9	131.9	133.4	131.4	132.9	132.0	132.2	
North Carolina ²	366.1	364.7	*365.6	*366.4	*372.7	*376.0	*375.7	*373.9	*371.5	*368.2	*365.0	*361.9	*361.2	399.9	
South Carolina	192.0	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	189.5	188.5	188.0	186.7	183.3	182.8	183.9	191.8	
Georgia	246.9	240.4	246.5	249.7	253.9	254.0	255.9	257.9	260.0	263.6	261.5	260.8	257.1	302.9	
Florida	76.8	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	80.8	88.1	90.6	90.4	89.4	79.6	77.1	74.3	136.0	
East South Central:															
Kentucky	125.8	122.4	123.6	123.9	130.7	129.1	129.9	129.1	129.1	127.4	122.2	126.2	126.7	131.7	
Tennessee	250.8	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	250.9	250.0	247.7	248.6	245.0	243.2	244.8	255.9	
Alabama	219.8	221.5	224.5	223.4	224.0	224.3	225.0	224.7	222.9	221.6	215.2	212.0	210.3	258.5	
Mississippi	95.3	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	93.5	92.7	91.5	90.5	87.3	87.2	87.1	95.1	
West South Central:															
Arkansas	74.0	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	67.5	67.4	70.0	70.1	69.6	69.1	67.8	76.7	
Louisiana	142.6	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.3	132.6	132.7	133.5	132.5	128.7	127.0	128.0	166.1	
Oklahoma	55.2	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.7	55.4	55.6	52.6	52.2	54.7	99.7	
Texas	341.3	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	*326.0	324.8	329.8	328.9	315.9	312.0	315.7	424.8	
Mountain:															
Montana ²	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	*16.4	16.4	16.6	*17.9	*18.1	*18.0	*16.9	*16.7	15.7	
Idaho	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.9	20.1	21.9	*21.7	23.2	23.0	15.9	
Wyoming	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.1	
Colorado	56.5	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.5	56.0	56.2	58.7	56.9	55.5	54.5	67.5	
New Mexico	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	7.9	
Arizona	12.5	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.5	12.7	12.2	*12.2	19.4	
Utah ²	26.4	29.1	24.9	*24.1	*23.5	*23.0	*22.5	*23.0	*24.5	*25.4	*26.2	*28.8	*24.8	33.5	
Nevada	3.7	3.6	*3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.9	
Pacific:															
Washington	185.0	176.5	179.3	168.4	164.3	163.0	159.7	159.5	160.9	165.2	174.1	177.8	175.6	285.6	
Oregon	122.4	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	115.2	116.1	118.0	118.4	122.2	127.4	126.5	192.1	
California	759.0	703.6	689.1	692.7	698.7	691.7	693.6	696.9	705.9	705.4	725.5	738.8	740.8	1,165.5	

¹ Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below.

² Revised data for earlier months available upon request.

* Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for other months are identified by an asterisk.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.

California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 3.

Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.

Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1.

Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.

Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Bldg., Atlanta 3.

Illinois—Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, Chicago 6.

Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.

Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.

Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.

Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.

Massachusetts—Department of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.

Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.

Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry Relations, 1101 Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City.

Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, Helena.

Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.

New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.

New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.

North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, American National Bldg., Oklahoma City 2.

Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1.

Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Division of Census and Statistics, Providence 2.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	1939	
All manufacturing	12,833	12,596	12,276	12,404	12,341	12,524	12,614	12,593	12,511	12,514	12,449	12,253	12,244	14,560	8,102	
Durable goods	6,481	6,395	6,309	6,488	6,426	6,528	6,532	6,502	6,429	6,393	6,379	6,281	6,249	8,727	3,611	
Nondurable goods	6,352	6,202	5,967	5,916	5,915	5,996	6,082	6,091	6,082	6,121	6,070	5,972	5,905	5,834	4,581	
<i>Durable goods</i>																
Iron and steel and their products	1,580	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,567	1,562	1,552	1,521	1,535	1,500	1,514	1,761	991	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	502.9	498.1	497.0	491.1	486.5	482.3	483.3	479.7	467.0	481.5	473.5	480.1	516.7	388.4		
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	84.1	83.7	85.3	85.7	86.5	87.1	87.1	86.2	84.4	84.1	81.9	82.1	81.5	58.4		
Malleable-iron castings	26.4	25.1	26.5	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.4	25.1	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.4	26.5	18.0		
Steel castings	48.6	47.6	48.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.8	50.5	51.5	51.2	48.8	50.7	53.0	30.1		
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.8	19.2	19.4	19.1	18.7	16.7	16.5		
Tin cans and other tinware	47.1	43.9	42.4	41.8	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.3	42.2	44.8	32.4	31.8		
Wire drawn from purchased rods	30.5	30.3	30.7	26.3	30.7	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.9	29.9	29.2	29.8	36.0	22.0		
Wirework	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.2	41.4	42.3	39.7	41.9	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.3	32.8	30.4		
Cutlery and edge tools	23.1	21.3	23.3	25.6	27.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.3	25.8	25.9	21.8	15.4		
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files and saws)	24.1	23.7	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.8	26.4	27.8	15.3		
Hardware	47.4	48.2	49.5	50.1	50.4	50.9	50.6	50.1	49.6	49.5	48.3	47.4	45.3	35.7		
Plumbers' supplies	28.6	28.5	29.2	30.0	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.1	29.8	29.2	23.5	28.1	23.0	24.6		
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	64.4	61.7	63.0	63.0	62.8	64.2	63.5	62.8	60.8	62.0	60.3	59.4	55.6	46.1		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	45.5	44.8	47.6	48.5	50.5	52.5	52.5	52.6	51.0	51.4	50.2	48.9	50.3	30.3		
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	83.2	81.4	82.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	85.5	84.9	84.5	83.7	82.1	81.5	80.3	55.6		
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork	59.6	58.5	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.8	57.9	57.5	57.1	56.9	55.1	56.1	71.0	35.5		
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	12.8	7.7		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	21.1	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.6	20.4	29.1	14.3		
Forgings, iron and steel	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.9	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.2	40.2	15.4		
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	12.6	12.4	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.8	13.1	13.4	25.8	8.4		
Screw-machine products and wood screws	26.2	26.7	27.7	28.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.5	49.6	16.9		
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	7.8	6.1		
Firearms	13.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	66.1	5.0		
Electrical machinery	567	559	557	574	554	567	599	601	598	597	590	579	563	741	259	
Electrical equipment	305.7	306.5	314.7	307.8	312.1	316.8	318.1	315.7	314.8	310.9	307.6	300.1	460.3	180.8		
Radios and phonographs	80.3	77.6	81.8	85.7	89.4	92.0	92.5	92.8	93.5	91.5	88.5	85.2	114.7	43.5		
Communication equipment	77.3	78.0	80.9	67.7	70.8	91.6	92.4	92.6	92.2	90.6	89.0	110.4	32.1			
Machinery, except electrical	1,185	1,174	1,152	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,189	1,181	1,173	1,161	1,150	1,131	1,112	1,293	529	
Machinery and machine-shop products	376.0	373.3	381.8	383.6	386.0	385.6	385.1	381.9	379.6	377.7	370.3	363.2	400.4	202.3		
Engines and turbines	43.3	43.0	43.1	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.6	44.8	45.3	68.8	18.7		
Tractors	55.7	56.8	56.9	55.5	55.0	54.7	55.0	54.8	54.5	53.7	53.7	52.0	52.4	31.3		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	50.5	49.0	51.4	50.2	49.5	46.9	46.8	46.1	44.8	43.5	42.3	41.2	37.7	27.8		
Machine tools	51.9	50.1	53.4	55.1	57.2	58.0	59.0	59.8	60.6	60.3	62.0	62.0	109.7	36.6		
Machine-tool accessories	42.4	42.0	44.9	46.2	47.8	49.0	52.1	51.3	51.5	51.8	51.2	50.6	88.4	25.1		
Textile machinery	35.9	36.1	38.7	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.1	36.4	35.3	34.7	33.9	33.4	28.5	21.9		
Pumps and pumping equipment	55.7	56.4	58.6	59.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	58.8	58.9	58.3	57.4	57.5	76.8	24.2		
Typewriters	25.3	16.2	18.1	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.3	22.2	21.3	20.5	12.0	16.2		
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines	40.2	37.2	37.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	38.7	37.6	37.3	36.4	35.4	34.6	34.8	19.7		
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic	14.7	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.0	11.9	13.3	7.5		
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	9.4	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.7	7.8		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	77.8	76.4	78.3	74.3	72.9	70.7	67.1	68.2	65.2	64.2	63.5	60.2	54.4	35.2		
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	409	392	395	463	466	477	471	472	474	473	464	457	455	2,508	159	
Locomotives	24.2	23.7	24.3	23.8	25.1	26.0	26.9	26.6	27.1	27.1	27.4	27.1	34.1	6.5		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	54.1	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.0	53.5	51.2	50.8	50.3	48.5	47.9	60.5	24.5		
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	130.7	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	141.2	141.9	143.9	144.7	146.3	143.2	139.5	794.9	39.7		
Aircraft engines	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.0	29.5	29.0	29.3	28.6	27.6	233.5	8.9			
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	84.0	87.3	140.4	140.3	143.9	140.4	140.7	142.4	142.8	133.8	133.9	139.0	1,225.2	69.2		
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	13.4	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.0	7.0			
Automobiles	801	770	785	789	751	807	798	791	755	774	778	774	788	714	402	
Nonferrous metals and their products	395	392	385	401	412	424	430	432	428	426	422	417	411	449	229	
Smelting and refining, primary, of non-ferrous metals	39.4	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.2	40.2	39.3	38.6	37.5	56.4	27.6		
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum	53.0	53.8	57.1	59.8	61.7	62.4	63.7	63.0	62.8	62.0	61.5	61.7	75.8	38.8		
Clocks and watches	26.9	24.5	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.2	27.8	25.2	20.3		
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.4	17.4	17.9	15.9	14.5		
Silverware and plated ware	16.2	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	11.8	12.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	1939	
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Nonferrous metals and their products—Con.																
Lighting equipment	29.4	30.5	31.1	31.7	32.4	33.0	33.0	32.3	31.6	31.2	31.2	30.6	24.3	20.5		
Aluminum manufactures	41.9	39.7	42.8	46.2	48.9	50.6	50.8	51.1	51.3	50.9	50.6	49.7	70.4	23.5		
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	25.7	25.0	25.4	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.9	27.2	26.7	26.1	20.5	18.8		
Lumber and timber basic products ²	679	679	658	665	651	627	611	598	592	592	599	590	583	535	420	
Sawmills and logging camps	551.5	531.3	534.7	523.8	502.8	488.5	477.0	471.1	472.8	479.5	473.8	468.5	435.8	313.7		
Planing and plywood mills	127.6	126.5	128.6	126.1	124.7	122.7	121.1	120.7	119.3	119.1	116.6	114.3	99.2	79.1		
Furniture and finished lumber products ²	438	433	419	426	425	433	440	441	432	425	419	411	405	366	328	
Mattresses and bedsprings	31.5	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	31.6	31.4	31.2	30.6	31.5	30.1	29.9	21.7	20.5		
Furniture	230.3	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	233.6	235.1	230.1	227.2	223.5	220.0	216.5	200.0	177.9		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	35.5	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.9	35.2	35.1	34.3	34.2	33.6	33.3	35.4	28.3		
Caskets and other morticians' goods	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.6	18.7	17.3	17.4	14.2	13.9		
Wood preserving	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.6	12.4	12.6		
Wood, turned and shaped	31.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	33.8	34.4	32.7	31.9	30.7	30.3	30.1	26.4	24.6		
Stone, clay, and glass products ²	427	423	411	423	418	429	427	424	425	424	422	422	418	360	294	
Glass and glassware	118.2	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	121.8	119.7	122.7	122.4	122.9	124.2	123.0	99.8	71.4		
Glass products made from purchased glass	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.3	10.0		
Cement	36.8	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.2	34.7	34.6	34.9	27.1	24.4		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	74.1	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.1	70.5	70.4	69.3	69.4	70.9	70.7	52.5	58.0		
Pottery and related products	56.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.2	56.2	55.3	55.0	54.1	53.7	53.5	45.0	33.8			
Gypsum	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	4.5	4.9			
Wall board, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	8.1		
Lime	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.3	9.5		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	12.5	18.5		
Abrasives	15.9	17.0	18.7	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.3	23.4	7.7		
Asbestos products	20.4	19.3	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.3	20.5	22.0	15.9		
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturers	1,191	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,242	1,247	1,242	1,242	1,230	1,215	1,204	1,237	1,144	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	445.7	444.7	453.3	460.2	467.7	470.1	471.5	470.1	468.8	465.3	459.5	455.8	486.5	396.0		
Cotton smallwares	11.8	11.8	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	16.5	13.3		
Silk and rayon goods	90.3	88.9	90.6	91.9	94.0	95.2	95.4	95.7	95.6	94.8	93.8	93.0	95.8	119.8		
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	146.5	142.3	146.7	148.1	153.3	158.1	162.1	163.0	164.4	162.2	160.5	159.7	166.9	149.2		
Hosiery	111.2	109.2	108.0	111.9	117.0	120.1	120.0	119.0	118.5	117.5	115.8	113.8	117.1	159.1		
Knitted cloth	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.8	10.9			
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	24.4	23.3	24.2	25.7	27.4	29.4	30.1	30.4	31.7	31.5	30.8	30.4	32.3	28.1		
Knitted underwear	39.1	37.9	38.0	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.3	36.6	36.0	35.6	35.2	34.9	41.8	38.5		
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	62.2	61.4	64.0	64.6	65.4	66.3	66.4	66.0	65.0	64.8	64.1	64.1	67.9	66.9		
Carpets and rugs, wool	28.8	28.4	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.2	26.7	26.4	25.7	25.0	24.6	22.6	25.6		
Hats, fur-felt	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.3	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.0	14.6		
Jute goods, except felts	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6		
Cordage and twine	13.2	13.2	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.2	16.9	12.1		
Apparel and other finished textile products ²	1,149	1,125	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	1,120	1,119	1,090	1,079	1,063	1,065	1,049	958	790	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	294.7	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	287.5	287.8	284.6	282.7	279.8	270.3	266.6	265.9	229.6		
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	75.1	71.7	74.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	73.7	71.4	70.5	68.9	65.2	65.0	67.2	74.0		
Underwear and neckwear, men's	16.5	15.3	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.8	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.3	17.0		
Work shirts	15.2	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.5	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.0	15.2	18.5	14.1		
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	440.9	401.8	389.1	389.3	407.5	442.3	439.4	421.8	414.4	406.8	417.9	415.0	345.3	286.2		
Corsets and allied garments	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.3	15.9	16.5	18.8		
Millinery	23.6	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	26.2	26.0	24.2	22.5	20.2	24.3	24.6	23.3	25.5		
Handkerchiefs	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.7	5.1		
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	27.8	23.6	22.5	22.2	22.3	23.5	24.8	25.7	26.9	29.5	30.2	28.2	25.2	17.8		
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	29.5	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	30.1	29.5	24.0	11.2		
Textile bags	27.2	26.8	27.1	27.8	28.3	29.4	29.7	29.3	29.8	28.9	28.2	27.1	19.6	12.6		
Leather and leather products ²	364	360	349	346	345	358	363	364	362	362	357	355	358	340	347	
Leather	46.0	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.3	45.8	45.4	43.3	44.0	44.4	46.5	50.0		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	19.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.3	20.1	19.2	20.0		
Boots and shoes	223.4	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	224.4	224.2	222.6	221.7	218.6	216.3	219.3	205.6	230.9		
Leather gloves and mittens	12.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.9	15.4	10.0		
Trunks and suitcases	12.8	11.7	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.6	13.7	8.3		
Food	1,376	1,299	1,203	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,055	1,059	1,098	1,139	1,141	1,091	1,175	1,056	855	
Slaughtering and meat packing	150.8	150.5	145.9	143.3	139.4	143.5	148.9	154.4	150.7	138.9	84.4	94.8	164.6	120.5		
Butter	25.1	25.7	25.6	2												

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	1939	
Nondurable goods—Continued																
Foods—Continued																
Sugar refining, cane.....	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	13.2	14.6	14.9	12.5	11.5	12.3	13.9	14.2		
Sugar, beet.....	8.7	6.7	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.0	9.2	16.1	22.0	19.5	8.0	8.4	10.4		
Confectionery.....	54.8	50.3	53.0	54.6	56.7	56.4	55.4	56.9	58.6	57.1	55.8	52.2	56.1	49.7		
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....	32.8	29.5	26.7	25.0	23.8	22.7	22.4	22.5	23.1	23.2	23.0	24.1	27.1	21.3		
Malt liquors.....	62.9	61.3	58.6	55.6	54.1	52.8	52.4	52.7	53.7	53.3	53.0	54.2	45.6	36.1		
Canning and preserving.....	206.7	145.5	91.3	79.9	79.9	76.5	81.7	94.6	115.8	131.9	173.3	245.0	133.7	134.5		
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	85	84	84	83	82	86	89	90	92	91	89	87	91	93	
Cigarettes.....	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	34.5	33.9	33.7	33.9	27.4		
Cigars.....	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.1	42.1	41.8	42.9	42.3	41.4	40.0	42.7	50.9		
Tobacco(chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	8.4	9.2		
Paper and allied products ²	381	380	373	381	385	387	387	386	387	383	376	372	324	265		
Paper and pulp.....	196.5	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	193.5	193.4	192.4	191.8	190.0	187.7	186.8	160.3	137.8		
Paper goods, other.....	56.8	56.5	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.9	56.8	56.1	50.2	37.7		
Envelopes.....	17.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.2	8.7		
Paper bags.....	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.3	13.1	11.1		
Paper boxes.....	95.6	92.6	97.0	98.2	101.6	102.7	102.7	103.0	104.3	103.2	100.4	98.2	89.6	69.3		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ²	429	426	422	423	422	421	421	420	417	420	415	410	401	331	328	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	143.4	144.2	142.0	141.2	139.9	138.7	137.3	135.3	136.7	135.0	133.9	131.7	113.0	118.7		
Printing, book and job.....	175.7	176.4	175.8	175.1	176.3	176.7	177.9	178.0	178.0	176.5	174.3	170.1	138.7	127.6		
Lithographing.....	32.6	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.0	31.6	25.9	26.3		
Bookbinding.....	38.4	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.5	36.9	35.6	34.3	29.4	25.8			
Chemicals and allied products.....	563	551	547	543	561	565	569	568	564	555	550	539	530	734	288	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	36.2	35.9	37.0	37.4	37.3	37.3	36.8	36.3	36.4	35.9	36.0	36.0	29.5			
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....	50.9	51.3	52.3	53.3	53.9	54.3	54.0	54.2	53.8	53.5	53.1	52.1	45.5			
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.5	12.4	12.6	12.2	11.5	10.4		
Soap.....	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.1	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.2	13.3	13.6		
Rayon and allied products.....	58.0	58.0	50.0	58.5	58.3	58.4	59.1	58.9	58.6	58.9	57.8	57.4	52.1	48.3		
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....	124.6	125.8	126.7	125.4	125.3	124.6	124.2	124.3	122.9	120.5	118.1	116.6	116.7	69.6		
Explosives and safety fuses.....	13.8	12.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.8	90.5	7.3		
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	4.0		
Ammunition, small-arms.....	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.4	154.1	4.3		
Fireworks.....	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	28.2	1.2		
Cottonseed oil.....	10.9	9.7	9.9	11.0	13.0	15.0	16.5	17.3	18.9	20.5	17.5	13.0	17.7	15.2		
Fertilizers.....	21.5	20.4	21.5	25.6	27.4	28.8	27.9	25.6	23.1	22.1	22.0	22.3	22.7	18.8		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	162	163	160	158	154	155	155	154	155	155	155	157	125	106		
Petroleum refining.....	103.0	103.0	101.4	100.4	97.6	98.7	98.5	98.3	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.8	80.6	72.8		
Coke and byproducts.....	27.1	27.1	26.7	26.3	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	25.7	25.8	25.9	24.6	21.7		
Paving materials.....	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.4		
Roofing materials.....	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6	9.6	8.0			
Rubber products ²	216	216	212	219	223	234	238	240	240	242	240	236	229	194	121	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	117.5	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	125.5	126.6	127.7	129.0	129.2	127.1	122.6	90.1	54.2		
Rubber boots and shoes.....	18.8	20.0	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	23.2	23.0	22.4	21.4	21.0	23.8	14.8		
Rubber goods, other.....	79.2	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	88.3	89.5	89.6	88.8	87.1	85.2	79.9	51.9			
Miscellaneous industries.....	435	425	416	427	431	440	446	443	439	448	445	441	433	445	214	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....	19.1	19.2	19.6	19.4	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.4	19.4	20.6	20.9	71.2	11.1		
Photographic apparatus.....	26.5	26.7	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	29.2	17.3		
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....	19.1	19.4	20.2	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.2	27.3	11.6		
Pianos, organs, and parts.....	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.4	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.4	10.0	7.6		
Games, toys, and dolls.....	26.8	25.1	24.3	23.8	23.8	23.1	21.9	21.3	24.2	25.2	24.3	23.6	15.6	18.7		
Buttons.....	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0		
Fire extinguishers.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.6	1.0		

¹ Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering production and related workers. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated below, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by final 1945 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry groups	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947
Paper and allied products.....	Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947
Rubber products.....	Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.			
	1943															
All manufacturing	156.7	153.8	149.9	151.4	150.6	152.9	154.0	153.7	152.7	152.8	152.0	149.6	149.5	177.7		
Durable goods	179.5	177.1	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	180.9	180.1	178.0	177.0	176.7	173.9	173.1	241.7		
Nondurable goods	138.7	135.4	130.3	129.1	129.1	130.9	132.8	133.0	132.8	133.6	132.5	130.4	130.9	127.4		
<i>Durable goods</i>																
Iron and steel and their products	159.3	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	158.1	157.5	156.5	153.4	154.0	151.2	152.7	177.6		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	129.5	128.2	128.0	126.4	125.3	124.2	124.4	123.5	120.2	124.0	121.9	123.6	133.0			
Gray-iron and semi-steel castings	143.9	143.3	146.0	146.7	148.1	149.1	149.1	147.4	144.5	144.0	140.2	140.5	139.4			
Malleable-iron castings	146.3	139.1	140.9	143.2	142.1	142.3	141.1	139.2	134.1	137.5	135.5	135.1	146.8			
Steel castings	161.5	158.1	161.7	164.4	164.3	164.4	164.4	165.4	167.7	171.3	170.3	162.0	168.5	275.8		
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	124.0	122.2	123.7	124.2	120.5	122.4	121.8	120.0	116.2	117.6	115.7	113.4	100.8			
Tin cans and other tinware	148.1	138.1	133.4	131.7	132.0	129.4	130.1	131.0	130.5	129.9	132.9	141.1	102.0			
Wire drawn from purchased rods	138.6	137.7	139.9	119.6	139.6	135.0	137.3	138.8	135.9	136.3	132.7	135.7	163.8			
Wirework	131.4	130.4	130.3	129.0	136.4	139.3	130.6	137.7	133.4	134.6	135.9	136.0	108.0			
Cutlery and edge tools	149.5	138.4	151.4	165.8	175.2	180.8	180.7	180.5	179.8	177.3	167.4	167.7	141.3			
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	157.5	154.5	164.6	161.6	174.0	176.2	174.6	174.1	175.0	172.4	174.9	172.2	181.5			
Hardware	133.0	135.2	138.9	140.5	141.3	142.8	141.9	140.4	139.0	139.0	135.5	133.0	127.1			
Plumbers' supplies	115.9	115.5	117.8	121.8	124.9	123.8	124.7	122.2	120.8	118.6	95.4	113.9	93.5			
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	139.6	133.7	136.6	136.6	136.1	139.3	137.6	136.2	131.7	134.4	130.8	128.8	120.6			
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	150.0	147.8	157.2	159.9	166.5	173.1	173.2	173.5	168.3	169.7	165.7	161.3	195.6			
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	149.8	146.5	148.9	150.9	152.8	154.9	153.9	152.9	152.2	150.7	147.7	146.7	160.5			
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work	167.8	164.8	165.3	166.1	165.9	165.6	162.9	162.0	160.8	160.3	155.2	157.9	200.0			
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	130.8	121.1	120.3	117.1	126.8	129.7	130.7	131.3	130.2	131.0	129.2	131.3	164.9			
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	147.7	144.4	148.1	150.0	151.4	150.6	151.5	150.7	148.3	147.1	143.8	142.9	203.1			
Forgings, iron and steel	174.9	173.3	176.7	174.0	177.7	178.3	177.8	175.0	173.9	173.9	172.1	170.1	261.3			
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	150.7	148.1	151.5	160.3	162.4	158.8	165.2	161.9	158.0	164.8	156.3	159.9	308.4			
Screw-machine products and wood screws	154.8	157.6	163.7	165.6	171.9	173.6	174.5	173.9	173.0	173.2	171.6	168.3	292.9			
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	101.5	102.2	100.7	104.1	104.6	101.4	99.7	102.9	100.1	103.8	104.0	102.7	129.1			
Firearms	271.4	286.7	283.3	282.8	287.0	283.7	286.6	282.8	280.6	284.0	284.3	284.1	1321.8			
Electrical machinery	218.9	215.6	218.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	231.3	232.0	230.8	230.6	227.6	223.4	217.3	285.9		
Electrical equipment	169.1	169.6	174.1	170.3	172.7	175.3	176.0	174.6	174.1	172.0	170.1	166.0	254.6			
Radios and phonographs	184.7	178.3	188.1	196.9	205.4	211.5	212.7	213.3	215.0	210.2	203.4	195.7	263.7			
Communication equipment	240.8	243.0	251.9	210.7	220.3	285.2	287.0	287.6	288.4	287.0	282.0	277.0	343.6			
Machinery, except electrical	224.3	222.2	217.9	224.2	225.9	226.6	225.1	223.5	222.0	219.6	217.7	214.0	210.3	244.7		
Machinery and machine-shop products	185.9	184.5	188.7	189.6	190.8	190.6	190.3	188.8	187.6	186.7	183.0	179.5	242.4			
Engines and turbines	232.1	230.7	231.3	238.3	240.6	244.4	243.8	243.5	244.5	244.5	240.1	242.6	368.6			
Tractors	178.0	181.7	181.9	177.6	176.0	174.8	175.9	175.2	174.2	171.6	171.8	166.4	167.5			
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	181.6	176.3	184.9	180.6	177.9	168.6	168.4	165.7	161.0	161.0	156.3	152.1	148.1	135.7		
Machine tools	141.6	136.8	145.9	150.5	156.1	158.4	161.1	163.2	165.3	164.6	169.2	169.2	299.5			
Machine-tool accessories	168.5	166.8	178.4	183.4	190.0	194.8	199.2	204.0	204.8	205.9	203.6	201.0	351.3			
Textile machinery	163.8	164.9	176.7	175.3	172.6	171.7	169.5	166.2	161.4	158.5	154.7	152.3	130.1			
Pumps and pumping equipment	229.6	232.6	242.0	243.3	245.8	246.6	245.1	242.7	243.1	240.6	237.0	237.1	317.0			
Typewriters	156.0	100.1	111.7	146.7	144.4	144.0	142.0	139.8	137.2	137.2	131.6	126.6	73.8			
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines	204.3	188.8	191.6	206.9	205.7	202.4	196.8	191.2	189.3	185.2	179.9	175.8	177.0			
Washing machines, wringers and dryers, domestic	197.0	103.6	198.6	193.9	190.1	184.5	178.4	169.6	166.8	168.2	160.3	158.7	178.8			
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	119.3	151.4	136.1	134.4	146.7	144.5	142.1	138.6	136.2	133.6	130.8	128.3	136.6			
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	221.2	217.4	222.6	211.4	207.4	201.0	190.8	194.1	185.6	182.6	180.6	171.2	154.9			
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	257.4	247.2	248.9	201.8	203.7	300.8	296.7	297.6	298.4	298.2	292.4	287.8	286.8	1580.1		
Locomotives	373.3	366.0	376.0	367.4	388.0	402.3	416.3	410.9	418.8	419.4	423.6	419.4	526.8			
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	220.5	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	220.3	218.2	208.6	207.2	205.2	197.6	195.4	246.5			
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	329.3	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	355.8	357.6	362.8	364.8	368.8	360.9	351.6	2003.5			
Aircraft engines	299.0	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	314.9	321.8	331.4	326.2	329.8	321.8	310.5	2625.7			
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	211.3	126.1	202.7	202.7	207.8	202.8	203.3	205.7	206.2	193.2	193.3	200.8	1769.4			
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	192.2	186.0	190.8	183.6	184.0	184.0	179.4	175.1	173.6	168.1	165.0	158.0	143.7			
Automobiles	199.2	191.3	195.0	196.2	186.5	200.5	198.2	196.6	187.7	192.3	193.3	192.3	196.0	177.5		
Nonferrous metals and their products	172.1	170.9	168.2	175.1	179.6	184.8	187.5	188.5	186.9	185.8	184.0	182.0	179.5	196.0		
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	142.4	146.3	145.0	143.2	147.6	148.2	148.5	145.5	145.4	142.1	139.9	135.6	204.3			
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum	136.5	138.6	147.2	154.0	158.8	160.7	164.0	162.2	161.7	159.7	158.4	159.0	195.2			
Clocks and watches	132.6	120.5	134.6	135.9	138.0	138.5	140.7	139.3	139.1	140.5	138.8	136.8	124.2			
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	114.8	111.0	114.1	115.8	118.9	122.8	123.5	124.0	123.9	120.3	120.8</td					

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	
Durable goods—Continued															
Furniture and finished lumber products ²	133.5	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	134.2	134.5	131.8	129.6	127.7	125.2	123.5	111.7	
Mattresses and bedsprings	153.5	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	154.4	153.2	152.3	149.3	153.6	146.7	145.6	105.9		
Furniture	129.4	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	131.3	132.1	129.3	127.7	125.6	123.7	121.7	112.4		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	125.4	123.8	127.6	128.3	128.9	126.6	124.1	123.8	121.1	120.7	118.8	117.6	125.0		
Caskets and other morticians' goods	126.9	136.0	138.1	138.8	140.6	144.3	143.0	142.8	141.0	134.7	124.7	124.9	102.4		
Wood preserving	150.6	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	142.1	143.3	140.4	134.0	131.6	131.6	131.9	98.7		
Wood, turned and shaped	128.2	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	137.5	140.0	133.0	129.9	124.9	123.1	122.4	107.4		
Stone, clay, and glass products ³	145.5	144.0	140.2	144.0	142.6	146.0	145.3	144.5	144.9	144.4	143.9	143.8	142.5	122.5	
Glass and glassware	165.7	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	170.8	167.8	171.0	171.5	172.2	174.0	172.4	139.9		
Glass products made from purchased glass	118.9	122.1	124.3	127.6	132.8	133.7	133.4	131.7	129.3	127.1	123.7	119.7	113.1		
Cement	151.1	146.5	145.0	121.8	145.5	143.3	143.6	143.9	144.6	142.6	141.9	143.1	111.5		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	127.7	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	122.5	121.4	121.3	119.4	119.5	122.1	121.7	90.5		
Pottery and related products	165.9	160.4	164.1	165.6	166.0	166.1	166.2	163.6	162.5	160.0	158.6	158.2	132.9		
Gypsum	123.5	124.2	121.7	115.2	119.6	119.1	123.0	123.9	124.8	124.1	117.2	119.7	91.2		
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	145.3	141.3	137.6	135.9	132.8	133.7	136.4	136.3	136.8	135.7	133.1	133.1	137.2		
Lime	96.5	97.5	98.6	99.3	97.6	95.3	95.3	94.2	93.6	95.2	94.7	94.1	98.7		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	99.4	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	95.6	94.2	91.4	93.6	93.2	92.8	94.1	67.4		
Abrasives	205.6	220.0	242.2	250.4	253.7	260.0	260.3	262.0	260.0	259.0	256.2	249.7	302.2		
Asbestos products	128.5	121.2	130.2	131.3	132.5	134.5	135.0	136.2	136.4	136.0	134.1	129.0	138.2		
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	104.2	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.0	108.6	109.1	108.6	108.6	107.6	106.2	105.2	108.2	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	112.6	112.3	114.5	116.2	118.1	118.7	119.1	118.7	118.4	117.5	116.0	115.1	122.9		
Cotton smallwares	88.9	88.9	92.8	98.8	102.8	106.4	108.4	110.0	109.0	107.5	108.8	107.5	123.6		
Silk and rayon goods	75.3	74.2	75.6	76.7	78.4	79.5	79.6	79.9	79.8	79.1	78.3	77.6	70.9		
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	98.2	95.4	98.3	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.6	109.2	110.2	108.7	107.5	107.0	111.9		
Hosiery	69.9	68.7	67.9	70.4	73.6	75.5	75.5	74.8	74.5	73.9	72.8	71.6	73.6		
Knitted cloth	86.2	82.0	83.5	85.4	89.9	94.4	95.3	95.7	99.6	102.9	102.3	102.2	107.7		
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	86.7	83.0	86.2	91.3	97.5	104.4	107.0	108.0	112.7	112.7	112.0	109.6	108.0	115.0	
Knitted underwear	101.4	98.2	98.5	97.4	98.4	98.2	96.7	94.9	93.4	92.4	91.3	90.6	108.6		
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	93.0	91.9	95.7	96.7	97.8	99.2	99.3	98.7	97.2	96.9	95.9	95.9	101.6		
Carpets and rugs, wool	112.4	110.9	111.2	110.4	109.5	108.8	106.3	104.4	103.1	100.3	97.9	96.1	88.3		
Hats, fur-felt	76.4	73.9	76.9	75.3	70.7	81.7	82.2	85.7	81.7	80.6	79.1	78.0	68.9		
Jute goods, except felts	73.5	101.3	104.6	106.8	106.1	108.0	107.8	105.2	102.3	101.2	106.4	105.7	107.5		
Cordage and twine	109.4	109.0	113.9	116.4	119.8	121.6	123.7	124.0	127.2	125.8	127.2	125.5	139.3		
Apparel and other finished textile products ³	145.6	142.5	131.7	131.4	135.0	141.9	141.7	138.0	136.6	134.6	134.9	132.9	121.4		
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	128.3	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	125.2	125.3	123.9	123.1	121.8	117.7	116.1	115.8		
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	101.6	96.9	100.5	98.9	99.1	100.2	99.6	96.5	95.3	93.1	88.2	87.9	90.9		
Underwear and neckwear, men's	97.0	90.2	99.2	102.4	105.9	107.0	108.8	107.9	111.1	109.6	109.0	105.1	96.3		
Work shirts	107.8	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	116.9	118.7	115.6	112.8	112.8	108.7	106.4	131.3		
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	154.0	140.4	135.9	136.0	142.4	154.5	153.5	147.4	144.8	142.1	146.0	145.0	120.6		
Corsets and allied garments	93.4	90.1	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.1	90.5	89.7	90.1	88.2	86.8	84.6	88.1		
Millinery	92.6	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	102.6	101.9	95.0	88.2	79.2	95.1	96.6	91.5		
Handkerchiefs	90.6	82.9	90.8	93.1	94.8	96.4	95.2	91.6	91.1	87.1	86.6	82.9	113.1		
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	156.7	132.8	126.9	124.7	125.7	132.5	130.5	144.6	151.6	166.2	169.8	158.9	141.9		
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	260.0	238.5	250.2	262.0	259.4	257.0	257.0	260.2	265.4	262.6	260.3	264.0	214.9		
Textile bags	216.0	212.5	214.6	220.6	224.3	233.4	235.4	232.7	236.1	228.9	223.9	214.9	155.7		
Leather and leather products ²	104.8	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	104.7	104.9	104.4	104.4	102.9	102.2	103.1	91.8	
Leather	91.9	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.0	92.6	91.6	90.7	86.6	87.9	88.8	92.9		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	96.3	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	101.3	100.8	101.8	103.0	103.6	101.5	100.8	96.0		
Boots and shoes	96.7	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	97.2	97.1	96.4	96.0	94.7	93.7	95.0	80.0		
Leather gloves and mittens	128.1	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	126.8	128.3	130.8	137.1	139.5	140.0	139.2	153.7		
Trunks and suitcases	153.9	141.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	163.9	164.7	166.5	176.7	178.1	179.9	175.0	161.2		
Food	161.1	152.0	140.8	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5	123.9	128.4	133.3	133.5	127.7	137.5	123.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing	125.1	124.9	121.1	118.9	115.7	119.1	123.5	128.1	125.0	115.3	70.0	78.6	136.6		
Butter	139.7	143.4	142.3	139.1	132.8	127.2	124.7	123.1	130.6	136.1	138.5	139.8	121.8		
Condensed and evaporated milk	155.9	161.8	162.1	154.5	148.2	140.4	137.9	134.6	132.5	135.4	140.7	146.6	134.2		
Ice cream	138.7	141.6	140.7	127.9	117.9	108.7	104.4	102.3	104.4	107.2	111.9	120.2	95.0		
Flour	123.8	123.6	119.0	116.1	121.3	122.5	123.2	123.9	124.8	123.5	119.9	115.2			
Feeds, prepared	150.6	149.5	146.8	139.3	142.3	144.8	140.4	142.1	137.6	141.5	140.7	136.2	141.0		
Cereal preparations	142.1	136.3	127.6	124.4	137.5	131.9	131.9	137.0	145.0	147.0	145.1	146.0	132.4		
Baking	109.3	108.7	107.2	106.5	107.2	106.2	105.7	107.9	109.6	107.9	104.6	104.6	110.1		
Sugar refining, cane	117.3	117.3	115.3	111.6	108.0	101.6	93.0	103.2	105						

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	
Paper and allied products ²	143.5	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	145.9	145.9	145.6	145.7	144.3	141.7	140.0	122.2	
Paper and pulp	142.6	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	140.4	140.4	139.6	139.2	137.9	136.2	135.6	116.3	116.3	
Paper goods, other	150.4	149.7	153.6	153.4	154.1	153.7	153.5	153.0	153.6	153.4	150.5	148.8	133.1	133.1	
Envelopes	136.0	132.7	136.6	137.6	138.0	137.7	137.7	137.0	137.7	135.4	131.1	129.2	116.9	116.9	
Paper bags	161.8	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	175.8	177.7	180.0	176.9	172.4	168.6	165.0	118.0	118.0	
Paper boxes	137.9	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	148.2	148.1	148.5	150.4	148.8	144.9	141.6	129.3	129.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ³	130.7	129.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	128.5	128.2	128.1	127.2	127.9	126.6	125.0	122.3	100.8	
Newspapers and periodicals	120.8	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	116.9	115.7	114.0	115.2	113.7	112.8	111.0	95.2	95.2	
Printing, book and job	137.7	138.2	137.8	137.2	138.1	138.4	139.4	139.5	139.5	138.3	136.0	133.2	108.7	108.7	
Lithographing	124.0	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	124.7	124.9	123.7	124.7	123.6	121.9	120.1	98.5	98.5	
Bookbinding	148.9	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	143.7	142.6	141.7	143.1	141.1	138.2	133.1	114.1	114.1	
Chemicals and allied products	195.2	199.1	189.8	188.5	194.8	196.2	197.5	197.1	195.6	192.5	190.9	187.2	184.0	254.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	128.6	127.7	131.6	132.9	132.7	132.4	130.6	129.0	129.2	127.7	127.9	127.8	104.8	104.8	
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	185.6	187.2	190.9	194.4	196.7	198.2	196.9	197.8	196.4	195.4	193.8	190.0	166.1	166.1	
Perfumes and cosmetics	90.3	87.1	89.9	89.3	93.5	99.7	103.3	105.6	110.8	120.0	121.8	118.0	110.5	110.5	
Soap	113.5	113.1	114.7	112.2	112.4	113.2	111.2	107.1	105.5	101.3	100.8	104.5	98.0	98.0	
Rayon and allied products	120.1	120.1	103.6	121.3	120.8	121.0	122.3	122.0	121.3	121.9	119.8	118.8	107.9	107.9	
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	179.2	180.8	182.1	180.3	180.1	179.1	178.6	178.6	176.7	173.3	169.8	167.6	167.7	167.7	
Explosives and safety fuses	190.0	176.6	190.9	191.8	192.1	191.0	188.3	184.9	177.4	174.6	178.2	176.9	1248.4	1248.4	
Compressed and liquefied gases	160.2	156.4	159.6	155.4	152.6	149.7	151.1	147.9	144.0	146.0	133.6	143.7	160.2	160.2	
Ammunition, small-arms	158.7	159.4	163.4	161.7	157.6	156.0	155.4	155.9	155.8	159.8	160.9	174.1	361.0	361.0	
Fireworks	175.2	205.3	247.6	253.5	248.8	228.5	231.0	258.9	298.7	305.9	290.2	272.5	2434.9	2434.9	
Cottonseed oil	71.9	63.6	65.2	72.3	85.3	99.0	108.3	114.1	124.4	134.7	115.3	85.6	116.7	116.7	
Fertilizers	114.6	108.6	114.4	136.3	146.2	153.4	148.8	136.6	122.8	117.7	117.1	118.7	120.9	120.9	
Products of petroleum and coal	153.4	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	145.9	146.0	145.4	146.1	146.6	146.8	147.8	117.6	
Petroleum refining	141.5	141.4	139.2	137.9	134.0	135.4	135.2	135.0	136.4	136.0	136.2	137.0	110.6	110.6	
Coke and byproducts	125.0	125.1	123.2	121.4	119.2	120.2	117.9	115.3	118.3	118.9	119.3	113.6	113.6	113.6	
Paving materials	93.5	79.2	73.8	77.1	76.3	72.5	68.2	67.4	67.6	72.5	82.6	95.5	64.3	64.3	
Roofing materials	162.7	163.1	157.9	155.3	152.7	150.5	152.9	154.4	155.8	157.2	157.1	156.6	119.2	119.2	
Rubber products	178.5	178.2	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	166.5	198.2	198.8	200.1	198.8	194.8	189.1	160.3	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	216.6	212.3	217.0	220.0	227.0	231.4	233.3	235.5	237.9	238.3	234.4	226.0	166.1	166.1	
Rubber boots and shoes	126.5	134.4	143.9	153.6	158.4	160.1	160.2	156.5	154.8	151.0	144.0	141.5	160.5	160.5	
Rubber goods, other	152.8	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	170.2	172.6	172.8	173.4	171.3	167.9	164.3	154.1	154.1	
Miscellaneous industries	177.8	173.5	170.2	174.4	176.3	179.8	182.1	180.9	179.3	183.2	182.0	180.2	176.9	181.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific) and fire-control equipment	172.3	173.3	177.6	175.6	180.3	181.0	181.8	182.0	184.3	175.9	186.4	188.8	644.3	644.3	
Photographic apparatus	153.7	154.7	151.3	149.2	147.6	147.2	146.4	146.5	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.7	168.9	168.9	
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	164.6	167.2	173.7	177.6	179.9	183.4	186.2	187.9	188.5	185.7	185.4	182.0	235.0	235.0	
Pianos, organs, and parts	130.4	136.7	139.8	139.1	139.7	142.1	139.2	136.5	124.7	129.9	127.0	124.0	131.3	131.3	
Games, toys, and dolls	143.6	134.7	130.4	127.5	127.4	123.7	117.5	114.2	129.9	134.9	130.4	126.3	83.8	83.8	
Buttons	72.3	68.0	74.9	78.4	82.8	85.8	87.5	91.7	95.5	93.0	96.4	96.3	98.1	98.1	
Fire extinguishers	196.8	203.0	206.7	203.6	210.7	225.0	227.3	214.7	219.6	213.3	208.2	212.3	767.9	767.9	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	
All manufacturing	337.2	322.4	313.9	319.6	312.2	310.7	314.1	310.6	307.3	306.2	298.2	292.8	290.3	334.4	
Durable goods	372.8	357.2	350.4	365.9	353.8	349.9	349.9	344.6	340.0	337.3	331.1	328.1	323.3	469.5	
Nondurable goods	302.4	288.4	278.1	274.2	271.5	272.3	279.2	277.4	275.3	275.8	266.0	258.3	258.1	202.3	
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products	325.7	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	294.2	287.9	287.9	276.2	280.8	273.7	273.6	311.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	250.4	235.3	247.0	236.2	219.8	212.8	209.3	208.9	193.9	208.7	203.2	206.3	222.3	222.3	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings	303.3	313.7	326.3	325.8	317.6	320.0	317.1	317.1	307.8	299.6	294.0	291.7	256.7	256.7	
Malleable-iron castings	312.5	314.9	329.2	324.7	313.4	310.0	307.5	302.8	283.8	294.4	292.5	287.5	273.4	273.4	
Steel castings	313.2	315.1	321.8	316.6	308.9	304.6	293.0	302.8	315.4	291.0	297.5	484.4	484.4		
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	281.5	292.3	310.7	309.7	281.7	287.5	282.1	286.7	259.9	262.4	253.5	239.9	174.2	174.2	
Tin cans and other tinware	331.1	294.7	263.7	250.4	248.5	243.3	238.7	242.8	244.5	232.6	248.8	274.1	161.6	161.6	
Wire drawn from purchased rods	251.5	238.1	263.7	219.3	247.6	237.1	241.1	247.7	239.6	240.7	231.3				

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	
	1943													1943	
Durable goods—Continued															
Iron and steel and their products—Continued															
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	325.9	315.0	347.7	340.0	361.4	362.8	355.6	361.3	360.8	348.8	355.8	346.8	334.1		
Hardware	287.9	296.6	304.8	306.3	301.2	300.2	298.6	291.9	286.2	281.5	278.3	266.6	245.8		
Plumbers' supplies	220.7	231.2	231.7	230.1	238.3	234.7	229.6	237.6	226.7	216.2	173.2	196.7	158.6		
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified	280.9	274.9	282.6	279.4	276.8	281.8	274.0	277.9	264.8	265.0	258.9	247.5	206.9		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	289.2	295.9	321.0	312.7	327.0	336.2	331.8	331.2	312.7	328.4	325.5	306.7	353.8		
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	327.6	318.6	325.8	329.1	323.5	325.0	313.9	318.3	320.9	303.2	300.7	280.3	300.6		
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work	335.5	317.0	325.5	315.2	307.2	305.8	293.2	287.9	293.0	275.3	273.9	274.8	364.3		
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	272.0	242.8	249.0	247.9	254.3	263.0	253.4	253.8	257.4	250.2	247.9	250.1	292.6		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	291.3	281.5	303.7	302.3	289.5	284.5	287.2	277.4	272.9	270.3	263.9	246.2	374.5		
Forgings, iron and steel	331.3	337.8	359.9	346.2	350.3	356.2	351.7	341.0	333.2	323.6	318.6	306.1	497.6		
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted	291.3	297.7	300.5	302.7	290.5	289.9	293.6	292.9	285.8	295.5	261.9	279.9	578.5		
Screw-machine products and wood screws	317.9	327.8	345.5	346.1	355.5	362.7	354.8	355.0	351.3	349.6	349.0	332.5	548.0		
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums	251.6	251.6	215.2	251.4	249.8	240.7	237.0	232.4	231.9	237.2	223.0	214.5	242.3		
Firearms	581.1	615.2	616.9	604.5	594.6	598.0	584.2	573.5	568.0	569.9	553.2	573.2	2,881.7		
Electrical machinery	442.2	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	429.6	422.9	425.6	430.2	416.0	408.1	357.2	488.0	
Electrical equipment	330.4	333.0	343.8	327.8	317.0	322.3	315.2	317.2	317.0	308.3	303.7	297.7	444.7		
Radios and phonographs	385.0	386.4	390.1	413.0	409.1	419.7	415.7	423.2	447.7	427.3	408.5	390.0	472.3		
Communication equipment	438.5	437.0	445.0	349.3	350.0	524.3	528.1	530.3	535.8	521.3	521.5	504.9	503.1		
Machinery, except electrical	442.6	426.7	420.7	434.6	429.5	423.0	416.6	409.6	406.6	399.9	390.1	388.0	376.2	443.7	
Machinery and machine-shop products	360.2	356.1	367.9	362.6	357.6	354.9	352.0	350.3	346.7	336.8	333.5	322.3	430.9		
Engines and turbines	513.1	493.6	502.7	502.2	495.4	497.5	493.1	491.7	500.8	492.4	481.7	484.5	758.3		
Tractors	303.1	312.9	310.2	302.8	288.3	277.2	273.6	273.3	271.3	269.9	269.0	254.1	256.7		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	370.1	361.5	371.9	344.3	333.2	312.5	308.3	294.9	291.1	280.7	277.2	260.8	266.0		
Machine tools	250.8	239.9	262.6	263.6	269.7	275.6	278.9	282.7	200.7	285.5	291.9	285.5	503.9		
Machine-tool accessories	279.8	281.8	305.4	311.6	320.4	326.7	332.5	342.7	351.0	343.4	343.3	336.0	577.8		
Textile machinery	333.2	349.6	370.9	363.7	351.8	353.2	347.3	337.3	321.7	301.1	298.3	290.5	230.1		
Pumps and pumping equipment	475.1	479.2	494.4	490.7	485.2	489.6	485.3	466.5	467.8	451.1	452.8	440.0	648.8		
Typewriters	327.0	206.2	233.5	309.1	295.4	287.7	282.6	276.2	270.1	279.0	261.6	248.1	143.8		
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines	420.7	386.5	394.2	417.3	415.5	401.1	388.5	355.7	347.2	352.0	336.0	331.8	341.6		
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic	382.3	391.7	404.2	392.7	377.5	355.6	323.5	326.8	306.2	291.7	301.2	287.9	301.5		
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial	251.7	327.8	297.4	280.2	296.0	296.0	287.6	278.1	273.0	260.5	255.0	243.1	282.3		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment	404.1	422.1	427.5	394.5	387.9	359.4	325.0	345.7	306.4	301.9	311.4	293.3	264.5		
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	501.5	482.1	483.0	560.3	561.3	565.3	556.9	558.2	562.6	571.2	531.1	542.3	524.1	3080.3	
Locomotives	806.6	757.2	774.7	757.0	705.4	723.7	827.2	797.2	876.0	836.8	895.6	846.8	1107.3		
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	434.2	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	446.0	440.2	411.2	408.8	406.6	386.2	364.5	457.9		
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines	637.6	622.4	621.5	639.2	657.2	662.2	667.8	668.7	683.3	680.4	681.3	663.9	3496.3		
Aircraft engines	518.6	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	479.9	506.8	535.0	533.7	484.3	530.2	507.8	4528.7		
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	237.5	243.8	394.3	395.6	399.1	386.0	377.9	395.8	399.1	336.8	353.7	346.6	3594.7		
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	385.7	379.4	383.6	363.1	349.0	349.5	327.6	318.5	346.7	318.4	317.5	290.9	253.6		
Automobiles	376.8	340.1	348.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	347.7	337.3	321.1	328.9	325.7	324.3	330.3	321.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products	344.4	332.9	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	359.0	360.0	354.8	356.3	345.3	338.8	331.8	354.5	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals	288.6	296.5	296.3	285.4	282.7	281.9	278.9	269.7	271.2	256.8	250.6	247.1	353.9		
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum	249.0	260.1	279.7	283.4	294.6	299.4	307.0	301.4	301.9	290.0	286.6	284.7	353.4		
Clocks and watches	288.8	260.0	299.5	296.0	299.1	301.1	306.2	296.0	306.3	309.6	301.6	289.7	238.4		
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings	210.1	194.5	212.4	215.4	220.2	232.8	233.9	236.8	250.5	231.0	235.5	237.3	165.1		
Silverware and plated ware	287.0	281.0	290.4	287.4	284.1	286.5	279.5	279.2	275.8	261.4	257.5	250.9	165.4		
Lighting equipment	267.2	270.1	289.4	295.5	283.6	288.9	297.5	285.7	272.5	271.2	264.6	260.6	207.2		
Aluminum manufactures	323.4	299.0	327.0	348.1	369.1	382.9	375.0	381.8	384.5	373.7	362.0	358.1	591.6		
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	287.5	276.2	282.0	275.7	274.6	273.4	275.3	277.4	281.9	278.0	280.8	261.7	277.7		
Lumber and timber basic products ²	385.7	387.3	359.8	374.9	351.4	323.4	310.1	310.7	292.4	290.6	284.7	290.0	285.2	215.1	
Sawmills and logging camps	430.4	397.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	334.5	333.4	309.2	306.9	305.7	315.0	309.8	238.3		
Planing and plywood mills	362.9	345.1	366.5	350.5	333.9	323.3	318.9	311.5	308.6	291.3	294.8	280.8	197.8		
Furniture and finished lumber products ²	305.0	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	292.0	292.0	283.1	279.1	268.5	264.2	254.4	183.9	
Mattresses and bedsprings	323.0	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	303.6	306.8	308.4	306.9	305.8	297.2	280.8	165.7		
Furniture	284.7	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	288.8	289.1	278.8	273.4	263.7	260.1	249.9	185.3		
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	305.4	301.8	313.4	304.0	298.4	284.7	281.0	278.5	279.7	266.3	267.8	257.4	215.8		
Caskets and other morticians' goods	268.9	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	281.7	276.6	274.8	271.9						

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued
[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943		
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																
Gypsum	260.4	260.2	243.6	228.4	230.6	235.9	239.3	244.0	245.1	241.5	233.2	231.0	151.7			
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	353.9	333.6	327.6	315.6	305.9	296.0	308.3	291.0	300.1	290.1	281.7	284.7	223.8			
Lime	236.0	230.4	237.8	232.5	231.5	223.1	217.6	210.2	219.7	221.4	218.3	219.9	171.6			
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	176.4	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	164.8	158.3	153.1	158.0	151.5	155.8	152.9	90.8			
Abrasives	352.2	336.0	413.8	440.6	442.6	462.4	450.9	459.9	440.8	407.8	400.0	480.2				
Asbestos products	304.1	290.7	305.2	299.8	301.4	308.2	307.6	305.6	300.0	293.4	287.5	273.7	254.6			
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	256.4	239.8	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	265.0	262.0	254.3	253.7	246.0	241.1	235.5	178.9		
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	291.4	288.7	293.2	303.2	314.8	322.0	309.1	304.4	301.2	293.5	285.4	281.7	210.8			
Cotton smallwares	186.4	191.4	195.8	212.6	221.5	232.8	237.3	239.3	231.9	220.6	228.7	222.0	209.5			
Silk and rayon goods	221.9	231.1	240.2	240.5	248.3	262.0	275.0	251.8	253.0	242.7	243.7	242.7	202.2			
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	144.4	135.3	130.8	139.6	145.9	158.2	157.9	156.1	158.2	154.5	150.4	143.7	107.7			
Hosiery	186.7	176.5	176.5	180.4	188.7	205.5	207.1	198.5	207.1	217.4	217.1	216.1	172.3			
Knitted cloth	184.8	172.7	182.8	195.6	209.7	231.7	237.8	238.3	250.4	252.2	243.9	234.0	189.4			
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	236.0	229.7	232.4	232.1	228.3	230.9	223.0	215.5	216.1	207.9	203.9	199.4	180.2			
Knitted underwear	201.1	195.1	211.4	211.2	215.2	218.3	217.2	215.3	210.4	201.6	195.2	186.8	156.3			
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	231.3	239.3	236.3	231.3	226.5	222.4	214.5	210.6	214.3	204.0	196.2	182.5	141.2			
Carpets and rugs, wool	148.5	147.6	163.3	153.3	145.4	175.0	178.0	180.5	191.0	185.2	182.0	181.3	117.6			
Hats, fur-felt	152.2	218.4	244.7	256.0	247.2	255.4	255.9	240.1	236.4	228.6	239.4	237.4	190.9			
Jute goods, except felts	240.4	237.5	244.4	255.4	270.2	272.7	273.6	271.8	278.4	268.0	268.5	266.2	233.3			
Cordage and twine																
Apparel and other finished textile products ³	318.5	303.2	278.9	274.9	272.1	279.8	317.7	314.1	300.6	292.7	283.2	283.6	283.0	185.2		
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	264.8	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	281.3	280.8	277.2	278.4	271.9	246.2	242.7	174.9			
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	225.5	219.3	220.0	228.8	227.3	233.7	234.0	229.5	230.3	217.7	195.6	190.6	143.6			
Underwear and neckwear, men's	238.7	233.2	248.3	249.9	256.8	275.6	274.1	270.8	280.2	285.7	272.4	261.4	166.5			
Workshirts	256.3	241.4	237.5	253.6	257.7	274.3	283.9	273.7	280.2	262.0	236.7	235.1	220.4			
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	324.4	284.6	264.1	260.3	277.7	340.0	344.8	322.3	296.3	284.9	311.8	320.1	184.4			
Corsets and allied garments	192.3	187.4	200.4	198.0	197.8	196.6	191.2	183.5	186.6	182.8	177.1	166.2	137.1			
Millinery	170.8	246.9	128.4	119.2	137.7	197.2	201.9	169.6	140.4	117.2	168.3	179.7	123.3			
Handkerchiefs	210.6	190.7	207.4	221.7	212.2	228.0	221.4	201.4	220.4	204.5	193.8	178.7	154.0			
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	340.5	290.1	253.9	257.4	252.9	285.2	286.7	310.7	330.0	368.1	375.1	337.6	230.2			
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	571.0	494.1	553.4	560.8	530.1	515.8	518.2	522.0	545.6	543.1	512.6	555.2	370.3			
Textile bags	442.6	437.8	422.4	427.8	449.9	450.5	467.8	473.1	464.0	432.3	419.6	396.0	233.0			
Leather and leather products ²	231.6	220.4	214.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	222.2	223.0	220.8	218.3	201.6	199.5	204.7	154.2		
Leather	189.8	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	185.2	185.8	179.4	174.5	160.1	158.4	159.6	140.6			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	189.8	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	190.5	189.1	192.0	191.8	183.5	182.4	182.4	142.2			
Boots and shoes	209.9	204.8	201.7	197.0	205.3	213.7	214.2	212.8	209.3	190.8	188.2	195.2	142.0			
Leather gloves and mittens	246.7	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	236.2	238.2	248.4	261.0	272.2	290.1	279.5	239.4			
Trunks and suitcases	309.4	277.2	298.1	281.6	312.7	320.9	327.6	321.3	353.1	348.3	353.2	333.6	240.3			
Food	331.6	313.9	290.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	239.3	242.5	256.4	263.3	252.0	232.2	246.5	180.9		
Slaughtering and meat packing	249.6	260.2	241.2	231.9	211.6	217.1	237.8	268.0	236.9	215.7	210.5	118.2	200.1			
Butter	291.9	289.7	293.1	274.3	257.2	243.3	237.3	233.7	246.6	243.4	256.1	258.7	169.6			
Condensed and evaporated milk	232.3	351.4	354.7	330.5	308.5	286.1	278.2	269.8	256.2	253.7	264.9	279.9	197.2			
Ice cream	295.7	256.3	250.2	221.3	203.8	188.9	182.8	181.6	185.5	183.2	194.9	204.0	124.0			
Flour	315.9	318.9	313.1	285.0	283.0	305.9	278.2	284.3	266.9	273.5	268.2	261.1	223.7			
Feeds, prepared	314.1	287.4	253.9	242.7	260.1	258.7	253.9	260.5	271.9	271.6	274.7	269.6	217.4			
Cereal preparations	208.2	208.2	203.9	199.7	195.4	193.2	194.5	201.1	209.0	199.0	190.8	187.5	151.8			
Baking	252.7	244.7	250.7	206.2	216.0	188.3	161.2	167.3	200.2	150.4	125.5	138.3	142.9			
Sugar refining, cane	173.4	120.6	109.2	91.9	79.6	78.4	92.8	158.6	341.8	426.2	310.1	152.4	110.6			
Sugar, beet	231.1	209.3	225.7	229.1	230.9	231.5	227.4	226.3	240.5	226.9	212.1	204.4	166.4			
Confectionery	275.3	239.2	210.6	193.0	178.9	165.7	163.4	164.6	169.1	163.7	161.6	170.6	153.9			
Beverages, nonalcoholic	338.4	324.7	296.4	268.3	251.8	239.7	233.6	235.7	251.5	236.9	235.4	244.2	170.1			
Malt liquors	434.8	265.2	163.8	143.4	139.6	130.4	137.2	158.2	201.1	212.9	324.7	466.8	171.2			
Canning and preserving																
Tobacco manufactures	204.9	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	193.1	201.0	209.4	222.0	212.7	207.4	196.0	151.0		
Cigarettes	248.5	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	226.8	233.6	241.5	254.7	247.1	238.9	226.7	172.0			
Cigars	173.5	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	176.3	186.2	195.2	206.7	194.3	191.7	180.9	139.7			
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	164.2	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	144.4	144.0	155.8	166.8	166.7	160.0	150.7	131.1			
Paper and allied products ²	308.5	300.6	298.7	298.0	291.1	290.9	290.9	288.1	285.1	284.5	276.6	268.5	259.8	184.8		
Paper and pulp	311.0	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	281.4	279.8	274.3	272.7	267.0	260.4					

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1943	
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Chemicals and allied products	395.1	383.6	378.7	373.3	381.5	378.3	377.5	372.6	362.9	357.0	345.0	335.3	329.1	422.5	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	232.0	229.1	233.9	234.1	231.7	230.6	222.0	216.4	214.7	208.2	204.8	201.7	152.9		
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	362.5	347.6	354.6	358.7	359.8	362.9	362.7	352.8	351.3	341.9	331.9	316.8	233.4		
Perfumes and cosmetics	163.6	159.3	168.9	166.1	171.3	185.0	188.3	190.3	203.2	215.5	212.7	195.2	147.0		
Soap	234.9	223.3	233.2	217.2	215.9	214.8	208.3	199.2	195.7	170.8	169.0	173.2	146.1		
Rayon and allied products	239.9	238.2	205.3	239.0	239.2	236.4	236.0	219.7	216.3	215.2	209.8	210.8	162.5		
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	336.8	341.8	338.9	334.9	329.5	326.8	323.5	321.0	313.4	301.3	294.0	289.6	273.5		
Explosives and safety fuses	353.4	324.9	341.1	333.8	310.6	315.3	307.9	320.3	299.2	282.7	292.4	292.9	1918.5		
Compressed and liquefied gases	283.5	277.3	284.7	269.5	255.9	253.9	258.4	248.1	247.4	242.5	220.0	240.8	254.3		
Ammunition, small-arms	349.7	355.7	358.9	351.7	336.4	333.2	334.1	332.3	326.7	332.3	326.2	339.3	3769.3		
Fireworks	441.6	528.1	685.3	686.6	715.6	628.4	623.7	661.1	788.6	824.6	778.4	698.3	5981.9		
Cottonseed oil	185.4	162.1	169.0	184.7	208.8	253.9	280.7	295.0	326.8	341.3	277.7	190.5	201.5		
Fertilizers	304.6	288.0	301.8	365.0	381.0	385.0	360.6	327.6	304.9	276.6	280.4	297.4	225.0		
Products of petroleum and coal	302.4	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	262.1	256.8	253.9	250.9	252.6	257.3	184.3		
Petroleum refining	262.2	265.4	253.8	243.8	236.8	234.9	228.8	227.5	230.2	226.9	228.2	232.7	172.3		
Coke and byproducts	263.6	248.3	256.2	248.0	230.6	229.3	230.5	222.6	196.7	216.2	215.8	220.0	177.4		
Paving materials	197.6	169.5	159.0	147.6	144.2	121.4	114.5	116.1	129.6	135.0	150.5	190.6	107.0		
Roofing materials	363.7	357.7	339.5	336.3	323.4	312.8	314.0	313.5	309.8	313.8	303.5	298.6	197.2		
Rubber products ²	368.6	357.0	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	374.3	385.0	386.3	392.2	377.4	361.3	363.9	263.9	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	397.0	393.8	396.1	399.3	414.2	397.3	413.3	416.3	425.3	414.7	397.6	400.2	265.7		
Rubber boots and shoes	267.6	289.1	317.1	331.2	333.3	321.7	328.5	322.5	318.0	295.4	249.6	285.2	268.8		
Rubber goods, other	318.9	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	348.7	354.4	354.5	359.9	340.4	335.3	327.6	255.8		
Miscellaneous industries	368.1	347.5	341.5	355.4	356.6	361.0	367.6	360.0	356.7	363.3	354.0	350.7	339.3	322.7	
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	325.1	323.1	335.1	317.0	327.5	327.6	326.4	329.5	334.6	310.7	331.5	330.7	1140.5		
Photographic apparatus	275.6	275.0	280.7	275.2	271.4	271.6	249.5	254.1	253.1	253.4	246.6	239.1	261.8		
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	302.8	309.1	331.2	331.2	324.2	334.5	334.3	344.8	346.3	337.1	332.8	322.1	368.2		
Pianos, organs, and parts	266.9	286.6	298.3	300.2	298.3	298.6	302.6	297.7	242.2	270.2	250.5	241.1	247.9		
Games, toys, and dolls	306.5	292.6	282.9	277.6	275.0	269.7	246.7	236.4	285.6	298.6	280.1	260.4	142.8		
Buttons	156.7	149.1	163.3	168.6	178.4	189.2	196.9	203.0	215.7	211.3	211.0	214.1	171.6		
Fire extinguishers	414.6	427.9	420.0	396.9	380.5	410.0	409.7	425.9	438.8	431.9	415.8	414.7	1365.1		

¹ See footnote 1, table-A-5.² See footnote 2, table-A-5.TABLE A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.		
Mining:																
Anthracite	66.9	67.4	65.2	66.5	67.1	66.4	67.7	68.7	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.1	67.9	71.2	82.8	
Bituminous coal	331	327	303	329	326	308	332	335	336	326	334	335	337	386	371	
Metal:	77.9	79.0	78.6	79.8	78.9	78.7	78.2	77.3	76.9	76.0	75.2	74.1	73.7	72.8	96.4	88.2
Iron	20.7	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.0	28.4	28.4	27.3	26.4	26.6	27.5	27.8	27.7	32.1	20.1	
Copper	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.5	31.4	23.8	
Lead and zinc	13.9	14.8	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.9	13.8	10.0	15.5
Gold and silver	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	24.8	
Miscellaneous	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	6.6	4.0
Transportation and public utilities:																
Class I steam railways ³	1,364	1,382	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,345	1,325	1,324	1,332	1,353	1,382	1,376	1,363	1,371	1,355	988
Street railways and busses ⁴	251	253	254	253	254	254	254	254	252	253	252	252	252	227	194	
Telephone	607	616	614	605	506	404	590	594	588	586	577	575	575	402	318	
Telegraph ⁵	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	37.9	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	268	269	267	263	258	256	254	252	250	252	250	249	249	249	211	244
Service:																
Hotels (year-round)	379	379	382	385	382	379	378	380	378	384	388	380	385	385	344	323
Power laundries ⁶	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	260	226	
Cleaning and dyeing ⁷	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	80.7	67.5	

¹ Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.² Includes production and related workers only.³ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.⁴ Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.⁵ Includes all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.⁶ The change in definition from "wage earner" to "production worker" in the power laundries and cleaning and dyeing industries results in the omission of driver-salesmen. This causes a significant difference in the data. New series are being prepared.

TABLE A-9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946					Annual average 1943
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.		
Mining:																
Anthracite	80.7	81.4	78.7	80.3	81.1	80.1	81.8	82.9	83.4	83.0	82.9	83.2	82.2	82.0	86.0	
Bituminous coal	89.2	88.1	81.8	88.7	88.1	83.0	89.7	90.4	90.8	88.1	90.1	90.5	90.8	104.1		
Metal	88.3	89.5	89.1	90.4	89.4	89.6	88.6	87.6	87.2	86.2	85.2	83.9	83.5	82.5	109.3	
Iron	147.3	148.3	148.0	147.2	143.8	141.3	135.5	131.5	131.4	132.4	136.1	138.7	138.1	130.3	160.2	
Copper	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.8	100.2	101.5	101.6	101.5	100.4	97.8	94.6	91.2	90.0	88.8	131.8	
Lead and zinc	89.6	95.1	93.8	102.9	102.9	104.4	106.1	106.9	106.4	103.4	99.4	96.3	95.6	89.0	122.1	
Gold and silver	31.4	31.6	31.1	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	31.3	30.7	29.6	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.4	
Miscellaneous	56.6	58.3	57.6	58.0	56.5	57.0	56.9	55.2	54.7	59.6	59.2	60.9	63.7	63.7	164.9	
Quarrying and nonmetallic	105.4	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.3	103.1	98.7	97.1	96.9	99.7	101.2	101.7	102.5	103.2	96.2	
Crude petroleum production ²	95.6	97.3	97.2	95.5	93.3	92.6	92.0	91.7	92.1	92.6	93.0	93.4	93.9	95.5	81.8	
Transportation and public utilities:																
Class I steam railways ³	138.1	140.0	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	134.2	134.0	134.9	136.9	139.9	139.3	138.8	138.8	137.2	
Street railways and busses ⁴	129.6	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	131.0	131.1	130.9	130.1	130.6	130.3	129.9	130.2	117.0	
Telephone	191.1	193.8	193.3	190.4	159.2	127.2	188.4	186.9	185.2	184.6	183.4	181.6	181.0	181.1	126.7	
Telegraph ⁵	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	100.7	101.8	104.6	107.4	108.7	110.3	112.0	111.9	124.7	
Electric light and power	109.9	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	104.0	103.2	102.5	103.0	102.5	102.0	101.9	101.9	86.3	
Trade: ⁶																
Wholesale	113.3	112.2	111.1	110.5	100.7	110.5	111.7	111.9	112.2	114.4	112.7	110.7	109.4	109.1	95.9	
Retail	112.3	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	111.2	109.6	110.5	126.5	117.4	112.2	109.8	106.6	99.9	
Food	112.6	111.5	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	112.8	111.2	108.5	111.9	108.6	103.7	103.5	103.6	106.2	
General merchandise	122.6	115.7	116.7	120.6	121.2	122.9	122.5	119.5	125.6	171.0	145.2	132.4	125.4	117.4	116.9	
Apparel	113.4	103.4	106.8	115.0	114.3	114.7	113.4	107.9	110.0	135.5	124.1	120.1	116.7	105.9	110.1	
Furniture and housefurnishings	87.5	85.8	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.3	84.3	90.4	85.5	83.1	81.5	79.5	67.7	
Automotive	104.8	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	97.8	98.2	98.3	100.2	98.4	96.6	95.5	94.4	63.0	
Lumber and building materials	124.6	123.1	121.4	119.4	117.5	116.3	115.5	113.9	113.4	116.1	115.1	113.6	112.6	112.6	91.5	
Service:																
Hotels (year-round)	117.4	117.6	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	117.3	117.7	117.3	119.1	120.2	120.6	119.5	119.3	106.6	
Power laundries	109.6	110.2	112.8	112.2	110.2	109.1	108.7	109.5	111.0	110.9	109.9	110.1	109.9	111.6	115.3	
Cleaning and dyeing	118.6	117.4	123.4	127.7	123.7	121.5	118.8	117.0	118.2	120.9	123.0	126.1	125.6	124.5	119.6	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-8.² Does not include well drilling or rig building.³ See footnote 3, table A-8.⁴ See footnote 4, table A-8.⁵ See footnote 5, table A-8.⁶ Includes nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors only.TABLE A-10: Indexes of Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947										1946					Annual average 1943
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.		
Mining:																
Anthracite	211.1	209.3	171.8	194.6	186.3	155.5	206.2	184.7	202.0	212.3	182.3	190.9	194.0	193.3	133.9	
Bituminous coal	270.2	267.0	194.9	252.3	244.6	189.8	245.6	248.7	265.4	258.3	233.1	237.1	234.9	241.0	187.7	
Metal	179.0	179.4	171.9	181.8	172.1	164.7	162.6	162.0	156.8	159.3	146.9	148.0	147.0	145.2	166.9	
Iron	208.7	305.3	295.4	309.4	284.7	254.1	246.7	240.3	229.4	239.7	238.6	252.4	253.3	233.5	247.0	
Copper	223.2	217.0	209.6	214.1	201.8	197.3	196.8	198.0	193.6	192.2	170.0	167.1	163.1	164.1	212.5	
Lead and zinc	203.6	207.8	198.0	228.1	223.3	224.7	222.2	226.2	221.7	220.1	192.1	188.5	188.0	172.1	209.0	
Gold and silver	52.0	51.7	46.8	49.5	49.3	50.5	50.7	51.0	48.3	49.8	44.5	43.0	42.5	43.5	36.9	
Miscellaneous	102.5	105.3	99.1	100.3	95.8	92.1	92.1	85.3	85.5	93.3	99.9	98.0	103.5	103.5	259.8	
Quarrying and nonmetallic	258.5	259.6	251.2	251.3	241.7	233.2	213.7	205.6	204.8	221.9	222.4	227.6	227.9	225.1	162.2	
Crude petroleum production ²	175.6	173.3	173.9	175.3	163.4	162.3	154.5	152.9	153.8	147.1	151.0	150.1	149.5	152.6	115.9	
Transportation and public utilities:																
Class I steam railways	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Street railways and busses ⁴	224.1	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	218.6	210.5	216.1	213.6	210.9	212.6	207.9	211.2	185.7	
Telephone	309.6	306.2	302.2	292.5	202.9	136.1	267.2	269.4	267.5	264.5	273.0	269.2	265.0	267.6	144.9	
Telegraph ⁵	211.8	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	198.0	201.5	189.1	190.5	194.2	201.7	177.3	178.5	159.3	
Electric light and power	183.1	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	160.8	163.7	159.5	161.6	157.6	155.3	153.3	152.4	109.2	
Trade: ⁶																
Wholesale	203.3	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	191.6	190.4	189.7	197.2	189.7	184.5	182.8	177.3	127.0	
Retail	202.5	197.7	198.6	201.6	195.3	192.9	190.1	187.5	187.2	212.2	191.7	182.5	180.8	174.6	120.6	
Food	209.3	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	199.9	197.1	189.4	194.6	185.7	174.6	173.6	177.2	129.2	
General merchandise	219.8	212.0	214.1	218.9	212.3	210.4	205.6	201.4	208.4	277.2	225.0	204.8	199.0	188.1	138.9	
Apparel	203.4	183.4	192.5	207.4	200.9	200.7	194.6	184.1	188.2	230.2	207.6	201.5	197.8	176.2	133.9	
Furniture and housefurnishings	159.8	155.4	156.1	157.4	151.9	148.1	146.6	143.8	144.1	165.7	148.6	139.8	139.1	129.7	86.5	
Automotive	188.5	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	171.7	172.7	170.4	178.8						

TABLE A-11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group¹

Year and month	All branches	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ³
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
All areas (including outside continental United States)								
1939.....	968,572	935,469	207,978	319,474	408,017	5,373	2,260	25,470
1943.....	3,183,187	3,138,790	2,304,704	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
1946: September.....	2,517,864	2,474,982	1,358,426	424,734	601,822	6,825	3,075	32,982
October.....	2,434,057	2,391,478	1,271,976	425,093	604,409	6,902	3,061	32,616
November.....	2,400,321	2,357,755	1,229,705	426,177	701,873	6,896	3,079	32,591
December.....	2,614,144	2,572,000	1,176,506	715,421	679,983	6,806	3,061	32,277
1947: January.....	2,279,045	2,237,128	1,120,710	426,818	680,600	6,864	3,066	31,987
February.....	2,256,834	2,214,638	1,104,137	425,754	684,747	7,080	3,069	32,047
March.....	2,247,289	2,205,082	1,091,197	426,978	686,907	7,039	3,061	32,107
April.....	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,881
May.....	2,193,091	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,246	3,071	31,510
June.....	2,168,896	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,215	3,061	30,905
July.....	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,643
August.....	2,067,249	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,544
September.....	2,020,914	1,980,084	906,989	425,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,240
Continental United States								
1939.....	926,636	897,579	179,380	318,802	399,397	5,373	2,180	21,504
1943.....	2,913,486	2,875,880	2,057,648	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
1946: September.....	2,198,448	2,163,274	1,074,344	423,331	665,599	6,825	3,007	25,342
October.....	2,118,825	2,084,103	992,574	423,702	667,827	6,902	2,993	24,827
November.....	2,084,062	2,049,287	949,115	424,785	675,387	6,806	3,010	24,869
December.....	2,307,993	2,273,572	906,763	713,160	653,649	6,806	2,992	24,623
1947: January.....	1,982,584	1,948,312	868,473	425,425	654,414	6,864	2,998	24,410
February.....	1,971,647	1,937,231	854,850	424,339	658,042	7,080	3,001	24,335
March.....	1,964,820	1,930,725	844,818	425,567	660,340	7,039	2,993	24,063
April.....	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,604
May.....	1,924,560	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,246	3,003	23,391
June.....	1,905,068	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,215	2,993	22,962
July.....	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August.....	1,815,925	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,953
September.....	1,781,773	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,725

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama Railroad Company is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was

estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941 and 1943. From July 1943 through December 1946 employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama Railroad Company. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and, until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A-12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ³
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
All areas (including outside continental United States)								
1939	\$1,753,151	\$1,688,684	\$357,628	\$586,346	\$744,710	\$14,765	\$6,691	\$43,011
1944 ⁶	8,301,467	8,206,767	6,178,743	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,269
1946: September	551,286	542,388	286,693	94,329	161,366	2,139	1,106	5,653
October	564,372	555,048	278,795	96,805	179,448	2,194	1,190	5,939
November	524,421	515,284	255,098	96,836	163,350	2,127	1,193	5,817
December	569,003	556,755	259,348	137,277	163,130	2,166	1,190	5,802
1947: January	532,509	522,987	246,330	97,190	179,467	2,369	1,222	5,931
February	492,218	482,962	229,269	94,525	159,168	2,308	1,090	5,858
March	514,403	505,040	244,794	97,002	163,244	2,365	1,140	5,858
April	505,054	495,509	231,598	96,444	167,467	2,440	1,178	5,927
May	512,961	503,651	234,047	95,256	174,348	2,439	1,181	5,690
June	519,555	510,332	243,430	93,506	173,391	2,425	1,149	5,649
July	508,506	498,956	220,406	96,591	181,959	2,483	1,329	5,738
August	485,984	476,612	218,996	96,145	161,471	2,421	1,259	5,692
September	501,172	491,654	228,688	96,051	166,915	2,448	1,402	5,668
Continental United States								
1944 ⁶	87,728,373	\$7,541,181	\$5,533,522	\$862,271	\$1,125,388	\$18,127	\$8,878	\$60,187
1946: September	515,735	507,581	258,164	94,031	155,386	2,139	1,072	4,943
October	527,569	518,986	249,624	96,507	172,855	2,194	1,154	5,235
November	488,700	480,294	226,474	96,538	157,282	2,127	1,160	5,119
December	532,354	523,818	230,194	136,878	156,746	2,166	1,155	5,215
1947: January	490,368	481,517	211,379	96,869	173,269	2,369	1,183	5,299
February	450,172	441,602	193,834	94,203	153,565	2,308	1,056	5,206
March	469,854	461,282	207,247	96,679	157,356	2,365	1,105	5,102
April	462,991	454,194	196,756	96,128	161,310	2,440	1,143	5,214
May	468,606	460,075	197,324	94,936	167,815	2,439	1,145	5,037
June	472,168	463,608	203,594	93,195	166,829	2,425	1,114	5,021
July	465,272	456,356	185,148	96,260	174,948	2,483	1,292	5,141
August	444,567	435,901	185,563	95,819	154,519	2,421	1,223	5,022
September	458,028	449,241	193,855	95,705	159,681	2,448	1,353	4,986

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A-11 for derivation of the employment) by the average

pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-11.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-11.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were compensated by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group¹

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ²			Legislative	Judicial	
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department ⁴			
Employment ⁵									
1939.....	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424
1943.....	300,720	15,867	284,853	278,176	144,133	8,273	125,770	6,171	506
1946: September.....	257,448	17,460	239,988	232,602	86,307	7,547	138,748	6,825	561
October.....	250,826	17,501	233,325	225,862	81,495	7,495	130,872	6,902	561
November.....	249,811	17,606	232,205	224,742	79,085	7,521	138,136	6,896	567
December.....	252,539	17,582	234,957	227,582	78,383	11,036	138,163	6,896	569
1947: January.....	246,528	17,795	228,733	221,293	75,676	7,819	137,798	6,864	576
February.....	245,769	17,912	227,857	220,206	75,284	71,618	137,304	7,080	571
March.....	244,991	18,012	226,979	219,367	75,304	7,552	136,511	7,039	573
April.....	243,715	17,981	225,734	217,984	75,052	7,466	135,466	7,174	576
May.....	241,053	18,024	223,029	215,210	73,309	7,413	134,488	7,246	573
June.....	237,850	18,512	219,338	211,554	71,175	7,309	133,070	7,215	569
July.....	230,274	17,616	212,658	204,831	67,968	7,093	129,770	7,254	573
August.....	223,727	17,805	205,921	198,099	65,062	7,342	125,695	7,230	592
September.....	221,721	17,933	203,788	196,033	64,651	7,120	124,262	7,184	571
Pay rolls [in thousands]									
1939.....	\$305,728	\$25,226	\$280,502	\$264,527	\$352,008	\$12,524	\$14,765	\$1,209	
1943.....	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	20,070	\$313,432	17,785	1,613	
1946: September.....	65,619	4,011	61,608	59,277	21,118	2,214	35,945	2,139	102
October.....	69,896	4,242	65,654	63,250	21,978	2,285	38,987	2,194	210
November.....	64,607	4,090	60,517	58,194	20,758	2,261	35,175	2,127	196
December.....	67,555	4,189	63,366	60,993	20,205	3,202	37,586	2,166	207
1947: January.....	69,701	4,326	65,375	62,791	21,003	2,355	39,433	2,369	215
February.....	62,981	4,067	58,914	56,417	19,062	2,268	35,087	2,308	189
March.....	64,999	4,140	60,859	58,295	19,653	2,272	36,370	2,355	199
April.....	66,094	4,233	61,861	59,219	19,443	2,284	37,522	2,440	202
May.....	67,026	4,251	62,775	60,135	19,295	2,231	38,609	2,439	201
June.....	63,389	4,204	59,185	56,564	17,837	2,179	36,548	2,425	196
July.....	65,091	3,382	61,709	59,016	18,632	2,296	38,088	2,483	210
August.....	60,612	3,188	57,424	54,804	17,500	2,283	34,961	2,421	198
September.....	63,576	4,270	59,306	56,653	18,031	2,367	36,255	2,448	205

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the

District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

³ Covers the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁴ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

⁵ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A-14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government¹
[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ²					Type of pay				
	Total	Army ³	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls ⁴	Mustering out pay ⁵	Family allowances ⁶	Leave payments ⁷
1939	345	191				\$331,523	\$331,523			
1943	8,944	6,733				11,173,186	10,140,852		\$1,032,334	
1946: September	2,474	1,731	608	113	22	507,851	377,702	\$90,570	37,572	\$2,007
October	2,477	1,738	596	121	22	607,943	378,853	64,343	35,650	129,097
November	2,441	1,717	585	117	22	733,071	345,969	50,617	35,316	301,169
December	2,204	1,512	562	108	22	683,036	320,533	45,315	33,165	284,023
1947: January	1,987	1,319	539	107	22	684,875	307,516	29,967	29,052	318,340
February	1,906	1,254	525	106	21	648,164	294,040	18,722	28,004	307,398
March	1,834	1,199	508	105	22	651,478	284,441	18,292	26,548	322,197
April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	552,071	264,296	17,290	26,085	244,400
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	370,279	264,033	15,022	25,814	65,410
June	1,631	1,021	495	94	21	335,261	262,505	12,265	24,529	35,962
July	1,592	960	490	93	19	338,134	259,172	12,790	23,922	42,250
August	5,575	972	492	92	19	325,048	250,075	10,498	24,016	50,459
September	1,557	955	491	92	19	333,409	250,157	9,632	23,586	50,034

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

² Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash pay-

ments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to present officers and enlisted personnel for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel while on terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates¹ (per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries by Class of Turn-Over

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.2				
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	5.9
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.2
1939 ¹	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.4				
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.6
1939 ¹	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: ²												
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0				
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.4
1939 ¹	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	4.0				
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 ¹	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: ³												
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.9				
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.7	1.0
1939 ¹	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: ⁴												
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.1				
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.5

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a one-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For the month of July

rates are based on reports from 6,900 establishments employing 4,500,000 workers.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military	
	Aug. ² 1947	July 1947	Aug. ² 1947	July 1947								
Manufacturing³												
Durable goods	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	3.2	.4	.3	.8	1.0	.1	.1
Iron and steel and their products	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.2	.1
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1
Gray-iron castings	6.7	6.7	8.5	7.2	6.2	5.5	1.0	.9	1.1	.6	.1	.2
Malleable-iron castings	6.4	6.5	6.9	5.7	5.4	4.7	.7	.6	.6	.2	.1	.2
Steel castings	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.5	3.2	3.0	.6	.4	.7	1.0	.2	.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	4.2	3.0	4.9	3.6	2.7	2.5	.4	.2	1.7	.9	.1	(4)
Tin cans and other tinware	11.3	10.5	8.5	6.0	5.8	3.6	1.7	1.1	.8	1.2	.2	.1
Wire products	3.0	3.4	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.0	.5	.3	1.0	.7	.3	.3
Cutlery and edge tools	4.9	3.4	4.0	4.5	2.6	2.3	.4	.6	.9	1.5	.1	(4)
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	4.0	3.0	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.7	.4	.3	.9	.9	.1	.1
Hardware	5.0	4.6	6.3	5.2	4.8	3.7	.6	.6	.8	.8	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	4.8	8.6	7.8	6.2	6.3	4.2	1.1	.8	.3	1.0	.2	.2
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	5.5	4.5	7.1	5.4	4.0	2.8	.6	.4	2.3	2.1	.2	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.6	3.8	.6	.5	.7	1.4	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products	5.1	6.7	5.5	4.2	3.3	2.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.1	.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.8	.2	.1
Forgings, iron and steel	3.3	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	.4	.3	.5	.3	.1	.2
Electrical machinery	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.0	.3	.3	.7	.9	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	.6	.5	.2	.1
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	6.4	4.4	5.9	5.4	4.0	2.7	.8	.7	1.0	1.9	.1	.1
Communication equipment, except radios	2.5	1.1	3.0	1.8	2.4	1.3	.2	.1	.3	.4	.1	(4)
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.3	.4	.4	.9	.9	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	4.0	4.0	5.4	4.6	2.9	2.7	.4	.4	2.0	1.4	.1	.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.7	2.8	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.8	1.8	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.4	.2	.3	1.0	1.3	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories	2.9	2.5	4.9	4.5	2.2	2.0	.5	.5	2.1	1.9	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	4.1	2.6	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.1	.5	.3	.5	.3	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	3.2	3.6	5.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	.4	.4	1.6	1.0	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	2.9	3.3	4.5	3.3	2.9	2.4	.4	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.1
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	6.5	6.2	7.2	7.4	4.0	3.3	.5	.5	2.5	3.6	.2	.1
Aircraft	5.9	4.8	5.5	5.8	3.9	3.2	.3	.3	1.2	2.3	.1	(4)
Aircraft parts, including engines	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.0	2.1	1.6	.3	.3	1.0	2.0	.3	.1
Shipbuilding and repairs	10.0	9.9	13.3	12.9	5.5	4.2	1.2	.9	6.4	7.7	.2	.1
Automobiles	4.7	5.3	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.1	.5	.5	.7	.8	.2	.1
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.3	.5	.5	.6	.5	.2	.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.8	3.6	2.8	.6	.5	.8	1.3	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	4.3	4.2	5.5	5.0	3.2	2.6	.4	.4	1.8	1.9	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.3	.4	.4	.2	.2	.3	
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	1.1	1.2	4.8	5.9	1.7	1.8	.1	.2	2.9	3.8	.1	.1
Lighting equipment	5.3	4.4	6.9	5.9	4.9	3.0	.3	.2	1.7	2.7	(4)	(4)
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	4.9	4.3	7.0	5.6	3.4	2.9	.6	.5	2.8	2.0	.2	.2
Lumber and timber basic products	7.4	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.6	5.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.1	.1
Sawmills	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.6	5.2	.4	.4	.5	.4	.1	.1
Planing and plywood mills	5.5	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.1	3.7	.5	.3	.2	.5	.2	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products	8.5	7.9	8.5	6.7	6.7	5.1	.8	.7	.9	.8	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	8.8	7.8	8.4	6.3	6.8	5.1	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.3	2.8	.5	.5	.8	.9	.2	.1
Glass and glass products	3.6	3.2	4.6	4.7	2.5	2.3	.6	.6	1.3	1.6	.2	.2
Cement	5.9	6.4	6.6	4.0	3.8	3.1	.6	.6	.1	.2	.1	.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	6.6	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.4	3.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.3	.1
Pottery and related products	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	2.9	.4	.4	.1	.4	(4)	(4)
Textile-mill products	5.2	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	.4	.3	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Cotton	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.2	.4	.3	.7	1.2	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods	5.7	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.8	.3	.2	.8	.9	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	4.2	3.8	4.7	3.8	2.8	2.3	.4	.3	1.3	1.1	.1	.1
Hosiery, full-fashioned	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.5	.2	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1
Hosiery, seamless	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.9	4.3	4.1	.1	.2	.3	1.4	.2	.2
Knitted underwear	7.7	4.9	6.5	4.1	5.8	3.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	(4)	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.0	.4	.3	.6	.8	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.1	3.9	.2	.2	.5	.8	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	5.3	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.2	3.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	(4)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.1	.3	.3	.7	.8	(4)	(4)
Leather and leather products	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.6	.3	.2	.2	.4	.1	.1
Leather	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.0	2.9	2.1	.4	.3	.5	.6	.1	(4)
Boots and shoes	5.9	5.9	5.7	4.6	5.3	3.9	.3	.2	.1	.4	(4)	.1
Food and kindred products	8.2	8.0	8.1	6.5	5.3	4.1	.8	.6	1.9	1.7	.1	.1
Meat products	7.6	8.0	8.3	6.8	5.0	3.3	.8	.7	2.4	2.6	.1	.2
Grain-mill products	8.0	10.3	6.7	5.3	4.8	3.8	.8	.4	1.0	1.1	.1	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Group and industry	Total accession	Separation											
		Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous, including military			
		Aug. ² 1947	July 1947	Aug. ² 1947	July 1947	Aug. ² 1947	July 1947						
Manufacturing¹—Continued													
Tobacco manufactures		5.9	6.1	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Paper and allied products		4.4	3.9	4.7	3.4	3.8	2.6	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1
Paper and pulp		3.6	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.1	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.1
Paper boxes		6.7	4.7	7.0	5.1	5.8	4.0	.6	.5	.5	.5	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products		2.4	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.4	.3	.3	.5	.9	.1	.2
Paints, varnishes, and colors		2.7	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	.3	.4	.1	.2	.1	.1
Rayon and allied products		2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	.4	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2
Industrial chemicals, except explosives		2.5	2.4	3.3	3.3	2.1	1.4	.3	.3	.8	1.4	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal		1.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	.8	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2
Petroleum refining		1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	.7	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2
Rubber products		3.5	2.7	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.5	.3	.2	.5	.9	.1	.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes		2.1	1.7	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.9	.1	.1	.4	.8	.1	.2
Rubber footwear and related products		6.1	4.1	5.4	4.3	4.9	3.7	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1
Miscellaneous rubber industries		5.1	4.2	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.4	.5	.4	.6	1.0	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries		3.9	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.1	.3	.2	.8	.8	.1	.1
Nonmanufacturing													
Metal mining		5.7	5.9	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	.3	.4	1.2	.6	.2	.2
Iron ore		2.9	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.9	1.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3
Copper ore		6.7	7.3	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.7	.4	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1
Lead and zinc ore		7.5	6.7	10.7	7.6	4.5	4.7	.5	.5	5.7	2.3	(*)	.1
Coal mining: ²													
Anthracite		2.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	(*)	.1	.6	.5	.1	.1
Bituminous coal		4.7	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1
Public utilities:													
Telephone		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Telegraph		(*)	2.6	(*)	2.2	(*)	1.8	(*)	.1	(*)	.3	(*)	.1

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ For the month of July rates are based on reports as follows: Manufacturing: 6,900 establishments—4,500,000 workers. Mining: 500 establishments—234,000 workers.

⁴ Less than .05.

⁵ Not available.

TABLE B-3: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees), for Men and Women, in All Manufacturing and Selected Groups,¹ July 1947

Industry group	Men		Women		Industry group	Men		Women					
	Total accession	Separation	Total accession	Separation		Total accession	Separation	Total accession	Separation				
		Total		Quit		Total	Separation		Separation				
		(Per 100 men employees)		(Per 100 women employees)		(Per 100 men employees)	(Per 100 women employees)						
All manufacturing	4.8	4.3	2.8	5.7	5.5	3.9	Stone, clay, and glass products	4.4	4.1	2.6	3.5	5.3	3.3
Durable goods	4.9	4.5	3.0	4.2	5.1	3.2	Textile-mill products	4.1	4.2	2.9	5.0	5.5	4.2
Nondurable goods	4.6	3.9	2.5	6.2	5.6	4.2	Apparel and other finished textile products	4.5	3.2	2.5	5.9	5.5	4.9
Iron and steel and their products	4.2	3.9	2.8	4.4	5.2	3.4	Leather and leather products	4.8	3.6	2.8	6.9	5.4	4.3
Electrical machinery	2.8	2.4	1.5	4.0	5.0	2.9	Food and kindred products	7.3	5.9	3.5	10.6	8.3	5.9
Machinery, except electrical	3.5	3.7	2.2	3.8	4.0	2.8	Tobacco manufactures	4.6	3.1	1.6	7.0	5.2	3.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	6.5	7.7	3.4	3.3	4.9	3.0	Paper and allied products	3.7	3.1	2.3	4.6	4.5	3.5
Automobiles	5.0	4.1	2.7	4.7	4.6	2.4	Chemicals and allied products	2.3	2.5	1.2	3.1	3.3	2.0
Nonferrous metals and their products	4.0	4.7	2.5	4.9	5.7	2.8	Products of petroleum and coal	1.9	1.2	.7	2.2	2.5	2.3
Lumber and timber basic products	7.8	6.3	5.2	3.8	5.8	4.4	Rubber products	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.5	5.0	3.6
Furniture and finished lumber products	8.3	6.7	5.2	6.2	6.3	4.7	Miscellaneous industries	3.5	2.8	1.7	5.8	4.1	2.7

¹ These figures are based on a slightly smaller sample than that for all employees, inasmuch as some firms do not report separate data for women. Rates for July are based on 6,800 reports covering 4,300,000 workers.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Turn-over rates for men and women will not be available for months after July 1947, owing to curtailment in this part of the Bureau's program. Publication of table B-3 will, therefore, be discontinued.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products									
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	Cents 63.3	\$26.50	38.0	Cents 69.8	\$21.78	37.4	Cents 58.2	\$27.52	37.2	Cents 73.9	\$29.88	35.3	Cents 84.5	\$25.93	37.1	Cents 69.9	
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.0	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	40.2	86.9	30.45	41.2	73.9	
1946: August.....	44.90	40.5	111.2	48.02	40.5	118.6	41.89	40.4	103.6	48.78	39.9	122.2	49.84	38.2	130.5	50.90	41.8	121.8	
September.....	45.39	40.3	112.6	48.36	40.3	120.1	42.34	40.3	105.0	49.29	39.7	124.1	50.28	38.0	132.5	52.58	42.3	124.3	
October.....	45.73	40.5	113.0	48.90	40.7	120.2	42.45	40.2	105.6	49.86	40.3	123.9	50.39	38.7	130.3	53.36	42.8	124.8	
November.....	45.79	40.2	113.9	48.62	40.2	121.0	42.87	40.3	106.5	49.91	40.0	124.7	50.82	38.8	131.0	52.78	41.8	126.3	
December.....	46.96	40.9	114.8	49.57	40.8	121.6	44.24	41.1	107.7	49.67	39.8	124.8	48.59	37.0	131.4	53.98	42.6	126.6	
1947: January.....	47.10	40.6	116.1	49.60	40.5	122.4	44.47	40.7	109.4	50.64	40.2	126.1	50.89	38.2	133.2	54.43	42.7	127.5	
February.....	47.29	40.4	117.0	49.74	40.5	122.9	44.67	40.4	110.7	50.33	40.0	125.8	50.67	38.5	131.7	54.04	42.1	128.3	
March.....	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	129.0	
April.....	47.50	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.0	130.0	
May.....	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	132.2	
June.....	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.5	
July.....	49.04	39.8	123.1	52.22	40.0	130.6	45.68	39.7	115.2	53.69	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	134.1	
August.....	49.21	39.8	123.8	52.56	40.0	131.3	45.75	39.5	115.9	54.51	39.6	137.6	57.69	39.2	148.8	53.87	40.3	133.2	
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																			
Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools				
1939: Average.....	\$24.16	36.0	Cents 67.1	\$27.97	36.9	Cents 75.9	\$21.33	36.4	Cents 58.1	\$23.61	38.8	Cents 61.1	\$25.96	38.1	Cents 68.3	\$23.11	39.1	Cents 60.1	
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	65.2	
1946: August.....	51.28	40.7	126.0	49.32	38.9	126.9	42.30	40.8	103.6	45.97	42.6	108.6	49.36	41.5	118.8	44.98	43.1	104.3	
September.....	51.50	40.7	126.6	49.28	38.3	128.6	43.67	40.7	107.1	46.22	41.9	111.1	49.89	41.3	120.7	45.83	43.0	106.5	
October.....	52.27	40.9	127.7	50.27	38.9	129.3	45.23	42.3	106.8	44.68	40.8	110.0	48.87	40.9	119.6	46.49	43.0	108.0	
November.....	51.74	40.4	128.2	51.87	39.9	129.8	45.92	43.0	106.7	46.68	39.1	109.7	48.94	40.6	120.5	46.41	42.7	108.6	
December.....	51.35	40.3	127.5	51.72	39.8	130.0	46.17	41.8	110.3	44.79	40.8	110.4	49.28	41.0	120.2	47.50	43.3	109.5	
1947: January.....	52.92	40.9	128.8	50.68	39.0	129.8	49.51	43.9	112.8	44.30	40.0	111.1	50.05	41.3	121.3	47.19	42.7	110.4	
February.....	52.81	40.9	129.0	49.72	38.6	128.8	47.90	42.6	112.4	43.78	39.4	111.7	49.60	41.0	120.8	47.59	42.7	111.3	
March.....	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	111.5	
April.....	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	112.6	
May.....	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	114.1	
June.....	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.4	
July.....	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.1	
August.....	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.3	130.5	46.56	40.2	115.8	
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																			
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)				Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing			
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	Cents 61.8	\$23.13	38.9	Cents 59.3	\$25.80	38.2	Cents 67.6	\$25.25	38.1	Cents 66.6	\$26.19	37.6	Cents 69.7	\$23.92	38.1	Cents 62.7	
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.5	
1946: August.....	46.91	42.4	110.6	44.88	41.7	106.9	46.00	40.2	113.8	47.16	40.6	116.1	47.81	40.3	118.6	45.53	40.5	112.5	
September.....	47.59	42.5	112.1	45.11	41.2	109.5	45.63	39.4	115.7	47.36	40.2	117.8	49.72	40.8	121.9	45.49	39.6	115.0	
October.....	49.01	42.9	114.1	46.24	41.9	110.5	48.64	41.4	117.4	48.89	41.0	119.2	51.45	41.1	125.2	46.83	40.7	115.0	
November.....	49.03	42.4	115.8	45.65	41.3	110.6	48.06	40.7	118.3	48.64	40.6	119.9	50.83	40.6	125.3	46.10	39.7	116.1	
December.....	50.02	43.3	115.6	46.42	41.7	111.3	49.68	41.4	120.2	49.61	41.3	120.1	48.78	39.9	122.2	48.30	41.1	117.6	
1947: January.....	50.39	43.3	116.4	47.04	41.6	111.9	51.27	42.3	121.9	50.26	41.1	122.4	50.12	40.7	123.1	47.57	40.5	117.6	
February.....	49.54	42.6	116.4	47.45	41.9	113.1	48.51	39.9	121.5	49.02	40.2	122.0	50.31	40.7	123.5	46.71	39.6	117.9	
March.....	49.93	42.9	116.3	47.29	41.7	113.5	49.90	40.7	122.7	49.79	40.6	122.6	51.02	40.9	124.6	48.14	40.3	119.3	
April.....	50.48	42.9	117.6	47.90	41.5	115.3	50.22	40.6	123.6	50.11	40.7	123.0	51.63	40.6	127.1	48.44	40.3	120.1	
May.....	50.86	42.5	119.8	49.15	41.7	117.													

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Iron and steel and their products—Continued																	
	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim ²			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums ²		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$27.95	38.5	Cents															
1941: January.....	31.01	41.8	74.3															
1946: August.....	48.69	40.7	119.6	\$50.23	41.2	121.8	46.41	40.4	114.3	53.94	40.0	134.9	\$50.65	42.8	118.4	\$47.06	41.7	113.0
September.....	48.85	40.6	120.3	52.13	41.1	126.9	45.70	38.9	116.7	54.22	39.5	136.3	50.57	42.3	119.6	45.46	39.8	114.3
October.....	49.74	41.0	121.4	51.58	41.6	124.0	46.89	39.7	117.6	55.86	40.4	138.3	52.13	43.3	120.4	47.02	41.1	114.4
November.....	48.06	39.6	121.3	51.45	40.8	126.1	48.87	41.0	118.9	56.22	40.1	140.1	51.50	42.5	121.2	50.16	42.3	118.5
December.....	51.10	41.7	122.5	53.54	42.8	124.9	48.76	40.8	119.2	58.04	40.9	141.8	52.19	42.9	121.6	50.68	42.8	118.3
1947: January.....	49.82	40.5	122.9	51.06	41.8	122.1	48.83	40.2	121.1	59.01	41.3	143.0	52.21	42.7	122.4	48.41	39.9	121.8
February.....	50.40	41.0	123.0	51.21	41.6	123.0	50.46	41.2	122.2	59.78	41.5	144.0	51.99	42.5	122.4	50.95	40.9	124.6
March.....	51.73	41.7	124.0	53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	53.42	43.0	124.3	50.85	41.0	124.2
April.....	51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	59.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	125.2
May.....	53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	127.9
June.....	54.90	42.0	130.6	54.83	42.2	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	130.5
July.....	53.64	40.7	131.8	53.08	41.3	127.9	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	131.6
August.....	55.63	41.7	133.5	55.09	41.5	131.9	52.06	40.0	130.8	57.86	38.6	149.1	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	132.4
	Iron and steel and their products—Con.			Electrical machinery												Machinery, except electrical		
	Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical		
1939: Average.....	\$27.28	41.3	Cents	\$27.09	38.6	70.2	\$27.95	38.7	72.2	\$22.34	38.5	58.1	\$28.74	38.3	75.1	\$29.27	39.3	74.6
1941: January.....	35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	78.1
1946: August.....	49.86	40.4	123.5	47.49	40.6	116.9	48.28	40.2	120.2	41.54	39.8	104.4	49.71	42.2	118.1	50.99	40.9	124.6
September.....	53.30	42.3	125.9	48.31	40.8	118.5	49.24	40.5	121.4	42.63	40.0	106.6	50.60	42.2	119.9	51.74	41.1	126.0
October.....	51.10	40.7	125.6	48.28	40.7	118.6	48.92	40.3	121.3	42.88	40.1	107.0	51.36	42.7	120.3	52.57	41.5	126.6
November.....	52.89	40.7	130.1	48.33	40.6	119.1	49.12	40.2	122.1	43.42	40.3	107.6	50.48	42.0	120.3	52.06	40.9	127.3
December.....	53.37	40.5	131.8	49.13	41.1	119.5	49.80	40.7	122.4	44.38	40.9	108.6	51.58	42.7	120.8	52.87	41.4	127.7
1947: January.....	54.15	41.3	131.2	48.63	40.5	119.9	49.64	40.3	123.1	42.33	39.4	107.4	51.48	42.5	121.3	53.12	41.4	128.3
February.....	54.33	41.3	131.5	48.13	40.0	120.3	48.98	39.7	123.2	41.72	38.6	108.0	51.59	42.3	122.2	53.22	41.3	129.0
March.....	55.09	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	129.8
April.....	54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	130.8
May.....	56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	133.4
June.....	57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	136.3
July.....	56.09	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.14	40.9	137.2
August.....	56.65	40.8	138.9	51.61	39.2	131.6	53.64	39.6	135.3	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.83	40.5	137.9
	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories		
1930: Average.....	\$28.76	39.4	73.0	\$28.67	37.4	76.7	\$32.13	38.3	83.9	\$26.46	37.0	71.6	\$32.25	42.9	75.2	\$31.78	40.9	77.7
1941: January.....	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	75.8
1946: August.....	51.15	41.6	122.8	51.95	39.0	132.8	51.01	39.1	130.3	48.66	39.9	122.4	54.07	42.0	129.1	56.89	41.8	136.1
September.....	51.05	41.2	123.8	55.26	40.5	136.5	51.21	39.3	130.2	50.42	40.4	124.7	54.45	41.9	130.0	58.76	42.5	138.0
October.....	51.91	41.6	124.5	55.38	41.1	136.5	52.28	40.2	130.2	50.34	40.4	124.5	55.61	42.6	130.6	58.70	42.6	137.8
November.....	51.38	41.1	124.9	55.57	40.5	137.0	52.53	40.3	130.4	49.65	39.8	124.8	55.90	42.3	132.2	58.08	42.1	138.0
December.....	52.62	41.8	125.7	56.88	41.5	137.1	51.99	40.1	129.7	49.75	39.8	125.1	56.66	42.8	132.2	59.71	43.2	138.1
1947: January.....	52.78	41.7	126.4	56.08	41.0	136.8	51.96	39.5	131.5	49.84	39.9	125.0	56.17	42.2	132.6	58.43	42.5	137.9
February.....	52.61	41.5	126.7	56.37	41.1	137.2	51.96	39.3	130.5	51.59	40.6	127.2	56.09	42.3	132.5	58.16	41.8	139.2
March.....	53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	138.9
April.....	53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.2	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	140.4
May.....	54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92	41.7	141.4
June.....	55.53	41.5	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	56.96	39.4	144.7	55.80	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	143.2
July.....	55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51</td														

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers, adding and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers and dryers, domestic ²			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment ³		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1939: Average.....	\$26.19	39.8	66.0	\$23.98	37.3	64.3	\$30.38	37.2	81.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941: January.....	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946: August.....	48.28	41.9	115.2	46.01	41.1	111.9	52.84	39.9	133.8	\$46.30	41.2	112.4	\$52.27	42.1	124.8	\$48.46	39.7	122.2
September.....	49.43	42.6	116.1	47.19	41.7	113.2	57.91	42.6	137.0	47.87	41.7	114.7	51.15	40.4	127.4	49.54	40.1	123.5
October.....	50.26	42.9	117.3	47.89	41.9	114.3	57.34	42.3	136.6	49.60	42.7	116.1	52.63	41.2	128.2	49.71	40.2	123.7
November.....	49.60	41.8	118.6	48.98	42.1	116.5	58.42	41.8	140.6	45.76	39.6	115.5	52.63	40.8	129.1	47.67	38.4	124.1
December.....	52.12	43.5	119.9	47.41	40.6	116.9	56.37	40.7	139.1	48.43	41.5	116.8	54.13	41.7	130.2	47.56	38.1	124.9
1947: January.....	53.15	43.2	122.9	47.56	40.8	116.5	57.14	41.1	139.9	52.31	42.4	122.5	54.02	41.5	130.7	51.59	40.4	126.7
February.....	53.67	43.1	124.5	47.95	40.9	117.1	60.47	42.7	142.7	49.21	40.4	121.8	54.61	41.6	131.5	48.79	38.2	127.6
March.....	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	52.31	42.1	124.1	55.28	42.0	132.1	51.09	40.0	128.1
April.....	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.2
May.....	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.7
June.....	54.88	42.6	128.9	52.19	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	135.6
July.....	55.40	41.9	132.1	52.09	43.8	118.0	63.38	41.5	151.9	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
August.....	53.16	41.2	129.2	51.22	40.6	124.6	63.27	41.3	152.2	52.61	40.1	131.9	56.50	39.9	140.3	52.22	38.5	135.6
Transportation equipment, except automobiles																		
Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad ²			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding			
1939: Average.....	\$30.51	38.9	Cents	\$28.33	36.7	77.1	\$26.71	36.0	74.1	\$30.34	41.5	74.5	\$36.58	44.1	83.5	\$31.91	38.0	83.5
1941: January.....	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
1946: August.....	53.91	39.7	135.9	57.27	39.8	143.9	50.23	41.1	122.3	53.85	40.7	132.3	56.08	41.4	135.4	54.41	38.0	143.1
September.....	52.65	38.8	135.6	57.92	39.6	146.2	49.38	39.9	123.8	55.73	40.6	132.3	56.93	41.9	135.7	50.91	35.7	142.6
October.....	54.32	40.0	135.9	60.63	41.6	145.6	51.75	41.8	123.9	53.81	40.6	132.6	57.31	42.1	136.3	53.96	37.7	143.2
November.....	52.37	38.4	136.4	57.22	39.9	143.3	52.46	41.2	127.2	52.53	39.6	132.6	51.06	37.2	137.3	51.47	35.7	144.1
December.....	55.35	40.6	136.2	59.99	41.5	144.5	52.24	41.5	126.0	53.46	40.4	132.5	56.89	41.9	135.7	57.21	40.0	143.0
1947: January.....	54.48	40.2	135.6	55.64	39.8	139.7	52.17	40.6	128.3	52.50	39.8	132.1	56.15	41.4	135.7	57.05	40.2	142.0
February.....	54.34	39.7	136.7	56.97	40.4	141.1	53.42	41.3	129.2	53.41	40.1	133.2	54.77	40.7	134.4	55.37	38.4	144.2
March.....	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.8
April.....	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.51	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.6
May.....	55.31	40.2	137.6	59.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.3
June.....	55.59	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.1
July.....	56.10	40.1	140.0	59.27	39.6	149.7	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	57.03	39.6	144.1
August.....	56.36	39.7	142.0	61.89	40.9	151.5	52.18	38.8	134.0	55.18	40.1	138.4	56.58	39.2	144.3	58.09	39.3	147.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.			Automobiles			Nonferrous metals and their products			Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum			Clocks and watches						
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts						Total: Nonferrous metals and their products												
1939: Average.....	.....	.....	Cents	\$32.91	35.4	92.9	\$26.74	38.9	68.7	\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$28.77	39.6	72.9	\$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January.....	.....	.....	.....	37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1946: August.....	\$49.30	40.6	121.5	53.80	39.2	137.3	48.00	40.8	117.7	47.85	40.2	118.9	51.59	40.8	126.6	42.75	41.1	103.9
September.....	50.95	41.2	123.8	53.37	38.5	138.5	48.55	40.7	119.2	48.65	40.3	120.8	51.39	40.7	126.4	43.68	41.0	106.4
October.....	53.24	42.6	125.0	53.41	38.8	137.6	48.92	40.9	119.5	47.80	40.0	119.6	51.93	40.7	127.5	44.81	41.6	107.8
November.....	52.39	41.2	127.0	53.83	38.6	139.4	49.24	40.9	120.4	48.25	39.8	121.2	52.21	40.6	128.7	45.46	41.6	109.3
December.....	55.23	43.2	127.8	54.98	39.4	139.5	50.40	41.7	121.0	49.75	41.1	121.5	53.69	41.7	128.6	45.39	41.4	109.6
1947: January.....	50.29	40.5	124.0	54.13	38.9	139.0	49.91	41.0	121.7	49.39	40.4	122.7	53.45	41.3	129.3	43.83	39.7	110.3
February.....	50.40	40.1	125.8	54.29	38.8	139.9	50.12	41.0	122.2	50.04	40.6	123.4	53.92	41.5	130.0	44.88	41.0	109.6
March.....	52.43	41.4	126.7	55.45	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April.....	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May.....	54.60	41.8	130.7	55.96	38.3	146.3	51.15	40.6	126.0	52.87	41.4	127.8	53.01	39.8	133.0	45.07	40.1	112.4
June.....	55.52</																	

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufacturers ²			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$26.36	39.4	Cents	\$26.03	40.7	64.3	\$25.73	37.1	69.3	\$27.49	39.3	69.9	\$19.06	30.0	48.9	\$18.29	38.4	47.6
1941: January	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	51.0
1946: August	46.72	42.7	108.8	52.67	45.2	116.6	45.40	39.0	116.5	46.73	39.7	117.6	38.78	41.8	92.8	37.75	41.4	91.1
September	48.93	43.5	112.4	55.48	45.9	121.0	46.10	39.1	117.8	47.32	39.5	119.7	38.73	41.4	93.5	37.69	41.2	91.5
October	49.91	43.8	114.6	56.42	46.1	122.2	45.92	39.1	117.5	46.94	39.4	119.2	39.21	41.9	93.6	37.84	41.5	91.3
November	49.31	42.6	114.9	55.70	45.2	123.4	47.13	40.0	117.8	48.15	40.0	120.4	37.74	40.6	93.1	36.37	40.2	90.6
December	51.76	44.6	115.2	58.27	46.8	124.9	46.74	39.5	118.4	48.34	40.6	121.1	38.79	41.7	93.1	37.05	41.1	90.1
1947: January	48.84	42.4	115.7	57.86	46.2	125.4	47.91	39.9	120.0	48.11	40.0	120.4	39.11	40.6	96.2	37.41	40.0	93.5
February	48.37	42.1	115.4	57.34	45.6	125.8	48.92	40.4	121.0	47.60	39.2	121.3	41.18	41.7	97.9	39.89	41.8	95.4
March	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.59	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	96.5
April	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.5	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	97.2
May	47.52	40.5	118.0	58.50	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	100.6
June	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	104.0
July	44.44	39.0	115.4	58.86	45.3	129.7	47.97	36.8	130.6	48.47	38.2	127.6	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	101.8
August	46.40	39.8	117.9	57.30	44.1	130.0	49.34	37.6	131.3	49.67	39.4	126.7	45.26	43.2	104.8	44.50	43.1	103.4
Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products												Stone, clay, and glass products			
Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			
1939: Average	\$22.17	41.1	Cents	\$19.95	38.5	51.8	\$20.51	38.9	53.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Cents	\$23.94	37.6	63.7
1941: January	22.51	40.5	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Cents	25.02	37.4	66.9
1946: August	42.17	42.9	98.2	40.09	41.9	95.7	40.85	41.7	98.2	\$40.74	42.0	96.6	\$36.84	41.2	89.4	43.23	40.7	106.3
September	42.04	42.2	99.5	40.86	41.8	97.7	41.62	41.6	100.2	42.74	42.8	100.2	38.01	41.5	91.7	44.03	40.5	108.7
October	43.49	43.2	100.5	41.73	42.2	99.0	42.42	41.8	101.4	42.66	42.5	100.3	38.24	41.6	91.9	44.46	40.6	109.6
November	41.86	41.8	100.4	41.62	41.7	99.9	42.41	41.4	102.4	43.14	41.5	103.5	38.90	41.8	93.1	44.91	40.3	111.4
December	44.12	43.4	101.4	42.49	42.2	100.7	43.04	41.6	103.4	45.02	43.2	103.7	38.66	42.0	92.1	45.89	41.0	111.9
1947: January	44.11	42.5	103.9	42.41	41.8	101.5	43.35	41.5	104.6	45.02	42.7	105.2	37.55	40.4	92.2	45.58	40.5	112.8
February	45.13	42.9	104.9	42.80	41.9	102.2	44.20	42.0	104.9	44.79	42.1	106.0	38.49	40.9	94.0	45.40	40.1	113.3
March	45.10	42.8	105.4	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	45.67	42.3	107.7	38.90	40.8	95.3	46.38	40.5	114.4
April	45.90	43.3	105.9	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0	46.49	40.5	114.9
May	47.65	43.5	109.7	43.48	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9	47.24	40.3	117.3
June	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	46.99	42.2	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4	48.54	40.8	119.0
July	46.58	42.6	109.3	43.54	41.2	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	45.06	40.8	110.3	41.05	42.0	97.8	48.01	40.1	119.8
August	48.58	43.8	110.7	44.06	41.2	106.9	44.53	41.1	108.6	46.20	41.3	111.2	42.28	42.2	100.1	48.96	40.5	120.9
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum			
1939: Average	\$25.32	35.2	Cents	-----	-----	-----	\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$20.55	37.8	54.3	\$22.74	37.2	62.5	-----	-----	-----
1941: January	28.02	36.3	77.2	-----	-----	-----	26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5	-----	-----	-----
1946: August	43.14	39.4	109.5	\$39.60	42.1	91.7	45.63	42.3	107.9	40.67	40.0	101.2	41.34	38.5	107.9	\$50.45	47.2	106.9
September	45.29	39.5	114.7	38.88	40.5	93.8	47.03	42.9	109.7	41.28	40.3	102.0	41.33	38.2	108.6	50.46	46.6	108.4
October	45.71	39.4	116.1	40.29	40.9	96.4	46.02	42.4	108.5	42.25	40.9	102.7	41.89	38.4	109.6	52.04	47.8	108.8
November	46.72	39.2	119.4	41.35	41.2	97.7	46.18	42.2	109.5	42.08	40.3	103.5	41.56	37.9	110.0	50.89	46.2	110.2
December	47.96	39.9	120.3	42.53	42.0	99.8	46.12	42.4	109.0	42.57	40.7	104.0	42.82	38.6	111.0	51.39	46.8	109.6
1947: January	47.78	39.4	121.4	42.36	42.0	99.3	43.79	40.6	107.9	42.22	40.3	104.1	41.97	37.7	112.1	51.49	46.2	111.4
February	46.85	38.6	121.6	41.58	41.7	100.0	44.67	41.5	107.7	42.35	40.0	105.6	42.69	37.2	114.9	51.14	45.9	111.4
March	48.45	39.6	122.6	40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3	44.26	38.3	115.7	51.95	46.3	112.2
April	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	111.6
May	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.46	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	113.5
June	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9	45.78	38.7	11			

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures								
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1939: Average.....				<i>Cents</i>	\$26.18	36.9	71.4			<i>Cents</i>	\$24.43	39.0	62.7	\$16.84	36.6	46.0	\$14.26	36.7	38.9		
1941: January.....					24.29	34.6	70.8				27.26	41.3	66.0	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.60	37.2	41.9		
1946: August.....	\$45.27	46.6	96.7	43.68	43.0	101.0	\$46.63	39.9	116.8	49.56	43.5	113.9	37.00	40.1	92.4	34.81	39.8	87.5			
September.....	45.66	46.9	97.4	42.64	41.6	102.2	45.35	38.0	119.4	49.19	42.9	114.5	37.54	40.0	94.0	35.35	39.8	88.8			
October.....	45.12	46.6	96.6	44.18	42.9	102.6	45.11	38.1	118.5	49.86	42.0	118.7	38.09	40.2	94.8	35.57	39.9	89.2			
November.....	45.69	46.2	98.8	42.76	41.6	103.4	48.45	39.9	121.4	50.18	41.9	119.8	38.38	40.2	95.5	36.14	40.3	89.8			
December.....	46.06	46.7	98.2	44.26	42.4	104.9	50.38	41.6	121.2	50.79	42.7	118.8	39.26	40.9	95.9	36.85	40.9	90.0			
1947: January.....	43.83	44.7	98.3	43.88	42.1	104.5	52.70	43.2	122.0	51.91	43.2	120.2	39.29	40.5	97.0	37.06	40.6	91.4			
February.....	44.80	45.3	98.1	44.18	41.9	105.6	49.46	40.7	121.6	52.73	43.9	120.1	40.32	40.4	99.7	37.56	40.5	92.7			
March.....	45.70	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	97.9			
April.....	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	99.1			
May.....	45.95	44.7	101.7	45.43	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.5	39.89	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	97.0			
June.....	47.33	44.8	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0			
July.....	46.48	43.8	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	55.76	43.6	126.4	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	97.3			
August.....	48.11	44.4	106.5	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	55.01	41.4	132.1	39.40	38.2	103.1	37.50	38.4	97.7			
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																					
	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves					
				<i>Cents</i>	\$15.78	36.5	42.9	<i>Cents</i>	\$19.21	36.4	52.8	<i>Cents</i>	\$18.98	35.6	53.6	\$18.15	38.4	46.8	\$17.14	37.0	46.1
	1939: Average.....	\$18.22	39.0	47.4	\$15.78	36.5	42.9		\$19.21	36.4	52.8		\$18.51	33.8	55.0	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.9
1941: January.....	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1		21.78	37.9	57.6		18.51	33.8	55.0	17.65	35.8	48.9				
1946: August.....	38.67	41.0	94.2	37.42	41.3	90.6	41.88	40.9	102.4	35.96	39.1	94.6	39.20	42.2	92.9	34.35	38.6	88.1			
September.....	38.33	40.5	94.7	37.20	40.4	92.2	42.44	41.1	103.4	36.65	37.7	97.4	39.85	41.9	95.1	35.84	38.6	91.8			
October.....	39.00	40.6	96.1	38.67	41.6	93.1	42.40	40.9	103.7	37.65	38.3	98.2	39.94	41.7	95.7	36.69	39.4	92.2			
November.....	38.09	39.7	96.1	38.69	41.1	94.1	41.67	40.1	103.8	38.20	38.4	99.5	39.99	40.9	96.7	37.14	39.5	93.0			
December.....	39.64	41.0	96.7	39.57	41.8	94.4	42.96	41.3	103.9	39.05	38.8	100.6	39.26	40.2	97.2	36.74	39.2	92.8			
1947: January.....	40.48	41.0	98.7	40.21	41.1	97.5	43.10	41.3	104.5	38.35	38.1	100.7	39.03	40.9	95.4	36.49	38.4	94.4			
February.....	40.59	40.5	100.4	41.45	41.6	99.6	47.44	41.0	115.6	38.40	38.1	100.9	40.89	41.3	98.9	36.68	38.4	94.8			
March.....	40.69	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.7			
April.....	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.9	36.35	35.9	101.0	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	95.2			
May.....	38.85	38.5	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	93.9			
June.....	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1			
July.....	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.7	92.8			
August.....	38.58	38.2	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.09	36.8	103.6	41.11	40.8	99.9	35.13	37.3	93.6			
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																					
	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine					
				<i>Cents</i>	\$20.82	38.6	53.5	<i>Cents</i>	\$23.25	36.1	64.4	\$22.73	32.2	70.7							
	1939: Average.....	\$15.05	36.9	41.0	\$20.82	38.6	53.5		\$23.25	36.1	64.4										
1941: January.....	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5									
1946: August.....	31.79	38.1	83.0	40.92	42.1	97.1	42.10	40.4	104.3	52.93	39.7	135.2	\$38.23	43.4	89.7	\$37.17	41.3	.90.1			
September.....	32.70	38.1	85.2	40.72	41.4	98.3	43.72	41.3	106.1	53.25	40.9	130.0	39.47	44.0	91.2	37.86	41.4	91.4			
October.....	33.05	38.4	85.5	42.69	42.3	100.8	46.01	41.1	112.2	52.92	40.6	130.2	39.52	43.7	91.8	37.63	40.9	92.2			
November.....	33.31	38.7	85.9	43.54	42.2	103.3	46.83	41.2	113.9	52.83	40.2	130.9	39.68	43.8	92.0	37.94	40.3	94.3			
December.....	34.26	39.3	86.8	45.38	43.6	104.2	47.86	41.8	114.7	53.70	41.3	129.9	40.57	44.4	92.9	39.08	41.4	94.4			
1947: January.....	33.70	38.7	86.9	45.67	43.3	105.5	46.51	40.7	114.5	50.15	39.1	127.7	40.09	43.9	92.8	39.14	41.1	95.1			
February.....	34.22	38.8	88.1	45.75	42.9	106.5	46.51	40.5	114.9	49.60	38.9	127.2	41.74	43.4	97.9	39.51	41.0	96.4			
March.....	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3	47.12	40.8	115.8	49.22	38.0	129.7	41.57	43.2	97.9	40.00	40.6	98.4			
April.....	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	99.2			
May.....	35.18	39.0</																			

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$18.17	34.5	Cents 52.7	\$19.32	33.2	Cents 58.1	\$13.75	34.6	Cents 39.8	\$14.18	35.4	Cents 40.1	\$11.03	35.8	Cents 30.9	\$19.20	33.9	Cents 51.9
1941: January.....	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	55.3
1946: August.....	36.48	37.0	98.6	38.11	37.5	100.9	28.76	36.8	78.2	31.53	37.5	84.0	23.48	35.7	65.8	47.45	36.4	126.3
September.....	37.25	36.9	101.0	39.14	37.7	102.7	29.62	37.0	79.9	33.13	37.9	87.5	23.55	34.5	68.2	47.82	35.8	130.0
October.....	36.68	36.8	99.7	38.89	37.7	102.4	30.39	37.4	80.9	33.32	37.5	88.9	24.00	34.8	69.0	46.25	35.5	126.6
November.....	36.54	36.6	99.8	41.39	37.8	108.6	32.04	37.6	84.7	34.78	38.6	90.1	26.01	36.6	71.2	43.28	34.9	121.1
December.....	37.23	37.0	100.6	41.78	38.1	108.9	33.22	38.1	86.8	33.68	36.9	91.3	26.72	36.9	72.4	44.14	35.3	122.3
1947: January.....	38.22	36.9	103.7	41.70	37.8	109.5	32.17	37.1	86.9	33.37	36.7	90.8	25.43	34.7	73.1	47.30	35.7	129.7
February.....	38.74	36.9	104.9	41.86	37.8	109.7	32.32	37.2	86.9	33.49	36.6	91.5	25.60	35.8	71.6	48.77	36.2	131.4
March.....	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.69	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	129.3
April.....	35.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	120.0
May.....	35.36	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.75	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	116.8
June.....	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	118.2
July.....	36.50	35.7	102.1	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	34.62	36.9	93.3	26.18	35.6	73.5	43.57	34.7	125.2
August.....	36.59	35.2	104.0	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.42	35.9	85.2	32.97	35.3	92.6	25.68	35.6	72.1	45.07	34.5	129.9
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
	Corsets and allied garments ²			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
	\$17.15	37.5	45.6	\$22.19	33.8	63.6												
1939: Average.....	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8												
1941: January.....																		
1946: August.....	32.99	38.3	85.8	40.04	37.2	125.4	\$28.61	36.4	78.9	\$27.58	35.5	78.4	\$35.38	38.7	91.1	\$31.53	37.6	83.1
September.....	33.72	38.2	85.5	50.81	37.3	129.2	28.36	35.0	81.2	28.31	35.8	79.9	36.36	38.9	93.6	32.48	38.5	84.8
October.....	35.02	38.7	90.7	47.73	36.4	127.3	29.44	36.0	81.9	29.45	36.5	81.7	33.06	36.4	90.3	33.02	39.0	85.2
November.....	35.29	38.4	91.9	39.98	32.3	119.6	30.89	37.0	83.7	29.52	36.1	82.3	31.91	39.4	90.5	33.29	38.6	86.0
December.....	36.36	38.6	91.7	42.91	34.5	119.7	31.83	38.2	83.6	28.88	35.0	82.8	35.85	39.5	90.5	34.78	39.7	86.5
1947: January.....	35.21	37.8	93.0	48.40	36.6	125.6	28.95	35.3	82.1	28.57	34.6	82.5	34.85	38.1	91.0	35.92	39.7	89.1
February.....	35.38	38.1	91.8	53.73	38.9	131.7	30.60	36.5	84.1	28.51	33.8	84.5	34.91	37.5	92.6	35.13	39.0	88.4
March.....	35.29	38.7	92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	31.03	36.5	85.4	28.72	33.8	84.9	34.97	37.2	93.5	34.60	38.2	89.5
April.....	35.18	38.3	92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	90.8
May.....	35.33	39.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	90.6
June.....	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	29.94	35.2	85.1	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.56	37.1	91.8
July.....	34.95	37.5	93.5	49.22	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.4	81.5	36.28	38.4	93.9	36.18	38.4	92.8
August.....	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.69	36.2	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.91	36.6	80.8	37.73	38.5	97.1	35.99	37.8	93.6
Leather and leather products																		
	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
	\$19.13	36.2	Cents 52.2	\$24.43	38.7	63.4				\$17.83	35.7	50.3						
1939: Average.....	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2				19.58	37.0	63.0						
1941: January.....																		
1946: August.....	36.74	37.8	97.2	45.08	40.3	112.0	\$37.60	40.2	94.0	35.17	36.9	94.5	\$32.33	36.7	88.3	\$38.96	39.5	98.3
September.....	37.49	38.2	98.2	44.60	39.5	112.9	36.48	39.0	93.8	36.18	37.9	95.5	33.68	37.0	91.9	39.56	39.3	100.2
October.....	37.07	37.5	98.7	44.78	39.7	112.9	36.24	38.7	93.6	35.65	36.9	96.0	33.48	36.9	91.5	40.85	40.0	102.0
November.....	37.24	37.1	100.4	45.98	40.2	114.4	35.78	37.4	96.1	35.76	36.3	97.8	32.69	35.7	92.3	40.63	39.7	102.0
December.....	39.83	39.1	101.8	47.71	41.6	115.0	37.32	38.7	97.0	38.65	38.8	99.5	32.16	35.5	91.0	41.70	40.1	103.4
1947: January.....	40.18	39.3	102.3	48.49	41.3	117.4	37.84	38.8	98.0	39.05	39.1	99.5	32.10	35.0	92.2	40.36	38.7	104.0
February.....	40.29	39.5	102.1	49.65	41.6	119.3	37.79	38.8	98.4	38.96	39.2	98.9	31.38	35.1	90.6	41.60	39.9	103.8
March.....	40.11	39.0	102.8	49.88	41.4	120.4	37.87	38.1	99.9	38.91	38.8	99.9	31.52	35.0	90.0	40.87	39.5	103.6
April.....	39.44	38.3	102.9	49.14	40.7	120.4	37.07	37.8	99.4	37.96	38.0	99.8	31.17	35.0	89.0			

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter ²			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours
1939: Average	\$24.43	40.3	60.7	\$27.85	40.6	68.6	\$22.60	46.7	48.4				\$29.24	46.2	62.6	\$25.80	42.3	60.5
1941: January	24.69	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9				29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.8
1946: August	44.34	43.7	101.5	48.37	43.4	111.6	40.67	46.4	87.5	\$43.55	48.0	90.8	45.71	47.6	93.5	50.37	49.3	102.4
September	43.59	43.0	101.3	41.11	35.9	114.4	41.38	46.7	88.2	43.95	47.6	92.4	46.48	46.8	95.6	52.21	49.1	106.4
October	43.85	42.4	103.5	43.06	37.5	114.7	41.39	46.5	89.2	43.41	46.7	92.9	47.54	47.6	96.8	52.45	48.6	107.6
November	44.84	42.9	104.6	51.15	44.9	113.7	40.09	44.7	89.5	43.16	46.3	93.3	46.86	46.0	97.6	51.77	48.2	107.5
December	46.93	44.4	105.8	51.73	46.4	111.9	42.29	46.9	90.7	44.50	46.5	95.7	48.84	46.6	100.4	54.61	50.3	105.7
1947: January	47.31	43.6	108.4	57.20	47.5	120.6	42.24	46.2	91.7	46.32	46.6	99.5	48.79	46.8	100.5	55.18	49.9	110.6
February	46.40	42.7	108.8	52.82	44.3	119.3	42.44	45.8	92.6	46.64	46.2	101.0	48.04	46.2	99.7	53.08	48.9	108.7
March	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	109.3
April	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110.5
May	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108.5
June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111.5
July	48.79	43.3	112.7	56.82	44.5	128.2	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114.5	
August	49.58	43.3	114.4	54.43	43.0	126.7	46.07	48.0	96.7	49.10	47.3	104.4	50.84	46.9	105.2	60.02	50.3	120.0
Food—Continued																		
Cereal preparations	Baking ²			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery ²			Beverages, non-alcoholic					
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents					
	\$25.70	41.7	62.1	\$23.91	37.6	63.6	\$24.68	42.9	58.5	\$18.64	38.1	49.2	\$24.21	43.6	55.6			
1939: Average				26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2
1941: January																		
1946: August	46.27	42.7	108.3	44.63	45.0	99.4	39.27	39.1	100.4	40.76	38.3	106.5	35.13	39.7	86.6	40.45	44.2	91.1
September	47.15	42.4	111.2	44.60	44.5	100.3	38.35	37.9	101.2	48.87	42.8	114.1	36.14	40.0	87.3	39.87	43.9	90.4
October	48.28	42.0	114.9	45.45	43.6	104.2	37.40	37.4	100.1	40.86	40.5	100.9	35.04	39.5	87.4	39.30	42.4	91.8
November	47.12	40.7	115.7	46.01	44.0	104.5	40.07	40.8	98.2	49.50	48.6	102.1	36.79	39.8	90.5	39.66	42.4	92.8
December	47.81	40.9	117.0	47.55	45.3	105.1	45.62	44.6	102.4	54.35	52.1	104.4	38.19	41.4	90.2	41.37	43.2	94.9
1947: January	48.48	40.5	119.6	46.32	43.9	105.6	38.83	38.8	100.1	44.34	40.5	109.5	37.06	39.8	93.0	41.13	42.7	95.9
February	49.13	41.5	118.4	45.80	43.2	106.0	41.53	39.5	105.2	47.29	40.5	116.9	37.75	39.9	94.9	40.85	42.3	96.5
March	50.03	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97.4
April	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98.3
May	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98.5
June	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.48	44.2	100.4
July	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.05	45.0	111.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	38.42	38.2	100.7	45.98	45.0	102.0
August	56.38	44.0	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.71	45.8	113.1	50.82	41.6	122.6	38.76	38.9	100.1	47.36	46.7	103.3
Food—Continued																		
Malt liquors	Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff					
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents					
	\$35.01	38.3	91.6	\$16.77	37.0	46.4	\$16.84	35.4	47.6	\$20.88	37.2	56.1	\$14.59	34.7	41.9	\$17.53	34.1	51.4
1939: Average				34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2
1941: January																		
1946: August	56.36	42.5	132.4	41.12	42.3	97.6	34.16	38.6	88.5	37.93	38.9	97.5	31.50	38.6	81.4	31.28	37.4	83.7
September	57.45	42.7	134.4	41.50	43.5	96.0	35.25	39.5	89.3	39.25	40.3	97.4	32.69	39.0	83.4	31.87	38.0	83.9
October	56.57	42.5	133.0	40.82	41.7	98.3	36.47	40.3	90.5	41.08	41.6	98.8	33.48	39.6	84.4	32.66	38.7	84.4
November	56.68	42.5	133.3	35.28	37.3	95.0	36.66	39.7	92.4	41.74	41.1	101.5	33.27	38.6	85.7	33.58	39.2	85.7
December	59.74	43.7	136.7	37.93	38.8	98.2	38.12	40.2	94.7	43.03	40.9	105.3	34.85	39.9	87.1	34.25	39.1	87.7
1947: January	57.23	41.9	136.6	36.55	37.6	97.5	36.74	39.2	93.8	41.36	39.7	104.1	33.80	39.0	86.2	33.16	37.6	88.3
February	56.88	41.3	137.5	36.82	37.0	99.7	35.44	37.8	93.7	40.76	39.1	104.3	31.98	37.2	85.6	32.03	36.0	88.9
March	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.5	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90.3
April	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78</								

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries			
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes ²			Paper bags			Paper boxes						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1939: Average.....	\$23.72	40.1	Cents 59.2	\$24.92	40.3	Cents 62.0													Cents 86.6
1941: January.....	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2													88.6
1946: August.....	44.26	43.4	102.0	47.56	44.4	107.0	\$41.61	42.7	97.5	\$37.17	40.9	91.1	41.21	42.6	96.8	53.01	40.8	129.9	
September.....	44.57	43.0	103.7	47.55	43.8	108.5	41.60	42.6	97.6	37.89	40.9	93.1	41.53	42.2	98.5	53.96	41.0	131.5	
October.....	45.61	43.4	105.0	49.05	44.5	110.2	42.15	42.6	98.1	38.98	40.8	96.0	42.02	42.5	99.0	54.28	41.0	132.5	
November.....	46.08	43.3	106.4	49.37	44.4	111.1	43.98	42.6	103.1	38.78	40.1	97.0	42.74	42.4	100.9	55.11	41.0	134.3	
December.....	46.87	43.7	107.1	49.92	44.6	111.9	44.51	43.0	103.5	39.96	40.7	98.3	43.61	43.2	101.2	57.03	41.5	137.4	
1947: January.....	47.05	43.2	108.8	50.18	44.2	113.4	44.68	42.8	104.3	40.52	40.2	100.9	43.58	42.3	103.0	56.60	41.0	138.1	
February.....	47.42	43.2	109.8	50.98	44.3	114.9	44.43	42.6	105.6	39.93	39.9	100.1	43.58	42.0	103.9	56.74	40.1	141.5	
March.....	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	44.69	42.7	106.4	40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19	40.3	144.3	
April.....	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.3	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69	40.1	146.2	
May.....	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55	40.1	148.6	
June.....	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	45.96	43.0	107.8	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76	39.9	149.9	
July.....	51.05	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.93	39.5	109.2	45.39	41.4	109.8	59.39	39.6	149.9	
August.....	50.46	42.4	119.2	56.16	44.0	126.8	44.96	41.0	110.7	42.86	39.1	109.8	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48	39.4	151.0	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																			
Newspapers and periodicals			Printing, book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides				
1939: Average.....	\$37.58	36.1	Cents 100.4	\$30.30	38.3	Cents 80.4				\$25.59	39.5	Cents 64.9	\$28.48	40.5	Cents 70.4	\$24.16	39.7	Cents 59.2	
1941: January.....	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0				27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	61.9	
1946: August.....	58.09	38.7	147.5	50.83	41.8	122.0	\$53.97	43.3	124.6	44.91	40.8	110.2	47.41	42.6	111.4	38.91	39.8	97.9	
September.....	60.04	39.4	149.5	51.50	42.0	123.2	53.99	42.9	125.8	45.41	40.9	111.0	46.52	41.4	112.4	39.05	39.5	98.7	
October.....	60.28	39.3	151.1	51.50	41.7	123.8	55.08	43.4	127.0	45.50	41.3	110.2	47.07	41.6	113.4	39.91	40.2	99.0	
November.....	61.11	39.3	152.8	52.60	41.9	125.9	55.76	42.9	129.9	45.88	41.3	111.2	48.16	41.8	115.4	41.06	40.2	101.9	
December.....	62.95	39.3	156.9	54.98	42.7	129.5	57.55	44.1	130.6	47.14	41.6	113.3	49.17	42.2	116.6	42.01	40.6	103.5	
1947: January.....	62.08	38.9	157.5	54.10	42.0	129.7	57.54	43.5	132.3	47.39	41.5	114.3	49.69	42.1	118.1	41.86	40.4	103.6	
February.....	63.00	38.6	160.7	54.07	40.8	133.6	56.55	42.6	132.6	48.17	41.4	116.5	50.34	42.3	119.2	43.15	41.1	105.2	
March.....	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	104.4	
April.....	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	105.3	
May.....	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	107.2	
June.....	67.16	38.4	171.0	56.81	40.6	140.6	58.31	41.3	141.1	50.50	41.2	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	109.1	
July.....	68.00	38.3	171.5	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	50.97	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	111.4	
August.....	67.86	38.4	174.1	55.96	40.0	140.6	57.56	39.6	144.4	51.31	40.9	125.3	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	114.4	
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																			
Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms			Cottonseed oil				
1939: Average.....	\$28.11	39.8	Cents 70.7	\$24.52	37.9	Cents 64.6	\$31.30	40.0	78.4	\$29.99	38.8	Cents 77.3	\$22.68	39.0	Cents 61.2	\$13.70	44.3	Cents 30.2	
1941: January.....	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33.8	
1946: August.....	47.22	40.7	115.9	42.62	39.1	108.9	51.81	41.1	126.0	48.37	39.1	123.7	39.53	38.7	102.3	30.84	46.9	65.7	
September.....	47.30	40.5	116.7	43.55	39.3	110.7	52.61	41.1	128.1	50.98	41.3	123.3	44.05	39.1	112.7	31.03	49.9	64.0	
October.....	47.85	41.0	116.6	42.98	39.2	109.7	52.87	41.4	127.8	50.26	40.7	123.4	45.80	40.4	113.3	33.47	51.9	64.5	
November.....	48.08	40.8	117.9	43.31	39.1	110.7	52.96	41.1	128.8	49.53	39.8	124.3	46.98	40.9	114.8	35.14	52.6	66.8	
December.....	52.93	43.3	122.2	43.76	39.2	111.7	54.15	41.2	131.6	51.68	40.7	127.0	47.38	41.2	115.0	36.49	53.6	68.1	
1947: January.....	53.08	42.8	124.1	44.14	39.5	111.7	54.77	41.3	132.7	53.08	41.0	129.5	48.14	41.5	116.1	35.91	52.2	68.8	
February.....	53.46	43.1	124.0	47.31	39.3	120.5	55.10	41.0	134.2	50.07	39.4	126.9	48.55	41.4	117.2	35.77	51.7	69.2	
March.....	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	70.9	
April.....	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	70.6	
May.....	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	49.2	71.8	
June.....	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	35.83	48.6	73.7	
July.....	58.28	42.0	133.9	48.69	39.6	123.0	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137							

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products				
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1939: Average.....	\$14.71	35.8	Cents	\$32.62	36.5	89.4	\$34.97	36.1	97.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$27.84	36.9	75.4		
1941: January.....	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30.38	39.0	77.9		
1946: August.....	35.09	42.1	83.4	54.36	40.3	134.7	57.10	40.0	142.7	\$46.77	39.6	117.6	\$49.61	44.5	111.4	51.03	39.4	129.5		
September.....	35.62	42.3	84.2	55.25	40.4	136.8	58.35	40.2	145.3	47.07	39.4	119.1	48.82	43.6	112.0	53.60	40.6	132.3		
October.....	33.87	41.0	82.7	54.38	40.4	134.7	57.32	40.2	142.8	46.34	39.2	117.7	49.46	44.2	112.0	51.74	39.4	131.3		
November.....	32.97	40.1	82.1	54.50	40.3	135.1	57.11	40.0	142.9	46.64	39.5	117.7	51.10	44.4	115.0	52.93	40.0	132.3		
December.....	34.64	42.1	82.4	54.55	40.0	136.2	57.80	40.4	143.4	43.56	36.7	119.1	50.92	44.1	115.6	54.63	41.1	133.1		
1947: January.....	33.44	41.3	81.0	55.24	40.2	137.2	57.74	39.9	144.7	48.11	39.5	121.2	51.00	44.6	116.7	54.03	40.6	133.0		
February.....	33.44	41.4	80.8	55.39	40.1	138.2	57.75	39.8	145.1	48.88	39.6	123.1	52.59	44.0	119.6	54.06	40.6	133.1		
March.....	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	48.95	39.6	123.1	53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	133.0		
April.....	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	49.19	39.9	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	139.7		
May.....	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	51.93	39.7	130.7	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	141.6		
June.....	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	52.87	39.8	132.8	54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	141.9		
July.....	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	50.45	37.8	133.5	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.77	38.6	144.6		
August.....	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	53.59	39.8	134.6	57.17	44.6	128.2	55.60	38.4	144.6		
Rubber products—Continued																				
Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts					
1939: Average.....	\$33.36	35.0	Cents	\$22.80	37.5	60.7	\$23.34	38.9	60.5	\$24.48	29.3	62.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Cents		
1941: January.....	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	\$35.33	45.7	77.3	-----	-----	-----		
1946: August.....	55.42	37.4	147.4	44.45	41.2	107.8	46.85	41.8	112.0	43.40	41.0	105.7	49.74	40.2	123.3	\$46.11	41.3	112.1		
September.....	59.89	39.6	150.7	45.27	41.5	109.1	47.01	41.8	112.5	44.25	41.1	107.6	50.43	40.3	124.3	47.73	42.2	113.4		
October.....	57.38	38.2	149.2	38.93	37.3	104.3	47.00	41.6	113.0	45.04	41.4	108.8	51.23	40.6	125.2	48.31	42.0	115.1		
November.....	58.87	39.0	150.3	43.80	40.4	108.3	46.74	41.4	113.0	45.08	41.1	109.8	51.01	40.1	125.8	50.95	42.8	119.5		
December.....	60.46	39.8	151.3	45.93	42.0	109.3	48.68	42.6	114.3	45.85	41.6	110.3	52.20	40.7	126.9	47.65	40.5	118.0		
1947: January.....	59.78	39.5	151.1	46.06	41.9	109.9	48.12	42.0	114.6	45.98	41.1	112.0	52.00	40.1	127.3	53.37	42.5	125.9		
February.....	59.90	39.3	151.7	45.83	42.0	109.8	48.27	42.1	114.7	46.06	41.0	112.3	51.50	39.7	127.9	53.20	42.3	126.2		
March.....	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	128.6	51.42	41.0	125.7		
April.....	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.35	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	125.1		
May.....	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	128.5		
June.....	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.71	41.3	127.7		
July.....	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.35	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.57	40.8	126.9		
August.....	61.29	37.4	164.1	47.23	39.9	118.3	49.08	39.4	124.0	46.36	39.4	117.8	54.18	39.7	135.2	50.88	40.7	125.9		
Mining																				
Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Metal														
Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper		
1939: Average.....	\$25.67	27.7	Cents	\$23.88	27.1	88.6	\$28.93	40.9	70.8	\$26.36	35.7	73.8	\$28.08	41.9	67.9	\$26.39	38.7	68.3		
1941: January.....	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9		
1946: August.....	60.65	37.9	159.8	62.84	42.8	146.6	49.59	40.9	121.2	48.03	40.2	119.4	52.13	42.4	123.1	48.70	39.9	121.9		
September.....	60.67	37.7	161.1	61.65	41.8	148.0	49.53	40.6	122.1	48.45	39.8	121.9	51.09	41.9	122.1	49.47	40.3	122.7		
October.....	61.82	39.2	159.3	62.49	42.9	146.0	49.63	41.0	121.0	48.06	40.3	119.3	51.66	42.3	122.0	49.23	40.2	122.4		
November.....	56.57	35.7	158.2	61.54	41.7	147.7	48.59	39.9	121.9	46.36	38.4	120.7	50.71	41.7	121.7	48.63	39.5	123.2		
December.....	65.82	40.9	161.5	69.56	46.7	149.1	52.04	42.2	123.2	47.89	39.7	120.7	55.46	45.1	122.9	53.69	42.3	126.8		
1947: January.....	62.40	39.1	159.4	69.54	46.7	149.1	50.65	41.2	122.9	46.18	39.1	118.1	54.38	44.0	123.7	52.43	40.9	128.3		
February.....	57.42	35.1	163.7	65.30	43.6	149.1	52.01	42.0	123.8	48.71	40.5	120.3	54.94	44.3	124.1	53.19	41.4	128.6		
March.....	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	129.5		
April.....	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	129.0		
May.....	59.15	37.2	159.3	65.51	44.3	147.0	53.96	42.2	127.8	52.62	40.9	128.6	56.47	44.5	126.8	54.22	41.8	129.6		

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities														
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum production			Telephone ²			Telegraph ⁴			Electric light and power			Street railways and busses					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	55.0	\$34.09	38.3	87.3	\$31.94	39.1	82.2	Cents	—	—	Cents	—	—	Cents	—	—	Cents		
1941: January.....	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	32.52	39.7	82.4	—	—	—	34.38	39.6	86.9	\$33.13	45.9	71.4			
1946: August.....	47.11	46.8	101.6	53.42	40.9	130.7	44.19	39.3	112.9	\$41.31	45.4	91.0	52.27	41.6	126.0	55.35	48.6	109.9			
September.....	47.97	46.1	104.2	53.19	30.9	133.4	44.10	38.5	114.8	40.98	44.8	91.4	52.78	41.0	129.1	54.50	47.5	111.0			
October.....	48.28	46.1	104.7	53.72	41.2	130.8	44.30	39.1	113.7	47.37	44.4	106.7	53.18	41.9	128.4	55.62	47.7	113.0			
November.....	47.40	45.4	104.5	54.25	40.4	133.4	44.40	39.3	113.1	46.25	43.5	106.3	53.61	41.6	130.2	54.64	47.3	112.5			
December.....	48.07	45.8	105.2	53.15	39.5	134.6	42.98	38.0	113.2	45.94	43.2	106.2	54.58	41.4	133.7	55.26	47.9	114.2			
1947: January.....	45.55	43.1	105.8	56.02	41.3	135.5	43.37	38.4	113.2	46.83	43.8	106.9	54.11	41.9	131.3	55.98	47.7	116.5			
February.....	45.34	42.8	106.2	55.86	40.3	139.0	43.31	38.0	114.1	51.23	44.0	116.4	55.37	41.6	135.2	56.70	48.0	117.4			
March.....	46.41	43.5	106.9	56.25	39.6	142.1	42.51	37.9	112.4	50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	134.1	56.82	47.8	118.4			
April.....	48.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	55.90	42.2	134.3	56.94	47.8	119.0			
May.....	49.86	45.6	108.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	135.8	56.90	47.6	119.5			
June.....	50.92	45.6	111.0	61.46	41.9	147.5	45.58	37.5	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.8	57.84	42.2	138.8	57.71	47.4	121.2			
July.....	50.75	45.2	111.7	60.01	40.6	148.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	137.4	57.65	46.5	123.7			
August.....	52.28	46.1	113.1	59.71	40.1	148.6	46.92	38.7	121.5	55.01	44.8	122.8	57.97	42.4	137.8	58.00	46.6	124.9			
	Trade																				
	Wholesale						Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
1939: Average.....	\$20.85	41.7	71.5	\$21.17	43.0	53.6	\$23.37	43.9	52.5	Cents	\$17.80	38.8	45.4	\$21.23	38.8	54.3	\$28.62	44.5	66.0		
1941: January.....	30.59	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	—	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	66.6		
1946: August.....	48.14	41.7	114.8	33.81	41.3	89.3	40.38	42.7	92.4	28.63	37.6	74.7	34.93	37.5	92.5	44.52	43.5	104.5			
September.....	49.54	41.8	117.9	33.76	40.8	90.8	40.08	41.0	94.0	28.57	36.7	75.6	35.26	37.2	95.4	46.59	43.9	108.0			
October.....	49.44	41.9	117.2	33.19	40.1	90.7	40.16	41.0	94.3	27.65	35.7	75.7	34.68	36.5	96.0	45.84	43.3	107.4			
November.....	49.80	41.6	118.6	33.04	39.7	91.7	40.42	40.3	97.2	27.63	35.5	76.0	34.74	36.4	96.2	47.26	43.6	110.1			
December.....	51.20	42.3	120.2	*34.06	40.3	91.9	41.19	40.8	98.1	*29.33	36.4	76.5	35.52	36.9	96.8	49.30	43.8	115.2			
1947: January.....	50.05	41.5	119.7	35.02	39.9	95.3	41.50	40.1	101.2	29.75	35.9	81.1	35.89	36.9	95.7	45.86	42.2	112.5			
February.....	50.87	40.8	123.0	35.27	40.1	95.7	42.04	40.4	101.9	29.98	36.1	80.9	35.85	37.3	95.6	45.85	41.9	111.6			
March.....	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	115.2			
April.....	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	117.0			
May.....	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.29	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	119.6			
June.....	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.67	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	120.2			
July.....	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.2	45.07	41.7	106.1	32.59	37.6	85.3	37.82	37.2	99.9	49.51	42.9	120.0			
August.....	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.1	100.2	45.37	42.5	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.7	37.21	37.1	99.5	49.41	42.6	119.4			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance ²		Service										
	Retail—Continued						Secu- rity broker- age	Insur- ance	Hotels ³ (year-round)				Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing			
	Automotive			Lumber and build- ing materials					Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1939: Average.....	\$27.07	47.6	57.1	\$26.22	42.7	61.9	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	32.4	\$17.69	42.7	41.7	\$19.96	41.8	49.0		
1941: January.....	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8		
1946: ⁴ August.....	47.97	46.3	105.9	42.93	43.0	101.2	62.61	49.87	27.15	43.8	61.4	29.97	43.0	69.3	35.01	42.6	83.2		
September.....	49.15	46.5	107.7	43.60	43.1	102.4	63.50	50.63	26.98	43.5	62.0	30.45	42.9	70.8	35.81	42.9	83.9		
October.....	48.82	46.1	107.9	43.70	43.1	103.3	62.24	51.20	27.27	43.8	62.6	30.52	43.0	70.8	35.81	42.2	85.4		
November.....	48.74	46.1	108.7	43.32	42.3	104.0	62.00	51.24	28.15	43.8	64.2	31.05	42.6	72.9	35.32	41.9	85.4		
December.....	50.61	47.2	109.3	44.78	43.5	103.7	63.78	52.25	28.40	43.7	65.1	32.13	43.5	73.9	36.50	42.8	86.7		
1947: January.....	49.01	45.7	109.2	44.30	43.0	104.3	62.56	52.46	28.62	43.8	64.8	32.46	43.3	74.5	36.29	42.3	87.4		
February.....	49.69	45.7	109.8	45.31	43.0	106.1	63.87	53.04	28.91	44.3	65.4	31.78	42.5	74.8	34.93	41.1	86.1		
March.....	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	87.6		
April.....	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	88.8		
May.....	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	89.4		
June.....	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8		
July.....	50.59	45.4	113.9	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	89.9		
August.....	51.50	45.5	114.4	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.38	44.9	65.4	32.79	42.2	77.5	35.86	40.8	89.2		

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of August 1947. The figures shown below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases except security brokerage and insurance; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample (see footnote 1, tables A-5 and A-8).

Manufacturing: 31,600 establishments; 6,923,000 production workers.

Mining: 2,400 establishments; 305,000 production workers.

Public utilities: 6,900 establishments; 719,000 employees.

Wholesale trade: 8,600 establishments; 231,000 employees.

Retail trade: 27,900 establishments; 700,000 employees.

Finance: 3,900 establishments; 190,000 employees.

Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 83,000 employees.

Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 800 establishments; 59,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production workers only. For the remaining industries unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all employees except high-paid executives and officials. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$53.33, 43.2 hours, and 121.2 cents.

Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$49.69 and 116.9 cents.

Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$49.81 and 119.4 cents.

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$51.05.

Cars, electric—and steam—railroad.—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Aluminum manufactures.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are \$48.34.

Corsets and allied garments.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$34.41 and 91.5 cents.

Butter.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 47.5 hours and 88.8 cents.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are \$43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

Confectionery.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 91.8 cents.

Envelopes.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$44.12.

³ Data for April and May reflect work stoppages.

⁴ Data relate to all line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

⁵ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁶ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms and tips, not included.

* Revised;

TABLE C-2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime,¹ of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups								
	As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941	
		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100
1941: January	Cents 66.4	Cents 66.4	100.0	Cents 72.2	Cents 72.2	100.0	Cents 60.1	Cents 60.1	100.0
1942: January	76.2	75.1	113.1	83.5	82.6	114.4	67.0	66.8	111.1
October	83.9	80.7	121.5	91.9	88.8	123.0	72.3	71.8	119.5
1943: January	85.9	81.9	123.3	94.1	90.5	125.3	73.3	72.6	120.8
October	91.6	86.3	130.0	99.7	95.0	131.6	78.1	76.8	127.8
1944: January	93.1	87.7	132.1	101.3	96.5	133.7	79.3	78.0	129.8
October	95.6	90.8	136.7	103.8	99.1	137.3	82.9	81.7	135.9
1945: January	97.0	92.0	138.6	105.3	100.5	139.2	84.0	82.7	137.6
October	94.5	94.2	141.9	102.1	101.4	140.4	87.0	86.3	143.6
1946: August	107.6	107.9	162.5	115.0	115.6	160.1	100.1	99.5	165.6
September	109.2	109.4	164.8	116.6	117.2	162.3	101.5	100.8	167.7
October	109.3	109.5	164.9	116.3	116.9	161.9	102.1	101.4	168.7
November	110.3	110.5	166.4	117.5	118.1	163.6	103.0	102.2	170.0
December	110.7	110.6	166.6	117.6	117.8	163.2	103.6	102.7	170.9
1947: January	112.2	112.0	168.7	118.6	118.8	164.5	105.5	104.8	174.0
February	113.3	113.1	170.3	119.2	119.4	165.4	107.0	106.2	176.7
March	114.2	113.9	171.5	119.6	119.8	165.9	108.4	107.6	179.0
April	115.1	114.6	172.6	120.5	120.6	167.0	109.0	108.0	179.7
May	117.0	116.7	175.8	123.8	124.3	172.2	109.6	108.5	180.5
June	118.7	118.4	178.3	126.1	126.5	175.2	110.5	109.4	182.0
July	119.7	119.6	180.1	127.1	127.7	176.9	111.7	110.7	184.2
August	120.3	120.5	181.5	127.7	128.6	178.1	112.5	111.5	185.5

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and a half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November,

therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹

Year and month	All types, private construction projects	Building construction																
		Total building				General contractors				Special building trades								
		Avg. wkly. earnings ²		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. wkly. earnings ²		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. wkly. earnings ²		Avg. wkly. hours		Avg. wkly. earnings ²		Avg. wkly. hours		
		Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	\$31.70	33.1	\$0.958	\$30.56	33.3	\$0.918	\$33.11	32.7	\$1.012	\$32.87	34.6	\$0.949	\$33.05	32.5	\$1.016
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	\$30.10	32.7	.946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.062
1946: August	\$66.61	38.7	\$1.462	56.67	38.2	1.482	53.66	37.8	1.419	60.34	38.7	1.410	61.43	39.5	1.555	59.75	37.8	1.581
September	58.39	39.3	1.485	58.49	38.7	1.510	55.64	38.4	1.450	61.87	39.2	1.580	63.70	40.2	1.584	62.06	38.6	1.609
October	58.93	39.2	1.505	59.20	38.8	1.526	56.39	38.5	1.463	62.39	39.1	1.596	63.89	40.1	1.593	62.16	38.4	1.620
November	57.38	37.6	1.527	57.65	37.2	1.549	54.68	36.8	1.485	61.11	37.7	1.622	62.62	38.6	1.620	57.39	35.2	1.629
December	59.92	38.8	1.545	60.32	38.4	1.569	56.73	38.0	1.495	64.53	40.0	1.655	67.44	40.8	1.655	61.05	36.9	1.653
1947: January	59.38	37.9	1.568	59.97	37.6	1.594	56.49	37.2	1.518	64.00	38.1	1.680	67.16	39.9	1.681	58.83	35.9	1.637
February	58.67	37.4	1.569	58.92	36.9	1.598	54.91	36.2	1.516	63.65	37.6	1.691	66.65	39.3	1.694	58.75	36.3	1.619
March	60.63	38.3	1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.699	66.89	39.2	1.705	60.10	37.1	1.619
April	60.11	37.4	1.607	60.53	37.1	1.634	56.32	36.2	1.554	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	1.662
May	61.93	38.1	1.627	62.38	37.7	1.656	58.21	36.9	1.578	67.08	38.5	1.741	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.71	37.2	1.711
June	62.22	38.2	1.630	62.68	37.7	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.586	67.63	38.7	1.747	67.71	38.9	1.740	63.52	37.4	1.697
July	63.00	38.4	1.643	63.30	37.9	1.669	59.63	37.6	1.586	67.82	38.4	1.768	68.66	38.7	1.775	63.59	36.9	1.724
August	66.13	39.8	1.662	66.97	39.7	1.689	65.47	40.7	1.607	68.88	38.5	1.791	69.56	38.9	1.790	66.32	37.4	1.774

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹—Continued

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																		
	Special building trades—Continued																		
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation			
	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
100.0	1940: Average.....	\$41.18	34.5	\$1.196	\$29.47	29.8	\$0.988	\$36.60	28.5	\$1.286	\$31.23	33.0	\$0.947	\$28.07	31.8	\$0.883	\$26.53	30.9	\$0.859
	1941: January.....	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820
111.1	1946: August.....	67.58	40.3	1.678	58.36	38.6	1.510	64.60	37.7	1.716	56.82	39.4	1.442	53.30	37.7	1.414	54.21	38.3	1.416
119.5	September.....	69.66	41.1	1.696	58.53	38.1	1.537	65.21	38.3	1.703	58.68	39.8	1.473	54.06	38.3	1.412	54.88	38.4	1.431
120.8	October.....	70.59	40.8	1.732	58.70	38.0	1.544	66.43	38.5	1.727	59.95	39.1	1.531	54.33	37.5	1.448	51.85	37.9	1.369
127.8	November.....	69.63	39.8	1.750	57.56	37.4	1.541	63.13	35.3	1.788	57.64	38.3	1.504	50.95	36.1	1.413	52.10	36.4	1.431
129.8	December.....	74.76	41.4	1.808	58.36	37.5	1.556	71.04	38.7	1.837	57.85	38.2	1.513	52.84	36.4	1.450	54.94	37.9	1.450
135.9	1947: January.....	73.85	40.2	1.838	56.49	34.9	1.618	69.81	37.9	1.842	58.20	37.7	1.544	51.49	34.9	1.477	53.98	36.3	1.487
	February.....	74.95	40.8	1.836	52.41	32.4	1.619	66.84	36.3	1.840	57.69	37.8	1.528	50.59	34.1	1.483	55.00	37.2	1.477
137.6	March.....	75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	1.550
143.6	April.....	76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	1.537
165.6	May.....	76.33	40.4	1.890	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	1.552
167.7	June.....	77.48	40.6	1.909	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	61.40	38.6	1.589	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.594
168.7	July ⁴	76.98	39.6	1.943	63.25	37.3	1.694	73.14	37.5	1.950	60.15	38.1	1.579	59.35	37.2	1.594	60.33	37.8	1.596
170.0	August.....	77.05	39.2	1.963	65.12	38.3	1.699	75.54	38.0	1.988	68.17	39.7	1.716	60.06	37.3	1.610	63.12	39.1	1.616
174.0	Nonbuilding construction																		
176.7	Total nonbuilding																		
179.7	Highway and street																		
180.5	Heavy construction																		
182.0	Other																		
184.2	Year and month			Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ²	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
185.5																			
1940: Average.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
1941: January.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
1946: August.....	\$56.24	41.6	\$1.353	\$54.39	40.9	\$1.331	\$58.21	42.1	\$1.382	\$53.40	40.9	\$1.305							
September.....	57.90	42.2	1.372	55.71	42.0	1.327	59.86	42.6	1.407	54.46	41.3	1.317							
October.....	57.59	41.0	1.403	54.41	40.9	1.320	59.56	41.0	1.453	55.02	41.3	1.331							
November.....	56.13	39.2	1.433	53.24	39.0	1.366	57.41	39.0	1.470	54.96	39.8	1.381							
December.....	58.02	40.5	1.434	55.19	39.9	1.383	59.11	40.3	1.466	57.44	41.4	1.387							
1947: January.....	56.67	39.0	1.451	52.23	37.3	1.401	57.94	39.1	1.482	56.61	40.5	1.398							
February.....	57.49	39.9	1.441	53.83	39.1	1.378	59.15	40.2	1.472	55.44	39.7	1.395							
March.....	57.82	39.3	1.473	53.72	38.0	1.412	58.98	39.2	1.504	57.83	40.5	1.429							
April.....	58.30	38.9	1.490	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.2	1.542	57.13	39.4	1.451							
May.....	60.01	39.8	1.508	54.26	38.7	1.404	62.50	40.1	1.559	58.60	40.2	1.459							
June.....	60.17	40.1	1.501	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.36	39.7	1.544	60.02	40.8	1.473							
July ⁴	61.72	40.2	1.536	58.19	40.6	1.434	64.01	40.0	1.599	48.49	40.2	1.454							
August.....	62.63	40.3	1.554	57.66	40.2	1.436	65.43	40.3	1.623	58.92	40.4	1.457							

¹ Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

² Includes types not shown separately.

³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

⁴ Not available prior to February 1946.

⁵ Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

⁶ Revised.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			House-furnishings	Miscella-neous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	60.3	92.2	61.9	(2)	(2)	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	60.8	92.2	62.3	(2)	(2)	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	140.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(2)	(2)	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(2)	(2)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(2)	(2)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(2)	(2)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	(2)	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	127.9
August 15	144.1	171.2	161.2	108.7	113.7	91.8	135.0	160.0	129.8
September 15	145.9	174.1	165.9	108.8	114.4	91.7	136.5	165.6	129.9
October 15	148.6	180.0	168.1	(2)	114.4	91.6	136.6	168.5	131.0
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	(2)	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	132.5
December 15	153.3	185.9	176.5	(2)	115.5	92.0	138.3	177.1	136.1
1947: January 15	153.3	183.8	179.0	108.8	117.3	91.9	142.1	179.1	137.1
February 15	153.2	182.3	181.5	108.9	117.5	92.2	142.3	180.8	137.4
March 15	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	92.2	142.5	182.3	138.2
April 15	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	139.2
May 15	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	139.0
June 15	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	139.1
July 15	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	139.5
August 15	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	139.8

¹The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost-of-living index," measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services, weighted by quantities bought by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities in 1934-36. The items priced for the index constituted about 70 percent of the expenditures of city families whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

The President's Committee on the Cost of Living estimated that, because of quality deterioration, disappearance of cheaper goods, and other factors, the consumers' price index understated the rise in retail prices of living essentials by 3 to 4 points between January 1941 and September 1944 for large cities and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ point for small cities. Later the Stabilization Director, in December 1945, made an allowance of $4\frac{1}{4}$ points for large cities and 5 points for large and small cities combined.

These adjustments have not been included by the Bureau in the published

indexes. For a more detailed statement concerning these adjustments, see the Monthly Labor Review for March 1947.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 609, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

²Data not available.

³Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	Mar. 15, 1947	Feb. 15, 1947	Jan. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946	Sept. 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1946	Jan. 1, 1941 ²	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	160.3	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	156.3	153.2	153.3	153.3	152.2	148.6	145.9	144.1	100.8	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	162.2	(*)	159.1	(*)	(*)	160.9	(*)	(*)	155.8	(*)	146.5	(*)	99.8	98.0	
Baltimore, Md.....	(*)	(*)	160.5	159.4	159.7	159.6	155.9	156.2	155.7	154.9	150.9	148.1	146.7	100.7	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	166.6	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	162.0	158.1	158.5	157.9	150.4	147.1	148.6	101.6	98.5	
Boston, Mass.....	154.5	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	150.3	147.4	148.7	148.2	146.1	144.6	141.6	140.0	99.1	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(*)	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	155.3	152.4	152.7	151.7	149.6	146.5	144.9	142.2	101.9	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	162.7	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	156.2	152.8	153.0	152.5	149.5	146.1	144.0	101.2	98.7	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	162.2	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	157.0	153.2	152.6	152.7	152.9	146.5	145.4	143.5	99.6	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	163.0	(*)	160.3	159.0	159.2	159.2	155.9	156.1	156.2	154.0	149.5	147.6	147.0	102.0	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(*)	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	154.8	152.2	151.4	152.5	151.9	143.7	142.5	140.1	100.0	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	162.8	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	156.5	153.1	153.0	153.1	152.0	148.8	146.6	145.4	101.0	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	159.7	158.4	157.6	157.6	158.6	157.1	154.1	153.9	152.3	150.0	144.2	142.8	140.7	102.0	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(*)	159.5	158.0	(*)	(*)	157.5	(*)	(*)	154.2	(*)	146.1	(*)	102.0	98.0	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(*)	(*)	163.5	(*)	(*)	163.4	(*)	(*)	158.8	(*)	150.2	(*)	101.9	98.5	
Kansas City, Mo.....	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	150.8	148.7	147.7	147.0	146.8	142.1	141.1	140.4	98.4	98.6	
Los Angeles, Calif.....	157.8	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	156.9	155.9	155.3	154.5	154.5	148.5	145.5	144.6	102.5	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	(*)	162.1	160.4	(*)	(*)	158.1	(*)	(*)	156.5	(*)	147.0	(*)	100.2	97.8	
Memphis, Tenn.....	(*)	(*)	160.6	(*)	(*)	158.8	(*)	(*)	156.3	(*)	146.2	(*)	99.8	97.8	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	159.0	(*)	156.6	(*)	(*)	154.5	(*)	(*)	150.6	(*)	142.8	(*)	99.2	97.0	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(*)	(*)	152.9	151.5	151.4	151.6	149.0	148.3	149.7	148.8	145.9	142.4	139.5	101.8	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(*)	(*)	159.3	(*)	(*)	159.2	(*)	(*)	153.6	(*)	145.2	(*)	100.4	98.6	
New Orleans, La.....	168.5	(*)	164.6	(*)	(*)	164.5	(*)	(*)	162.9	(*)	153.8	(*)	101.7	99.7	
New York, N. Y.....	158.6	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	157.4	154.2	154.6	155.2	154.3	152.8	149.4	145.7	101.0	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	163.6	(*)	160.9	(*)	(*)	160.9	(*)	(*)	157.6	(*)	148.8	(*)	100.6	97.8	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	159.5	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	156.1	151.6	152.3	152.5	150.5	147.8	146.0	143.7	99.2	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	164.9	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	159.2	156.5	156.0	156.4	153.8	149.4	147.4	145.9	101.2	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(*)	(*)	153.3	(*)	(*)	152.5	(*)	(*)	149.2	(*)	141.4	(*)	98.5	97.1	
Portland, Oreg.....	(*)	162.1	161.5	(*)	(*)	160.6	(*)	(*)	157.8	(*)	150.9	(*)	102.0	100.1	
Richmond, Va.....	(*)	153.8	152.6	(*)	(*)	152.9	(*)	(*)	149.3	(*)	139.8	(*)	99.6	98.0	
St. Louis, Mo.....	(*)	(*)	155.6	154.6	155.1	155.8	151.8	151.1	151.2	150.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	101.0	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(*)	(*)	159.3	160.5	161.3	160.3	158.4	159.3	160.4	159.1	153.3	150.9	147.9	101.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(*)	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	162.5	162.3	162.2	161.8	155.2	153.8	152.7	101.4	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	162.8	(*)	159.9	(*)	(*)	157.3	(*)	(*)	154.0	(*)	146.4	(*)	99.2	96.0	
Seattle, Wash.....	161.8	(*)	158.3	158.5	159.1	158.2	155.4	155.7	157.2	155.3	151.9	147.9	144.8	102.1	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	159.1	(*)	156.0	154.6	154.8	154.7	151.5	152.1	152.0	150.3	147.6	145.0	142.6	99.9	98.6

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Jan. 1, 1941, is the base date for determining allowable "cost of living" wage increases under the "Little Steel" formula and under the wage-price policy of February 1946. January 1, 1941, indexes have been estimated by

assuming an even rate of change from Dec. 15, 1940, to the next pricing period.

³ Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947
Average.....	196.5	193.1	185.9	184.7	111.2	110.0	123.8	119.5	92.0	91.7	154.8	146.6	184.2	184.3	139.8	139.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	198.9	194.5	184.1	(1)	(2)	(2)	136.9	128.4	78.3	78.1	190.7	174.7	186.2	(1)	146.1	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	206.9	204.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	132.7	127.9	115.5	114.5	146.7	138.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	204.8	201.8	187.8	183.6	131.6	(2)	128.8	128.8	79.6	79.6	165.6	165.6	173.5	173.1	138.2	138.5
Boston, Mass.....	187.9	183.5	178.8	174.6	(2)	(2)	133.5	129.0	106.3	105.4	148.1	141.1	173.3	173.1	136.1	135.8
Buffalo, N. Y.....	192.4	188.7	(1)	189.4	(2)	(2)	124.9	120.0	95.4	95.4	151.1	142.0	(1)	195.3	(1)	144.5
Chicago, Ill.....	203.1	198.4	186.3	183.9	(1)	(1)	118.7	115.2	83.5	83.5	155.3	148.2	176.8	179.4	138.9	137.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	198.3	194.3	187.2	190.0	(1)	(1)	125.6	116.2	90.8	90.8	158.8	140.4	181.2	183.6	141.4	140.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	204.3	199.7	183.6	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.6	122.3	104.9	104.9	155.3	139.0	169.5	(1)	138.9	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	195.8	191.6	(1)	182.5	(2)	(2)	106.2	101.0	68.5	68.5	149.2	138.3	(1)	200.5	(1)	136.5
Detroit, Mich.....	195.5	191.4	184.5	182.7	(1)	(1)	134.1	124.0	84.1	84.1	172.1	154.2	193.8	192.4	152.4	151.0
Houston, Tex.....	200.8	198.7	192.2	190.4	(2)	(2)	94.3	94.3	81.9	81.9	128.0	128.0	185.5	184.0	140.4	139.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	195.5	191.7	(1)	176.2	(2)	116.8	135.7	125.8	86.6	86.6	164.5	148.7	(1)	176.5	(1)	143.4
Jacksonville, Fla.....	205.0	201.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	133.6	130.5	94.1	92.8	167.7	163.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	183.5	181.3	(1)	168.5	(1)	113.0	115.2	112.6	66.7	66.5	159.5	154.8	(1)	171.5	(1)	138.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	195.4	193.8	178.4	177.5	(1)	113.7	94.5	94.5	89.3	89.3	119.3	119.3	176.7	178.8	140.0	139.6
Manchester, N. H.....	196.8	192.6	(1)	179.1	(1)	(1)	137.5	132.4	94.6	94.6	158.9	151.3	(1)	188.1	(1)	137.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	213.5	210.1	(1)	(1)	120.5	(1)	122.8	122.4	77.0	77.0	148.1	147.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	196.8	193.4	183.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	131.8	124.0	98.4	98.3	154.8	141.6	185.5	(1)	135.1	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	187.4	182.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	121.6	120.2	77.0	77.0	150.8	148.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	200.8	198.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	122.8	120.1	84.3	84.2	153.0	148.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	211.0	207.2	191.5	(1)	108.4	(1)	109.3	108.4	75.1	75.1	145.8	143.9	182.8	(1)	139.2	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	194.3	191.7	190.8	191.6	(1)	104.1	120.5	117.5	95.4	94.1	159.2	153.6	174.9	174.4	140.6	140.6
Norfolk, Va.....	203.2	199.5	178.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	130.7	125.3	94.9	94.9	158.8	149.3	182.8	(1)	143.4	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	191.7	188.9	181.8	181.8	(1)	110.5	127.8	124.3	97.8	97.8	150.7	144.5	182.1	182.2	138.3	138.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	202.0	199.9	212.2	207.8	112.2	(1)	127.0	127.0	103.3	103.4	167.7	167.7	189.3	183.6	136.6	136.6
Portland, Maine.....	191.0	188.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	133.1	127.5	96.6	96.2	151.1	143.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	205.0	202.7	(1)	178.4	(1)	(1)	121.6	120.4	91.3	89.9	158.8	157.8	(1)	175.2	(1)	141.4
Richmond, Va.....	194.3	188.4	(1)	183.2	(1)	(1)	126.6	120.2	96.7	96.7	144.8	134.5	(1)	192.2	(1)	132.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	205.0	200.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	124.5	122.3	94.1	94.1	151.5	147.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	200.4	200.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	118.2	118.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	215.1	207.4	(1)	177.9	(1)	115.6	133.5	128.2	91.2	91.2	158.4	150.1	(1)	187.3	(1)	143.7
Scranton, Pa.....	199.5	196.1	191.1	(1)	103.4	(1)	133.4	127.2	91.8	91.8	158.7	148.9	178.7	(1)	134.1	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	200.3	197.1	180.3	(1)	114.5	(1)	117.4	112.4	86.8	86.8	142.9	133.8	179.7	(1)	144.2	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	197.1	190.2	208.3	(1)	101.1	(1)	124.6	120.0	94.4	94.4	144.6	137.0	193.9	(1)	144.8	(1)

¹ Prices of clothing, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed once every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish						Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
			Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb	Chickens	Fish			Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2						129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8						127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1						131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3						84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
August	171.2	135.4	186.6	180.3	182.4	180.5	175.2	237.6	180.1	173.6	178.3	185.8	140.7	183.0	126.6	180.3	140.3
September	174.1	137.3	188.5	180.3	182.4	187.6	192.8	237.8	186.6	193.3	176.4	181.1	148.7	185.6	162.0	151.4	141.5
October	180.0	138.5	190.7	174.6	182.4	187.7	225.3	249.7	202.4	214.6	176.5	178.8	154.6	198.7	166.5	147.9	167.5
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
December	185.9	141.7	197.8	187.6	193.3	198.8	189.4	267.6	200.9	201.1	185.0	180.6	172.6	268.0	176.2	207.3	175.3
1947: January	183.8	143.4	199.0	190.9	190.8	205.3	185.8	271.3	190.1	181.7	187.9	184.1	173.6	269.2	178.3	201.9	176.2
February	182.3	144.1	196.7	190.0	191.6	204.3	176.5	258.7	183.2	169.9	191.7	189.3	172.6	269.9	182.8	201.3	178.1
March	189.5	148.1	207.6	195.1	217.2	209.7	178.3	266.0	187.5	174.7	199.6	199.4	172.9	271.3	186.9	219.1	178.6
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	179.3
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	179.3
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	179.7
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7
August	196.5	155.7	228.4	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	179.8

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first four days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income

workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1943 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 799, "Retail Prices of Food—1942 and 1943," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 15. Mimeograph tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods by City

[1935-39=100]

CITY	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	Mar. 1947	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1946	Nov. 1946	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	196.5	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	189.5	182.3	183.8	185.9	187.7	180.0	174.1	171.2	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	198.9	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	199.6	187.5	187.5	188.7	192.0	177.5	173.4	174.1	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	206.9	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	199.3	189.7	191.4	192.3	195.1	186.1	180.1	178.0	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	204.8	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	202.9	193.5	196.0	198.4	203.5	183.0	176.6	180.8	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	187.9	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	180.0	172.7	177.6	178.1	177.8	174.4	168.0	165.2	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	191.3	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	184.6	178.5	180.0	180.7	179.5	175.9	168.9	164.3	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	192.4	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	179.7	173.3	175.9	175.8	175.4	168.4	164.7	162.8	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	193.8	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	184.5	175.1	174.9	180.2	180.8	175.6	170.0	163.6	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	204.4	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	195.6	190.0	188.6	192.7	192.1	184.8	180.0	174.6	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	189.8	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	189.2	181.5	180.5	184.2	188.2	173.0	170.4	173.2	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	203.1	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	190.8	183.2	184.5	187.0	189.4	183.4	176.2	174.0	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	198.3	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	191.3	182.8	182.4	184.0	187.0	171.3	169.3	168.6	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	204.3	199.7	198.3	194.3	195.0	195.1	186.9	189.1	191.4	193.1	183.1	179.3	178.6	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	184.9	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	177.0	170.0	171.6	174.0	179.4	171.6	161.9	160.3	88.1
Dallas, Texas.....	195.5	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	191.4	186.5	186.3	187.1	188.7	177.0	173.0	168.6	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	195.8	191.6	191.9	191.9	192.4	191.4	185.7	185.0	190.6	192.7	171.4	170.1	166.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	195.5	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	183.0	175.1	176.5	179.2	181.6	173.9	168.4	168.5	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	190.0	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	186.8	178.2	180.9	177.2	182.6	175.6	168.4	164.7	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	200.8	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	196.3	190.6	192.5	189.9	190.0	174.7	173.5	168.8	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	195.5	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	187.8	179.9	180.0	184.3	187.3	175.9	172.4	170.8	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	209.5	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	203.3	199.0	199.1	200.8	203.4	195.8	189.0	188.0	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	205.0	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	198.8	180.3	190.3	194.8	199.1	182.5	180.7	181.5	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	183.5	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	182.3	176.6	175.4	175.4	178.0	166.6	165.3	164.3	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	225.9	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	225.2	213.9	216.4	220.4	226.5	201.5	197.8	203.7	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	195.1	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	190.8	182.9	182.4	184.8	186.3	172.3	168.6	167.8	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	195.4	193.8	193.8	196.7	195.7	195.5	194.1	194.3	195.1	198.1	182.8	176.5	175.1	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	189.7	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	183.9	176.6	177.7	178.6	184.9	167.4	163.7	163.1	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	196.8	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.0	186.8	177.5	183.6	186.7	185.6	176.9	170.0	168.7	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	213.5	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	205.1	198.6	200.2	206.0	207.3	191.0	185.3	187.5	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	196.8	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	186.9	180.1	178.0	179.7	184.1	174.8	170.3	168.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	187.4	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	181.3	174.6	174.0	180.2	181.7	177.6	167.9	163.3	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	200.8	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	199.6	188.7	189.2	191.0	193.8	182.8	176.4	175.5	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	190.0	186.3	184.1	181.1	183.3	185.3	176.5	178.5	180.4	181.7	179.5	170.9	170.0	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	191.2	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	181.4	174.1	177.3	179.1	179.0	173.9	166.8	163.7	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	211.0	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	204.3	199.1	199.7	202.4	207.4	196.0	190.7	188.8	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	194.3	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	189.5	182.1	183.5	186.1	188.6	186.7	178.8	171.0	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	203.2	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	199.8	191.6	191.3	195.0	197.0	189.3	177.4	176.6	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	191.1	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	183.2	178.3	178.2	182.9	184.1	178.2	171.0	167.8	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	211.4	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	197.2	183.9	187.1	186.2	190.3	188.9	183.8	183.5	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	191.7	188.9	187.1	183.4	181.9	185.8	177.2	179.7	181.8	181.6	176.2	172.6	169.2	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	202.0	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	192.0	185.6	185.2	187.7	188.5	179.3	176.9	174.0	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	195.1	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	184.8	174.3	179.8	180.5	178.9	173.5	167.0	166.5	95.9
Portland, Ore.....	205.0	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	198.1	191.2	192.8	196.0	194.8	183.7	184.5	182.1	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	200.6	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	189.8	180.5	183.8	184.0	186.7	184.1	175.9	173.4	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	194.3	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	188.8	182.1	181.5	186.5	188.2	175.9	167.4	164.1	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	192.2	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	180.3	174.3	177.4	176.8	176.9	172.5	165.7	165.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	205.0	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	198.9	188.4	187.4	189.3	191.8	183.6	174.5	175.5	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	183.4	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	179.1	172.3	173.1	177.7	180.1	176.2	164.6	161.6	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	197.6	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	186.8	184.1	183.9	190.6	191.9	180.6	175.4	171.8	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	200.4	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	199.5	195.4	200.6	204.6	205.2	191.4	186.5	180.6	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	215.1	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	213.1	203.1	203.8	205.8	209.4	192.2	190.9	187.2	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	199.5	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	188.9	182.6	180.9	185.2	185.6	182.5	174.0	171.2	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	200.3	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	194.3	187.4	189.6	195.9	194.6	186.1	175.6	170.0	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	211.0	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	202.3	194.5	193.4	191.6	194.9	181.7	179.8	181.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	197.1	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	190.3	181.3	183.7	186.1	186.8	180.6	174.7	169.9	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	201.8	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	196.6	190.1	193.3	195.5	198.5	189.2	186.6	183.2	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	199.0	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	199.2	189.6	192.6	195.3	200.0	184.3	179.2	177.4	-----

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods¹

	Commodity	Average price August 1947	Indexes 1935-39=100													
			Aug- 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	March 1947	Febr- uary 1947	Janu- ary 1947	De- cem- ber 1946	No- vem- ber 1946	Octo- ber 1946	Sep- tem- ber 1946	August 1946	August 1939
	Cereals and bakery products:															
	Cereals:	Cents														
	Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.	48.3	187.0	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	171.9	164.2	161.4	158.9	157.4	155.5	149.1	147.7	82.1
	Corn flakes.....11 ounces.	13.7	144.9	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	129.4	128.2	127.4	126.4	124.9	123.6	122.7	118.2	92.7
	Corn meal.....pound.	9.9	192.4	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	175.4	176.3	178.1	176.0	175.3	168.7	163.1	156.3	90.7
	Rice ².....do.	19.0	106.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Rolled oats ³.....20 ounces.	14.4	130.9	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	122.1	122.0	122.1	121.7	121.6	120.7	120.2	119.2	(*)
	Bakery products:															
	Bread, white.....pound.	12.5	146.8	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	141.7	137.0	136.3	135.2	135.5	136.0	136.6	135.7	93.2
	Vanilla cookies.....do.	40.4	174.9	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	169.0	167.1	168.1	166.1	161.3	146.3	147.4	147.0	(*)
	Meats, poultry, and fish:															
	Beef:															
	Round steak.....do.	83.7	247.6	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	201.7	194.6	195.4	190.3	194.2	180.8	186.7	186.7	102.7
	Rib roast.....do.	66.7	231.8	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	196.5	192.5	194.4	192.0	194.2	175.2	181.2	181.2	97.4
	Chuck roast.....do.	55.8	248.5	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	206.7	201.0	207.7	206.3	209.8	191.7	195.3	195.3	97.1
	Hamburger ⁴.....do.	46.8	151.3	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	130.5	130.0	133.2	134.1	139.5	123.7	129.6	129.6	(*)
	Veal:															
	Cutlets.....do.	84.5	212.0	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	195.4	188.7	182.5	174.9	176.5	162.2	167.2	167.2	101.1
	Pork:															
	Chops.....do.	78.8	239.2	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	219.0	191.7	182.1	175.2	201.8	185.0	185.0	185.0	90.8
	Bacon, sliced.....do.	79.4	208.4	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	202.1	180.8	187.7	197.3	199.6	165.7	165.7	165.7	80.9
	Ham, whole.....do.	72.1	245.3	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	241.2	210.1	215.1	222.1	229.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	92.7
	Salt pork.....do.	40.7	194.9	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	211.5	185.4	202.8	240.9	252.5	203.0	203.0	203.0	69.0
	Lamb:															
	Leg.....do.	66.9	235.8	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	217.8	213.7	216.3	208.7	218.9	197.3	196.8	199.3	95.7
	Poultry: Roasting chickens.....do.	54.5	180.5	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	178.3	176.5	185.8	189.4	188.9	225.3	192.8	175.2	94.6
	Fish:															
	Fish (fresh, frozen).....do.	(*)	231.8	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	248.2	242.1	262.6	262.6	264.7	263.2	247.9	243.6	98.8
	Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.	42.4	323.1	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	289.2	279.5	267.9	253.7	237.6	183.9	183.3	195.0	97.4
	Dairy products:															
	Butter.....pound.	80.9	222.1	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	227.7	200.3	218.4	251.4	243.4	264.6	227.8	209.8	84.0
	Cheese.....do.	56.1	215.6	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	233.7	234.9	242.9	251.6	266.3	249.8	230.9	219.8	92.3
	Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.	19.3	158.8	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	158.4	159.5	165.5	166.7	164.6	159.0	158.4	158.4	97.1
	Milk, fresh (store).....do.	18.4	162.4	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	161.6	163.9	170.3	171.4	169.8	167.8	160.8	160.8	96.3
	Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.	12.5	175.2	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	193.5	193.9	195.1	195.2	193.6	185.1	177.7	175.7	93.9
	Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.	73.6	212.3	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	174.7	169.9	181.7	201.1	201.6	214.6	193.3	173.6	90.7
	Fruits and vegetables:															
	Fresh fruits:															
	Apples.....pound.	11.0	209.8	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	258.0	246.5	239.5	237.8	228.9	218.7	213.7	231.4	81.6
	Bananas.....do.	14.9	245.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	246.4	244.8	243.1	240.4	226.7	182.6	182.9	187.1	97.3
	Oranges, size 200.....dozen.	51.2	181.0	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	152.9	133.6	133.2	150.2	172.5	202.3	195.3	195.3	96.9
	Fresh vegetables:	*														
	Beans, green.....pound.	13.3	122.2	138.3	164.3	192.7	262.5	327.2	233.1	172.1	184.0	209.1	166.8	160.5	150.0	61.7
	Cabbage.....do.	8.9	234.8	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	172.4	172.8	164.8	140.9	133.4	134.3	141.2	138.2	103.2
	Carrots.....bunch.	9.6	179.4	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	171.0	167.9	196.6	178.8	176.0	175.8	166.3	160.9	84.9
	Lettuce.....head.	14.2	172.4	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	154.3	187.8	165.8	153.6	160.4	139.8	148.0	139.9	97.6
	Onions.....pound.	7.9	190.2	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	124.8	121.7	119.4	115.6	110.0	113.0	114.0	125.5	86.8
	Potatoes.....15 pounds.	77.1	214.8	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	189.2	178.3	177.8	171.2	169.8	169.9	177.5	188.4	91.9
	Spinach.....pound.	12.5	174.4	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	206.8	189.8	193.9	161.0	146.4	149.6	164.6	181.5	118.4
	Sweet potatoes.....do.	12.2	234.9	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	200.1	203.2	202.7	196.7	183.5	178.9	186.0	235.6	115.7
	Canned fruits:															
	Peaches.....No. 2½ can.	32.4	168.1	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.9	167.4	167.6	167.0	165.2	160.0	156.1	150.9	92.3	
	Pineapple.....do.	(?)	151.7	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	150.9	150.4	150.8	148.4	145.6	135.4	133.2	124.4	96.0
	Canned vegetables:															
	Corn.....No. 2 can.	18.3	147.1	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.5	145.4	145.0	143.9	139.0	129.9	123.9	119.9	88.6
	Peas.....do.	15.5	118.3	118.7	120.0	123.2	123.8	122.6	121.3	120.9	120.3	119.0	115.8	112.7	110.4	89.8
	Tomatoes.....do.	19.2	212.3	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	232.8	233.6	236.3	233.8	222.0	194.8	184.6	169.1	92.5
	Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.	25.0	245.3	246.4	245.5	254.7	257.9	259.3	257.4	253.8	252.7	234.3	196.8	181.8	178.1	94.7
	Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.	21.0	286.6	285.4	284.2	284.2	283.2	285.3	284.5	288.2	287.0	273.7	198.5	188.3	187.5	83.0
	Beverages: Coffee.....do.	45.6	181.3	180.5	181.1	189.7	187.0	182.7	177.9	175.8	166.8	165.5	160.7	123.5	93.3	
	Fats and oils:															
	Lard.....do.	24.9	166.8	170.3	180.8	191.8	258.4	257.7	215.7	216.6	233.8	350.3	171.8	187.6	255.8	65.2
	Hydrogenated veg. shortening ⁴.....do.	42.2	203.6	212.5	219.2	236.6	247.6	222.0	214.2	213.9	213.9					

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group of Commodities for Selected Periods
[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	60.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
September.....	124.0	154.3	131.9	141.6	125.7	94.3	114.2	133.8	98.4	113.6	102.1	141.4	115.0	117.2	117.2	112.2
October.....	134.1	165.3	157.9	142.4	128.6	94.2	125.8	134.8	99.9	115.3	104.0	148.7	118.2	129.6	127.1	115.8
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
December.....	140.9	168.1	160.1	176.7	134.7	96.1	134.7	157.8	125.7	120.2	108.9	153.2	136.2	135.7	134.8	124.7
1947: January.....	141.5	165.0	156.2	175.1	136.6	97.7	138.0	169.7	128.1	123.3	110.3	152.1	138.8	136.7	136.1	127.6
February.....	144.5	170.4	162.0	173.8	138.0	97.9	137.9	174.8	129.3	124.6	110.9	154.9	142.1	139.7	138.6	128.5
March.....	149.5	182.6	167.6	174.6	139.6	100.7	139.9	177.5	132.2	125.8	115.3	163.2	145.9	143.3	142.1	131.1
April.....	147.7	177.0	162.4	166.4	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	131.8
May.....	147.1	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	131.9
June.....	147.6	177.9	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	131.4
July.....	150.6	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	133.4
August.....	153.6	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.3	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	136.0
September.....	157.4	186.4	179.3	184.8	142.0	114.1	150.7	183.3	121.3	130.6	115.9	170.8	151.9	151.6	150.8	138.2

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is

useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D-7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Food	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metal and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1947																
Aug. 2.....	151.3	180.8	168.0	174.5	139.0	100.7	146.1	176.6	116.9	131.4	116.8	165.6	147.2	146.0	144.8	134.7
9.....	152.2	181.2	171.1	176.5	139.5	110.7	146.7	178.0	116.9	131.8	116.0	166.4	147.1	147.2	145.9	135.2
16.....	152.7	181.4	172.3	177.8	139.7	111.0	146.7	178.9	117.2	132.0	115.5	166.8	147.2	147.8	146.5	135.4
23.....	153.5	181.4	172.3	182.3	140.1	114.1	147.0	179.1	117.4	131.9	115.6	167.7	149.5	148.3	147.4	136.6
30.....	154.0	181.7	172.1	183.3	140.1	114.2	149.8	179.3	117.6	131.9	115.9	167.9	149.9	148.9	147.9	137.3
Sept. 6.....	154.9	182.4	174.1	183.2	140.3	114.4	150.4	180.1	118.5	131.9	117.2	168.5	150.2	150.1	148.9	137.9
13.....	157.4	187.3	180.9	185.2	140.4	114.4	150.4	179.4	120.4	132.1	117.9	171.9	150.4	152.5	150.9	138.1
20.....	158.1	189.8	182.3	185.5	140.7	115.0	150.3	180.9	122.2	131.9	115.1	173.6	150.9	152.7	151.1	138.0
27.....	160.2	184.7	177.6	186.2	140.8	115.0	150.4	182.0	123.6	131.9	114.9	171.1	151.3	150.9	150.0	138.2
Oct. 4.....	157.1	187.5	178.3	186.7	141.0	115.3	150.7	182.3	123.9	131.9	115.9	172.9	151.3	151.4	150.4	138.6
11.....	158.0	190.1	180.0	189.2	141.2	115.4	150.7	183.3	125.1	132.7	116.1	175.0	152.1	151.7	151.0	139.0
18.....	157.9	190.9	178.5	190.4	141.2	115.7	151.1	184.0	124.7	132.7	116.5	176.0	152.4	151.1	150.8	139.3
25.....	158.0	190.7	176.2	191.3	142.1	117.4	151.3	184.4	126.9	132.9	117.1	177.0	154.1	150.6	150.9	140.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1947									1946				1939
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
All commodities.....	2 157.4	2 153.6	2 150.6	2 147.6	2 147.1	2 147.7	2 149.5	2 144.5	2 141.5	2 140.9	2 139.7	2 134.1	124.0	78.0
Farm products.....	186.4	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	182.6	170.4	165.0	168.1	169.8	165.3	154.3	61.0
Grains.....	230.3	208.8	202.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	203.3	171.1	162.6	163.0	165.4	174.2	170.6	51.5
Livestock and poultry.....	224.8	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	199.2	216.0	201.5	189.6	194.7	197.4	174.6	150.4	66.0
Other farm products.....	150.3	152.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	155.8	150.5	149.7	152.5	153.3	150.1	151.1	60.1
Foods.....	179.3	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	167.6	162.0	156.2	160.1	165.4	157.9	131.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	170.6	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	157.6	161.8	164.6	180.0	182.9	185.5	168.1	67.9
Cereal products.....	158.7	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	150.4	141.3	139.9	139.5	136.1	128.5	127.4	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	130.1	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	141.5	134.2	131.6	134.5	139.5	122.5	115.5	58.5
Meats.....	244.8	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	207.3	199.5	183.4	188.2	202.8	191.4	131.3	73.7
Other foods.....	150.7	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	152.8	146.0	141.1	139.0	141.4	136.2	115.5	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	184.8	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	166.4	174.6	173.8	175.1	176.7	172.5	142.4	141.6	92.7
Shoes.....	175.2	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	171.5	171.5	170.6	169.9	162.9	145.2	144.8	100.8
Hides and skins.....	221.1	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.7	178.1	192.2	191.4	198.5	216.5	221.0	153.0	151.5	77.2
Leather.....	197.4	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	158.0	183.7	181.1	181.6	185.0	178.1	138.5	138.5	94.0
Other leather products.....	139.5	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	137.7	137.1	140.3	123.6	123.5	118.6	115.8	97.1
Textile products.....	142.0	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	139.6	138.0	136.6	134.7	131.6	128.6	125.7	67.8
Clothing.....	134.4	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.4	129.8	127.9	125.5	122.9	81.5
Cotton goods.....	202.3	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.8	194.7	196.6	193.7	184.6	181.6	174.7	172.9	166.6	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.0	99.3	96.9	89.3	88.8	88.7	61.5
Rayon.....	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	33.8	33.8	32.0	30.2	30.2	28.5
Silk.....	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	73.2	80.2	101.2	103.2	115.0	125.7	126.5	44.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	133.8	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	127.5	121.9	120.8	119.0	117.7	116.6	113.9	75.5
Other textile products.....	175.1	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	175.1	170.1	169.9	168.1	161.3	130.6	126.7	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	114.1	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	100.7	97.9	97.7	96.1	94.5	94.2	94.3	72.6
Anthracite.....	122.5	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	114.9	114.8	114.7	113.7	113.5	113.5	113.5	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	170.1	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	143.6	143.3	142.6	138.9	137.4	137.2	137.0	96.0
Coke.....	181.9	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	155.2	155.1	152.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(*)	(*)	65.0	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.7	64.9	65.8	65.2	64.1	64.7	75.8
Gas.....	(*)	86.0	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.3	80.8	83.1	84.4	80.8	80.6	86.7
Petroleum and products.....	93.7	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	81.7	76.6	76.5	75.8	73.4	73.1	73.0	51.7
Metals and metal products.....	2 150.7	2 148.9	2 143.8	2 142.6	2 141.4	2 140.3	2 139.9	2 137.9	2 138.0	2 134.7	2 130.2	2 125.8	114.2	93.2
Agricultural implements.....	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	116.6	116.8	117.6	117.5	117.1	112.5	108.7	108.6	93.5
Farm machinery.....	120.8	119.7	119.7	119.2	118.0	118.2	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.6	113.8	109.9	109.8	94.7
Iron and steel.....	140.4	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	126.9	125.0	123.9	117.4	114.0	113.7	113.5	95.1
Motor vehicles.....	2 159.4	2 156.3	2 150.3	2 149.4	2 149.3	2 148.8	2 149.2	2 149.3	2 151.3	2 151.0	2 148.2	2 143.6	(*)	92.5
Nonferrous metals.....	142.0	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	139.0	131.3	130.5	129.3	118.4	101.8	101.4	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	107.2	107.2	107.2	79.3
Building materials.....	183.3	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	177.5	174.8	169.7	157.8	145.5	134.8	133.8	80.6
Brick and tile.....	145.4	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	132.4	132.3	132.2	130.0	129.1	127.8	127.7	90.5
Cement.....	119.0	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	112.3	109.9	108.3	106.9	107.0	106.5	106.5	91.3
Lumber.....	285.7	276.7	269.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	269.3	263.6	249.9	227.2	192.1	178.9	178.2	90.1
Paint and paint materials.....	157.9	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	176.1	173.9	171.2	155.4	151.3	119.2	116.7	82.1
Plumbing and heating.....	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	107.2	107.2	107.2	79.3
Structural steel.....	143.0	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	107.3
Other building materials.....	150.6	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	143.5	141.5	139.0	131.8	125.3	122.5	121.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	121.3	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	132.2	129.3	128.1	125.7	118.9	99.9	98.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	118.2	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	114.5	113.8	112.7	111.8	106.9	98.8	98.6	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	136.6	136.6	127.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	182.7	182.5	181.7	181.2	152.8	111.5	110.3	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	109.8	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	101.8	99.2	99.9	95.1	96.3	91.9	90.2	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	95.5	93.6	91.1	90.5	90.0	73.1
Oils and fats.....	155.6	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	231.5	214.3	210.6	203.0	191.0	111.1	103.3	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	130.6	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	125.8	124.6	123.3	120.2	118.2	115.3	113.6	85.6
Furnishings.....	138.5	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	131.4	129.6	128.4	126.3	124.4	121.3	119.4	90.0
Furniture.....	122.4	120.9	121.1	120.9	120.3	120.0	120.0	119.5	118.2	113.9	111.8	109.2	107.5	81.1
Miscellaneous.....	115.9	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	115.3	110.9	110.3	108.9	106.5	104.0	102.1	73.3
Automobile tires and tubes.....	60.8	60.8	60.8	62.5	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	60.5
Cattle feed.....	287.2	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	238.4	178.6	181.7	193.8	210.8	217.2	201.8	68.4
Paper and pulp.....	159.5	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	145.1	143.4	141.9	136.4	127.7	124.6	121.9	80.0
Rubber, crude.....	36.4	33.7	34.6	37.1	45.6	52.0	52.9	52.9	51.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous.....	124.6	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1									

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting from Labor-Management Disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1940	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1946: September	409	853	356,000	499,000	4,880,000	.77
October	516	848	307,000	467,000	6,220,000	.85
November	344	677	435,000	707,000	4,980,000	.77
December	168	402	76,400	500,000	3,130,000	.46
1947: January ²	320	475	105,000	165,000	1,375,000	.2
February ²	290	475	75,000	150,000	1,240,000	.2
March ²	330	525	100,000	165,000	1,100,000	.2
April ²	460	625	600,000	650,000	7,750,000	1.1
May ²	425	650	200,000	625,000	5,700,000	.8
June ²	350	600	475,000	625,000	3,750,000	.6
July ²	300	500	500,000	650,000	4,200,000	.5
August ²	325	500	120,000	250,000	2,500,000	.4
September ²	200	400	75,000	165,000	2,000,000	.3

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-days idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or

secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary estimates. Figures for early months of 1947 revised but not final.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Estimated Construction Expenditures, by Type of Construction¹

Type of construction	Estimated expenditures (in millions)													
	1947							1946						
	Oct. ²	Sept. ³	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total
Total construction	\$1,459	\$1,464	\$1,442	\$1,349	\$1,246	\$1,117	\$1,028	\$954	\$913	\$966	\$1,054	\$1,151	\$1,243	\$11,694
New construction ⁴	1,252	1,259	1,242	1,161	1,070	955	876	826	795	839	905	987	1,070	9,890
Private construction	958	957	937	876	811	722	662	648	634	666	711	745	788	7,739
Residential building (nonfarm)	500	485	461	429	387	342	306	285	284	300	320	335	347	3,183
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	281	275	266	259	254	245	240	247	260	275	296	308	318	2,114
Industrial	138	140	139	139	140	141	142	146	152	159	166	171	171	254
Commercial	88	82	75	73	70	61	55	57	62	69	80	86	93	1,114
All other	55	53	52	47	44	43	43	44	46	47	50	51	54	287
Farm construction	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	20	10	10	10	20	40	226
Public utilities	127	132	135	128	120	95	86	96	80	81	85	82	83	856
Public construction	294	302	305	285	259	233	214	178	161	173	194	242	282	2,151
Residential building	9	9	9	9	6	9	16	24	33	39	51	68	66	387
Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities)	43	45	45	44	42	41	41	36	32	33	23	27	32	319
Industrial facilities ⁶	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	5	5	7	9	23
All other	42	44	44	42	40	38	37	33	29	28	18	20	23	235
Military and naval facilities	19	21	22	19	15	15	15	12	12	12	16	17	20	125
Highways	140	140	139	128	117	95	75	48	34	37	57	76	99	835
Other public	83	87	90	85	79	73	67	58	50	52	47	54	65	551
Federal ⁷	41	42	43	40	36	30	25	22	20	21	23	27	32	330
State and local ⁸	42	45	47	45	43	43	42	36	30	31	24	27	33	253
Minor building repairs	207	205	200	188	176	162	152	128	118	127	149	164	173	1,804
Residential (nonfarm) ⁹	65	70	69	65	60	54	47	36	33	32	35	43	47	290
Nonresidential (nonfarm) ⁹	70	70	68	65	62	58	55	52	50	55	60	63	66	180
Farm construction ¹⁰	72	65	63	58	54	50	50	40	35	40	54	58	60	530

¹ Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time in continental United States. These figures should be differentiated from data on value of construction reported in the tables on urban building and Federal construction.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

New construction includes expenditures for major additions and alterations.

⁵ Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁶ Expenditures for facilities to produce atomic bombs are excluded.

⁷ Mainly river, harbor, flood control, reclamation, and power projects.

⁸ Includes water supply, sewage disposal, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

⁹ Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

¹⁰ Covers maintenance and repairs.

TABLE F-2: Valuation of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed Construction, by Type of Project¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									
	All types of projects	Airports ²	Buildings ³		Conservation and development		Electrification ⁴	Highways, streets, and roads	Water and sewage	All other types ⁵
			Residential	Nonresidential	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control				
1936	\$1,533,439	(6)	\$63,465	\$497,929	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$14,878	\$511,685	\$154,807	\$100,965
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	231,071	438,151	115,612	109,811	29,775	355,701	118,131	183,599
1942	7,775,497	579,176	549,472	5,580,917	150,708	67,087	32,538	347,988	152,343	315,268
1946	1,450,252	14,859	435,453	114,203	169,253	131,152	4,556	535,784	13,231	31,761
1946: September	97,757	358	36,475	6,120	671	932	0	52,666	418	117
October	94,873	261	1,147	2,769	32,909	2,027	80	55,480	169	31
November	45,833	2,012	204	8,702	5,263	635	233	28,593	0	101
December	54,100	122	294	7,898	572	1,908	3,290	39,966	0	50
1947: January	86,642	2,159	388	35,903	2,447	19,231	475	25,561	20	458
February	58,508	237	2,593	10,442	5,188	4,220	589	34,529	172	536
March	92,913	340	5,197	8,942	13,803	21,082	414	42,388	46	701
April	122,646	387	7,035	16,512	7,892	16,912	312	72,218	753	625
May	120,696	1,348	5,968	14,486	4,443	27,148	182	64,242	2,217	662
June	176,092	5,466	21,248	35,919	11,779	38,923	892	57,177	2,698	1,900
July	70,396	1,224	409	5,938	1,763	2,025	283	57,845	40	869
August ⁶	119,793	1,324	4,347	28,443	16,186	3,226	309	65,742	24	192
September ⁷	86,293	163	0	3,678	1,699	10,963	52	59,827	831	80

¹ Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with January 1943. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.

² Excludes hangars and other buildings which are included under building construction.

³ Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

⁴ Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Commission.

⁵ Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.

⁶ Included in "All other types."

⁷ Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Estimated Permit Valuation¹ of Urban Building Construction Scheduled To Be Started, by Class of Construction and by Source and Funds² (Federal and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)												
	All building construction			New residential building ³			New nonresidential building			Additions, alterations, and repairs			
	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	
1942	\$2,704,239	\$1,066,002	\$1,638,147	\$915,079			\$313,336	\$1,510,688	\$222,998	\$1,287,600	\$278,472	\$241,351	\$37,121
1946	4,728,080	4,290,600	437,480	2,501,162	\$2,147,256	\$54,788	299,118	1,457,142	1,415,071	42,071	769,776		
1946: August	424,653	350,754	73,899	263,847	194,962	25,390	43,495	92,199	92,188	11	68,607	63,604	5,003
September	347,022	316,304	30,718	193,498	173,775	0	19,723	94,671	89,707	4,964	58,853	52,822	6,031
October	337,351	324,509	12,842	193,991	184,198	8,441	1,352	85,259	83,986	1,273	58,101	56,325	1,776
November	272,745	263,253	9,492	149,863	149,581	0	282	81,507	73,091	8,416	41,375	40,581	794
December	229,809	221,050	8,750	109,101	109,101	0	0	78,514	70,792	7,722	42,194	41,166	1,028
1947: January	265,583	249,886	15,697	132,444	125,180	7,264	0	83,506	76,522	6,984	49,633	48,184	1,449
February	277,060	269,286	7,774	139,793	139,793	0	0	86,376	79,562	6,814	50,891	49,931	960
March	382,344	372,565	9,779	207,967	206,381	1,586	0	109,887	102,830	7,057	64,490	63,354	1,136
April	440,289	429,276	11,013	241,815	239,866	0	1,949	123,558	115,920	7,638	74,916	73,490	1,426
May	427,406	418,614	8,792	227,947	227,947	0	0	126,734	120,201	6,533	72,725	70,466	2,259
June	486,854	460,321	26,533	261,072	254,555	3,857	2,660	140,168	129,585	10,583	85,614	76,181	9,433
July ⁸	535,647	529,577	6,070	272,997	272,669	0	328	168,799	166,618	2,181	93,851	90,290	3,561
August ⁹	566,058	537,554	28,504	301,603	299,875	1,728	0	180,121	155,069	25,062	84,334	82,620	1,714
First 8 months of 1946 ¹⁰	3,541,154	3,165,475	375,679	1,854,708	1,530,599	46,347	277,762	1,117,191	1,097,495	19,696	569,255	537,381	31,874
First 8 months of 1947 ¹¹	3,381,242	3,267,080	114,162	1,785,638	1,766,266	14,435	4,937	1,019,149	946,297	72,852	576,455	554,517	21,938

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85% of the urban population of the United States; estimates of Federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other

Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of incorporated civil divisions.

³ Includes value of dormitories, hotels, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F-4.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: Estimated Number and Valuation¹ of New Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,² by Type of Dwelling and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Period	Number of new family-dwelling units								Valuation (in thousands)							
	All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multifamily ⁴
			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multifamily ⁴			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multifamily ⁴				
1942	280,838	95,946	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	\$805,511	\$296,933	\$598,578	\$478,665	\$42,629	\$77,284				
1946	528,756	98,737	430,018	358,126	24,271	47,621	2,445,773	331,887	2,113,886	1,830,395	102,754	180,737				
1946: August	55,106	16,446	38,660	32,921	1,943	3,796	257,755	64,285	193,470	168,555	8,654	16,261				
September	42,563	7,519	35,044	29,335	2,050	3,659	191,455	18,777	172,678	150,795	8,960	12,923				
October	37,401	1,334	36,067	29,576	1,899	4,592	193,385	9,792	183,593	156,482	8,290	18,821				
November	28,661	122	28,539	23,747	1,504	3,198	149,579	282	149,297	126,948	7,397	14,952				
December	21,369	0	21,369	17,469	977	2,923	108,284	0	108,284	92,385	4,447	11,452				
1947: January	25,383	1,084	24,299	20,537	1,496	2,266	131,771	7,264	124,507	108,433	6,342	9,732				
February	27,074	0	27,074	22,156	1,615	3,303	138,443	0	138,443	118,613	6,375	13,455				
March	37,649	491	37,158	30,615	2,448	4,095	206,511	1,586	204,925	176,084	10,763	18,078				
April	42,862	328	42,534	35,214	3,142	4,178	240,390	1,949	238,441	202,847	13,478	22,116				
May	41,138	0	41,138	33,670	3,085	4,383	224,951	0	224,951	189,264	14,068	21,629				
June	46,999	1,005	45,994	34,627	3,478	7,889	259,360	6,517	252,883	198,400	13,984	40,449				
July ⁵	47,153	36	47,117	36,943	3,053	7,121	271,188	315	270,873	221,040	14,269	35,564				
August ⁶	51,304	192	51,112	39,226	3,519	8,367	298,637	1,728	296,909	238,135	16,416	42,358				
First 8 months of 1946 ⁸	398,761	89,762	308,999	257,999	17,751	33,249	1,803,070	303,036	1,500,034	1,303,785	73,660	122,589				
First 8 months of 1947 ⁸	319,562	3,136	316,426	252,988	21,836	41,602	1,771,241	19,350	1,751,882	1,452,806	95,695	203,381				

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

⁴ Includes multifamily dwelling units with stores.

² See table F-3, footnote 2.

⁵ Revised.

³ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

⁶ Preliminary.

TABLE F-5: Estimated Permit Valuation¹ of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,² by Type and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)													
	New nonresidential buildings		Industrial buildings ³		Commercial buildings ⁴		Community buildings ⁵		Government buildings ⁶		Public works and utility buildings ⁷		All other buildings ⁸	
	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal
1946	\$1,457,142	\$1,415,071	\$396,923	\$395,250	\$669,498	\$669,498	\$190,098	\$167,327	\$12,042	\$3,624	\$101,241	\$92,032	\$87,340	\$87,340
1946: August	92,199	92,188	21,779	21,779	38,851	38,851	15,453	15,453	212	201	7,489	7,489	8,415	8,415
September	94,671	89,707	33,262	33,110	30,939	30,939	15,276	10,464	492	492	6,447	6,447	8,255	8,255
October	85,259	83,986	21,123	21,123	35,264	35,264	14,049	12,793	170	153	6,422	6,422	8,231	8,231
November	81,507	73,091	20,944	20,944	23,267	23,267	16,168	7,752	321	321	14,585	14,585	6,222	6,222
December	78,514	70,792	22,665	22,665	24,328	24,328	15,643	12,336	157	157	11,383	6,968	4,338	4,338
1947: January	83,506	76,522	22,889	22,889	31,439	31,439	16,323	9,339	257	257	7,719	7,719	4,879	4,879
February	86,376	79,562	20,080	20,080	30,785	30,785	17,727	11,033	659	539	10,136	10,136	6,989	6,989
March	100,887	102,830	26,813	26,813	38,780	38,780	26,310	19,322	388	319	10,665	6,931		
April	123,558	115,920	22,907	22,907	45,458	45,458	24,461	21,508	7,399	2,624	13,883	13,883	9,450	9,450
May	126,734	120,201	25,366	25,366	47,863	47,863	28,155	24,015	3,246	853	12,157	12,157	9,947	9,947
June	140,168	129,585	28,119	28,119	54,882	54,882	32,233	28,000	7,545	1,195	8,295	8,295	9,094	9,094
July	168,799	166,618	25,763	25,763	72,685	72,685	37,483	36,637	2,770	1,435	18,228	18,228	11,870	11,870
August ⁹	180,121	165,059	40,407	40,407	69,108	69,108	48,422	25,679	3,309	1,080	7,452	7,452	11,333	11,333
First 8 months of 1946	1,117,192	1,097,495	298,929	297,408	555,700	555,700	128,962	123,982	10,902	2,501	62,405	57,610	60,294	60,294
First 8 months of 1947 ⁹	1,019,149	946,297	212,344	212,344	391,000	391,000	231,114	175,623	25,663	8,302	88,535	88,535	70,493	70,493

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of incorporated civil divisions.

⁴ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) building in all urban areas are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies.

⁵ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

³ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.

⁶ Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

⁷ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁸ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production sites.

⁹ Preliminary.

TABLE F-6: Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Started and Completed in Nonfarm Areas¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units									
	Started				Completed					
	Total	Permanent ²			Temporary ³	Total	Permanent ²			Temporary ⁴
		Total	Private	Public			Total	Private	Public	
1946: Total.....	776,200	670,500	662,500	8,000	105,700	476,400	437,800	437,800	(*)	38,600
January.....	42,500	37,500	36,900	600	5,100	-----	15,900	15,900	0	-----
February.....	49,300	42,400	42,400	0	6,900	-----	17,300	17,300	0	-----
March.....	70,400	62,000	62,000	0	8,400	-----	18,700	18,700	0	-----
April.....	79,900	67,000	67,000	0	12,900	-----	21,000	21,000	0	-----
May.....	83,400	67,100	67,100	0	16,300	-----	25,100	25,100	0	-----
June.....	79,800	64,100	62,800	1,300	15,700	-----	30,600	30,600	0	-----
July.....	78,500	62,600	61,300	1,300	15,900	-----	36,700	36,700	0	-----
August.....	81,300	65,400	61,900	3,500	15,900	-----	43,400	43,400	0	-----
September.....	65,800	57,600	57,600	0	8,200	-----	49,700	49,700	0	-----
October.....	58,200	57,800	56,500	1,300	400	-----	55,500	55,500	0	-----
November.....	47,800	47,700	47,700	0	100	-----	61,200	61,200	0	-----
December.....	39,300	39,300	39,300	0	(*)	-----	62,700	62,700	(*)	-----
1947: January.....	40,100	40,100	39,000	1,100	0	78,600	62,600	62,600	0	16,000
February.....	44,100	44,100	44,100	0	0	75,800	60,300	60,300	(*)	15,500
March.....	59,000	58,400	58,400	0	600	72,700	57,700	57,700	0	15,000
April.....	69,500	68,700	68,700	0	800	65,900	59,500	59,400	100	6,400
May.....	72,700	72,500	72,500	0	200	62,500	59,900	59,900	0	2,600
June.....	79,400	77,200	77,000	200	2,200	66,800	63,000	62,800	200	3,800
July.....	80,100	80,100	80,000	0	(*)	68,500	65,700	65,400	300	2,800
August.....	86,100	85,700	85,500	200	400	71,900	70,400	70,300	100	1,500
September.....	92,000	92,000	91,700	300	0	78,100	77,200	77,000	200	900

¹ Estimates of equivalent living accommodations provided by the conversion of family units, dormitories, and trailers previously shown in this table have been discontinued because of the paucity of data.

² Covers both conventional and prefabricated units.

³ Starts data for 1946 cover only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites. Starts data for

1947 cover new temporary housing projects outside of the Federal temporary re-use program.

⁴ Covers only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

⁵ Monthly data not available.

⁶ Less than 50 units.

TABLE F-7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Dwelling Units Started in 30 Leading Industrial Areas¹

Industrial area ²	Number of dwelling units started												
	1947							1946					
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July
Atlanta.....	885	630	595	487	415	345	365	435	460	500	655	565	675
Boston.....	1,070	765	875	587	830	530	245	325	450	495	355	385	655
Buffalo.....	530	700	425	345	240	205	155	170	170	280	200	345	240
Chicago.....	2,345	2,010	1,703	1,342	1,190	700	230	1,105	1,485	1,410	1,225	2,005	2,300
Cleveland.....	810	720	615	493	610	400	300	410	515	770	735	670	555
Columbus.....	265	340	248	250	275	185	180	140	205	370	225	285	320
Dallas.....	780	780	748	842	540	505	335	245	425	675	375	375	540
Denver.....	500	280	312	354	270	270	275	380	330	565	525	635	680
Detroit.....	2,180	1,845	1,528	1,615	1,505	810	615	780	1,195	1,195	1,355	1,500	1,425
Fort Worth.....	365	465	474	457	400	455	210	180	250	330	340	395	335
Hartford.....	400	260	272	258	160	65	65	110	110	120	140	140	140
Indianapolis.....	440	405	299	260	230	130	160	150	165	270	260	405	270
Knoxville.....	205	240	201	166	125	95	95	120	155	315	210	220	225
Los Angeles.....	4,845	4,500	4,643	5,096	5,040	5,675	3,855	4,630	4,095	3,905	4,980	5,135	4,255
Memphis.....	475	460	331	508	380	415	225	220	420	355	270	365	465
Milwaukee.....	475	545	517	387	120	105	195	220	360	425	305	475	310
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	710	725	587	418	195	210	210	410	495	580	585	715	600
New York-Newark-Jersey City ⁴	2,100	3,035	2,454	1,900	2,495	1,810	1,080	2,030	3,270	3,640	4,305	4,545	3,440
Philadelphia-Camden.....	1,570	1,515	1,481	896	805	375	350	385	855	775	730	1,005	1,200
Pittsburgh.....	1,040	1,200	775	849	455	185	280	370	380	390	720	530	500
Sacramento.....	300	285	266	330	315	325	350	175	280	265	365	365	300
San Francisco.....	1,575	1,240	1,266	1,664	1,760	1,055	1,570	945	1,365	685	1,610	1,520	1,405
Seattle-Tacoma ⁵	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	670	410	375	430	360	700	850	900	755
Springfield-Holyoke.....	205	200	185	135	65	40	30	85	85	70	100	120	115
St. Louis.....	780	665	692	671	495	405	310	325	330	490	600	630	700
Syracuse.....	310	145	140	124	50	10	5	15	110	95	125	135	140
Toledo.....	105	130	104	95	105	60	40	45	65	110	135	115	(*)
Washington, D. C.....	2,420	2,220	1,589	1,296	1,230	986	719	705	870	1,230	800	1,020	785
Worcester.....	225	195	224	208	120	30	15	55	90	95	155	150	195
Youngstown ⁶	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60	70	55	100	65	170	100	145

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F-7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Dwelling Units Started in 30 Leading Industrial Areas¹—Continued

Industrial area ²	Average construction cost per dwelling unit started ³													
	1947							1946						
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Atlanta	\$6,400	\$6,300	\$5,900	\$5,600	\$5,400	\$5,900	\$5,500	\$5,100	\$5,000	\$5,100	\$5,100	\$5,200	\$5,600	
Boston	8,000	8,100	7,100	7,200	6,800	6,000	7,700	7,400	7,300	6,700	8,500	7,400	7,500	
Buffalo	7,200	6,900	7,700	8,600	8,000	7,900	6,900	6,900	6,800	7,300	7,200	7,200	6,000	
Chicago	8,500	8,800	8,800	8,500	8,700	8,700	8,500	7,700	7,800	8,700	8,100	7,700	7,800	
Cleveland	9,500	9,500	9,600	9,300	9,200	8,800	8,800	9,100	9,100	8,400	8,400	8,300	8,000	
Columbus	8,200	7,500	7,700	8,000	7,900	8,600	7,700	7,900	7,700	7,300	7,000	6,300	7,000	
Dallas	6,100	5,900	5,800	5,600	5,700	5,600	5,900	6,400	6,500	6,100	6,000	6,800	6,600	
Denver	6,100	5,800	4,900	5,700	5,700	5,600	5,400	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	
Detroit	8,300	8,200	8,000	8,600	8,500	9,400	9,800	7,300	7,700	8,400	7,600	8,900	6,300	
Fort Worth	4,600	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,500	4,300	4,000	5,900	4,200	3,200	3,000	3,200	3,500	
Hartford	8,200	7,600	7,600	7,500	7,600	8,100	9,000	8,400	7,400	7,200	7,400	7,000	7,300	
Indianapolis	5,900	6,200	6,000	6,200	5,600	6,700	5,900	5,300	5,400	4,900	5,300	5,600	6,500	
Knoxville	4,700	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,300	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,300	4,700	4,400	3,900	3,700	
Los Angeles	6,800	6,900	6,600	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,600	6,900	6,600	
Memphis	4,600	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,900	4,300	4,500	4,900	4,500	4,400	4,600	4,400	
Milwaukee	8,600	8,000	7,500	7,700	8,600	7,800	7,300	8,100	7,100	7,800	7,500	6,100	7,500	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200	7,600	9,000	7,900	8,000	7,600	7,200	7,100	7,100	
New York-Newark-Jersey City ⁴	8,600	7,600	7,900	9,100	7,400	7,400	7,000	8,100	7,400	7,600	7,700	7,000	7,300	
Philadelphia-Camden	6,900	7,000	7,000	6,900	5,700	6,700	7,100	7,300	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,700	
Pittsburgh	7,500	7,600	7,300	6,500	7,300	7,100	7,300	7,400	7,600	7,100	6,300	5,900	6,300	
Sacramento	4,300	4,900	5,700	5,400	3,900	4,000	4,800	4,400	4,700	5,100	5,400	5,800	5,800	
San Francisco	7,500	7,600	7,600	7,500	8,100	8,000	7,900	7,700	7,600	7,400	6,600	6,700	7,800	
Seattle-Tacoma ⁵	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,100	6,600	5,200	6,300	6,900	5,400	5,800	6,000	6,000	
Springfield-Holyoke	6,400	6,400	6,600	7,000	6,700	6,900	6,600	7,100	6,400	6,300	6,500	5,000	6,400	
St. Louis	6,600	6,700	6,900	6,800	6,900	6,600	6,600	6,800	8,900	6,700	5,400	6,000	7,100	
Syracuse	7,700	7,500	7,900	8,400	8,300	7,900	9,700	9,200	9,000	6,900	5,900	6,800	6,100	
Toledo	8,200	8,200	6,600	8,100	7,900	8,200	7,300	8,000	7,100	6,700	6,900	7,500	(*)	
Washington, D. C.	8,200	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,300	8,100	7,600	7,500	7,700	6,600	6,600	7,900	7,600	
Worcester	6,000	5,800	5,500	5,800	6,600	5,700	7,900	5,800	6,400	7,200	6,000	6,400	5,300	
Youngstown ⁶	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7,900	8,200	7,300	6,900	6,000	8,800	6,900	6,700	7,000	

¹ Covers all privately financed new family dwelling units. Excludes trailers, dormitories, barracks, converted units, and all federally financed residential building.

² Industrial areas cover entire counties or groups of counties surrounding the central area or cities.

³ Based on contractors' estimates. Represents the cost of labor and materials, and all subcontracted work. Excludes land and development costs.

⁴ Includes permanent units financed by the New York City Housing Authority.

⁵ Area no longer being surveyed.

⁶ Data not available.

Source: These data were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its housing statistics program. Data on private residential building started are based on reports from building-permit issuing offices and from building contractors and others in nonpermit issuing as well as in permit issuing places in the areas shown. Building permit data are corrected for lapsed permits and lag between issuance of permits and the start of construction, by follow-up of construction jobs for which permits have been issued.

TABLE F-8: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New¹ Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Year and month	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ² (in thousands)		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925 ³	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ⁴	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁵	715,200	430,582	275,618	619,460	369,465	249,995	95,740	70,117	25,623	2,852,778	2,530,765	\$322,013
1944 ⁶	169,400	114,875	54,525	138,779	93,173	45,606	30,621	21,702	8,919	560,715	483,231	77,484
1946	776,200	493,963	282,237	662,526	395,642	266,884	113,674	98,321	15,353	4,103,251	3,713,776	389,475
1946: August	81,300	52,506	28,794	61,902	36,060	25,842	19,398	16,446	2,952	412,378	338,779	73,599
September	65,800	41,159	24,641	57,592	33,640	23,952	8,208	7,519	689	344,438	323,770	20,668
October	58,200	34,638	23,562	56,492	33,304	23,188	1,708	1,334	374	327,920	317,304	10,616
November	47,800	28,733	19,067	47,678	28,611	19,067	122	122	0	276,179	275,897	282
December	39,300	23,662	15,638	39,268	23,662	15,606	32	0	32	231,943	231,870	73
1947: January	40,100	24,611	15,489	38,908	23,527	15,471	1,102	1,084	18	235,108	227,682	7,423
February	44,100	25,774	18,326	44,100	25,774	18,326	0	0	0	244,755	244,755	0
March	59,000	33,674	25,326	58,425	33,183	25,242	575	491	84	328,720	326,456	2,264
April	69,500	38,858	30,642	68,724	38,530	30,194	776	328	448	393,234	388,155	5,079
May	72,700	39,376	33,324	72,544	39,376	33,168	156	0	156	418,008	416,875	1,133
June	79,400	43,005	36,395	76,988	42,000	34,968	2,412	1,005	1,407	487,205	469,700	17,505
July	80,100	43,962	36,138	80,064	43,926	36,138	36	36	0	488,925	488,610	315
August	86,100	47,002	39,008	85,461	46,900	38,561	639	192	447	527,415	521,550	5,865

¹ Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. Includes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their reerection at new sites.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction

costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.